

CCIE/CCNP 350-401 ENCOR Dump v13.5 - ITEXAMANSWERS.NET

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CCIE/CCNP 350-401 ENCOR DUMPS PROJECT - ITEXAMANSWERS.NET

Update: <https://itexamanswers.net/ccie-ccnp-350-401-encor-dumps-full-questions-vce-pdf.html>

Change/Update logs

- v13.5 (26 Mar 2022): Correct Q608, 611, 612, 613, 615, 616, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624. Update images Q302, 522, 529. Remove ENARSI questions (Q576 – 599).
- v13.4 (11 Mar 2022): Added new questions: Q600→Q624. D&D: Q47→Q51; Correct Q398.
- v13.3 (4 Mar 2022): Added new questions: Q549→Q599. D&D: Q43→Q46; Correct Q64, 94, 176, 277, 294, 327, 383, 392, 407, 428, 452, 485, 488, 493, 494, 495, 497, 498, 502, 505, 506, 521, 533, 538, 542, 543, 544, 548
- v13.2 (26 Feb 2022): Added new questions: Q538→Q548. D&D: Q38→Q42.
- v13.1 (19 Feb 2022): Correct questions: 483, 502, 507, 508, 510, 511, 513, 517, 519, 522, 523, 524, 532, 537.
- v13.0 (15 Feb 2022): Added new questions Q500→Q537. Update Q394, 400, 419, 434, 438, 458, 462.
- v12.1 (20 Oct 2021): Fixed Q389, Q482.
- v12.0 (11 Oct 2021): Added new questions Q490→Q499, Q37(D&D). Update Q19D&D, Q115, 118, 310, 474, 478, 487
- v11.3 (21 Sep 2021): Added new questions Q488→491; add exhibit for Q420
- v11.2 (12 Sep 2021): Add image 431, 476. Add new questions: Q485, 486, 487, Fix Q101, Q477
- v11.0 (3 Sep 2021): Added new questions Q476-484; Q35-36(D&D)
- v10.11 (1 Sep 2021): Fix 263, 448, 409, Q33(D&D), Added image: Q392, 448
- v10.10 (22 Aug 2021): Fix Q304, 314, 345, 393, 415, 421, 423, 449, 452.
- v10.9 (18 Aug 2021): Added new questions Q474-475; Q33-34(D&D). Fix Q389,391,393,442,Q26(D&D)
- v10.8.2 (28 Jul 2021): Fix Q274, 393.
- v10.8.1 (27 Jul 2021): Added new Q473; Add image/Explanation Q435, 386, 268, 379; Fix Q1, 23(D&D), 425, 471.
- v10.7.6 (25 Jul 2021): Add correct answer Q94
- v10.7.5 (24 Jul 2021): Fix Q18, 178, 207, 268, 440, 444
- v10.7.4 (23 Jul 2021): Fix Q223, Q432, D&D:1,21,32
- v10.7.2 (18 Jul 2021): Fix Q433; Add Explanation Q411
- v10.7.1 (7 Jul 2021): Fix Q32 (D&D)
- v10.7 (7 Jul 2021): Add new question: Q472; Q31→32 (D&D); Fix Q439; Update image Q471,459,469, 449,417,395,403
- v10.6 (27 Jun 2021): Add new question: Q467→471 ; Q29→30 (D&D). Update Q460, 430. Fix Q440
- v10.5 (23 Jun 2021): Fix 321, 268, 407, 416, 445, 455, 466; Remove duplicate Q443
- v10.4 (22 Jun 2021): Add new questions Q461→466, Fix/Add image Q428, 407, 399, 382, 383, 432
- v10.3 (22 Jun 2021): Fix Q430; Q436
- v10.2 (18 Jun 2021): Add new questions Q391→Q460; Q23→Q28, Fix Q382
- v9.5.2 (18 May 2021): Fix Q98, Q382, Q277, Q365, Q21D&D
- v9.5.1 (9 May 2021): Fix Q94, Q150, Q385
- v9.5 (7 May 2021): Add new questions Q388, Q389, Q390. Update explanation for Q376, 361, 370, 378. Fix Q292, Q17 D&D, Q383, Q250, 385, 384, 365, 375, 364
- v9.4 (23 Apr 2021): Update explanation for Q287 Q14 (D&D). Fix answer Q353, Q277
- v9.3 (21 Apr 2021): Add new questions Q380 → Q387. Fix Q84.
- v9.2 (20 Apr 2021): Fix/Add Explanation some questions Q354, 379, 377, 375, 372, 369, 368.
- v9.0 (14 Apr 2021): Add new questions Q366 → Q379.
- v8.1 (7 Apr 2021): Add new questions Q361, Q362, Q363.
- Fix questions: 18, 48, 94, 155, 207, 217, 219, 233, 234, 244, 271, 274, 276, 287, 294, 324, 325, 327, 330, 331, 339, 347, 354, 358, Q9 (D&D)
- v8.0 (1 Apr 2021 2021): Add new questions Q346 → 360; Q22 (Drag&Drop)
- v7.0 (18 Mar 2021): Add new questions Q337 → 345; Corrected many questions
- v6.0 (1 Mar 2021): Add new questions Q310 → 336; Q16 → 21 (Drag&Drop)
- v5.1 (14 Feb 2021): Fix Q48,Q299, Q301, Q303, Q306, Q308, Q251, Q147, Q223, Q266; Deleted Q232
- v5.0 (12 Feb 2021): Add new questions Q290→ Q309; Q14-15 (Drag&Drop)
- v4.2 (17 Jan 2021): Fix Q253, Q264, Q267, Q274, Q280
- v4.0 (15 Jan 2021): Add new questions Q263 → Q289, Fix Q230
- v3.1 (9 Jan 2021): Fix Q85, Q212
- v3.0 (2 Jan 2021): Fix some questions. Add new questions: Q225→Q252, Q13 (Drag&Drop)
- v2.0 (18 Oct 2020): Add new questions
- v1.0 (6 Oct 2020)

Multiple Choice

QUESTION 1

Which function does a fabric edge node perform in an SD-Access deployment?

- A. Connects endpoints to the fabric and forwards their traffic.
- B. Encapsulates end-user data traffic into LISP.
- C. Connects the SD-Access fabric to another fabric or external Layer 3 networks.
- D. Provides reachability between border nodes in the fabric underlay.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

There are five basic device roles in the fabric overlay:

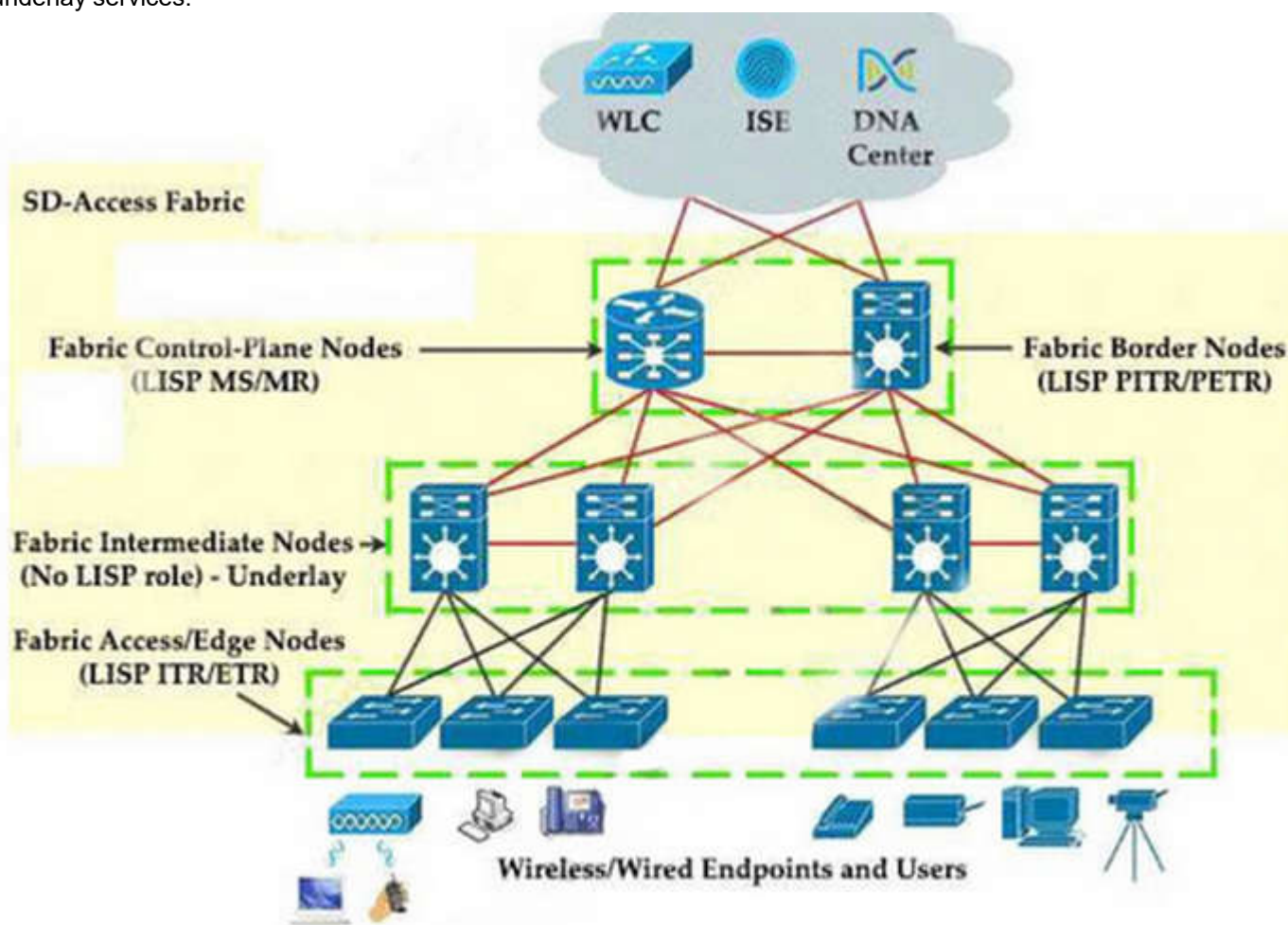
+ Control plane node: This node contains the settings, protocols, and mapping tables to provide the endpoint-to-location (EID-to-RLOC) mapping system for the fabric overlay.

+ 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.



QUESTION 2

Refer to the exhibit. Which privilege level is assigned to VTY users?

```
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
1
end
```

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

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

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
Lines (CON, AUX, VTY) default to level 1 privileges.

QUESTION 3

What is the difference between a RIB and a FIB?

- A. The FIB is populated based on RIB content.
- B. The RIB maintains a mirror image of the FIB.
- C. The RIB is used to make IP source prefix-based switching decisions.
- D. The FIB is where all IP routing information is stored.

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:
CEF uses a Forwarding Information Base (FIB) to make IP destination prefix-based switching decisions. The FIB is conceptually similar to a routing table or information base. It maintains a mirror image of the forwarding information contained in the IP routing table. When routing or topology changes occur in the network, the IP routing table is updated, and those changes are reflected in the FIB. The FIB maintains next-hop address information based on the information in the IP routing table. Because there is a one-to-one correlation between FIB entries and routing table entries, the FIB contains all known routes and eliminates the need for route cache maintenance that is associated with earlier switching paths such as fast switching and optimum switching.

Note: In order to view the Routing information base (RIB) table, use the "show ip route" command.

To view the Forwarding Information Base (FIB), use the "show ip cef" command. RIB is in Control plane while FIB is in Data plane.

QUESTION 4

Which requirement for an Ansible-managed node is true?

- A. It must have an SSH server running.
- B. It must be a Linux server or a Cisco device.

- C. It must support ad hoc commands.
- D. It must have an Ansible Tower installed.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 5

A client device fails to see the enterprise SSID, but other client devices are connected to it. What is the cause of this issue?

- A. The client has incorrect credentials stored for the configured broadcast SSID.
- B. The hidden SSID was not manually configured on the client.
- C. The broadcast SSID was not manually configured on the client.
- D. The client has incorrect credentials stored for the configured hidden SSID.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 6

Which two descriptions of FlexConnect mode for Cisco APs are true? (Choose two.)

- A. APs that operate in FlexConnect mode cannot detect rogue APs
- B. FlexConnect mode is used when the APs are set up in a mesh environment and used to bridge between each other.
- C. FlexConnect mode is a feature that is designed to allow specified CAPWAP-enabled APs to exclude themselves from managing data traffic between clients and infrastructure.
- D. When connected to the controller, FlexConnect APs can tunnel traffic back to the controller
- E. FlexConnect mode is a wireless solution for branch office and remote office deployments

Correct Answer: DE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

FlexConnect is a wireless solution for branch office and remote office deployments. It enables customers to configure and control access points in a branch or remote office from the corporate office through a wide area network (WAN) link without deploying a controller in each office.

The FlexConnect access points can switch client data traffic locally and perform client authentication locally when their connection to the controller is lost. When they are connected to the controller, they can also send traffic back to the controller. In the connected mode, the FlexConnect access point can also perform local authentication.

Click here [Click here](#)

QUESTION 7

Which OSPF network types are compatible and allow communication through the two peering devices?

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

The following different OSPF types are compatible with each other:

+ Broadcast and Non-Broadcast (adjust hello/dead timers)

+ Point-to-Point and Point-to-Multipoint (adjust hello/dead timers)

Broadcast and Non-Broadcast networks elect DR/BDR so they are compatible. Point-to-point/ multipoint do not elect DR/BDR so they are compatible.

Reference: Click [here](#)

QUESTION 8

Which NGFW mode blocks flows crossing the firewall?

- A. tap
- B. inline
- C. passive
- D. inline tap

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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.

Reference: [Click here](#)

QUESTION 9

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

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/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"

QUESTION 10

How does Cisco TrustSec enable more flexible access controls for dynamic networking environments and data centers?

- A. uses flexible NetFlow
- B. assigns a VLAN to the endpoint
- C. classifies traffic based on advanced application recognition
- D. classifies traffic based on the contextual identity of the endpoint rather than its IP address

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

The Cisco TrustSec solution simplifies the provisioning and management of network access control through the use of software-defined segmentation to classify network traffic and enforce policies for more flexible access controls. Traffic classification is based on endpoint identity, not IP address, enabling policy change without network redesign.

Reference: [Click here](#)

QUESTION 11

Refer to the exhibit. Which statement about the OSPF debug output is true?

```
R1#debug ip ospf hello
R1#debug condition interface Fa0\1
Condition 1 Set
```

- A. The output displays OSPF hello messages which router R1 has sent or received on interface Fa0/1.
- B. The output displays OSPF messages which router R1 has sent or received on all interfaces.
- C. The output displays OSPF messages which router R1 has sent or received on interface Fa0/1.
- D. The output displays OSPF hello and LSACK messages which router R1 has sent or received.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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
```

QUESTION 12

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

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Proxy ingress tunnel router (Pitr): answer ‘Petr’ Petr 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.

Reference: [Click here](#)

QUESTION 13

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

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

Correct Answer: BD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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.

QUESTION 14

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A 401 error response indicates that the client tried to operate on a protected resource without providing the proper authorization. It may have provided the wrong credentials or none at all.

Note: answer ‘HTTP Status Code 200’ 4xx code indicates a “client error” while a 5xx code indicates a “server error”.

Reference: [Click here](#)

QUESTION 15

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#

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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)

QUESTION 16

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.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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: [Click here](#)

QUESTION 17

To increase total throughput and redundancy on the links between the wireless controller and switch, the customer enabled LAG on the wireless controller. Which EtherChannel mode must be configured on the switch to allow the WLC to connect?

- A. Active
- B. Passive
- C. On
- D. Auto

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Link aggregation (LAG) is a partial implementation of the 802.3ad port aggregation standard. It bundles all of the controller's distribution system ports into a single 802.3ad port channel.

Restriction for Link aggregation:

+ LAG requires the EtherChannel to be configured for 'mode on' on both the controller and the Catalyst switch. ...

Reference: <https://community.cisco.com/t5/wireless-mobility-documents/lag-link-aggregation/ta-p/3128669>

QUESTION 18

Which feature does Cisco TrustSec use to provide scalable, secure communication throughout a network?

- A. security group tag ACL assigned to each port on a switch
- B. security group tag number assigned to each user on a switch
- C. security group tag number assigned to each port on a network
- D. security group tag ACL assigned to each router on a network

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/en/us/solutions/collateral/borderless-networks/trustsec/C07-730151-00_overview_of_trustSec_og.pdf

QUESTION 19

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 OUIs?

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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. Therefore 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.

Click here [Click here](#)

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.

Click here [Click here](#)

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.

QUESTION 20

Which exhibit displays a valid JSON file?

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.

```
{
  "hostname": "edge_router_1",
  "interfaces": [
    "GigabitEthernet1/1",
    "GigabitEthernet1/2",
    "GigabitEthernet1/3"
  ]
}
```

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 21

A network administrator is implementing a routing configuration change and enables routing debugs to track routing behavior during the change. The logging output on the terminal is interrupting the command typing process.

Which two actions can the network administrator take to minimize the possibility of typing commands incorrectly? (Choose two.)

- A. Configure the logging synchronous global configuration command.
- B. Configure the logging synchronous command under the vty.
- C. Increase the number of lines on the screen using the terminal length command.
- D. Configure the logging delimiter feature.
- E. Press the TAB key to reprint the command in a new line.

Correct Answer: BE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 22

Which two pieces of information are necessary to compute SNR? (Choose two.)

- A. transmit power
- B. noise floor
- C. EIRP
- D. RSSI
- E. antenna gain

Correct Answer: BD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 23

Which statements are used for error handling in Python?

- A. try/catch
- B. catch/release
- C. block/rescue
- D. try/except

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

The words “try” and “except” are Python keywords and are used to catch exceptions. For example:

```
try:  
print 1/0  
except ZeroDivisionError:  
print 'Error! We cannot divide by zero!!!'
```

QUESTION 24

What are two benefits of virtualizing the server with the use of VMs in a data center environment? (Choose two.)

- A. reduced rack space, power, and cooling requirements
- B. smaller Layer 2 domain
- C. increased security
- D. speedy deployment
- E. reduced IP and MAC address requirements

Correct Answer: AD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Server virtualization and the use of virtual machines is profoundly changing data center dynamics.

Most organizations are struggling with the cost and complexity of hosting multiple physical servers in their data centers. The expansion of the data center, a result of both scale-out server architectures and traditional “one application, one server” sprawl, has created problems in housing, powering, and cooling large numbers of underutilized servers. In addition, IT organizations continue to deal with the traditional cost and operational challenges of matching server resources to organizational needs that seem fickle and ever changing.

Virtual machines can significantly mitigate many of these challenges by enabling multiple application and operating system environments to be hosted on a single physical server while maintaining complete isolation between the guest operating systems and their respective applications. Hence, server virtualization facilitates server consolidation by enabling organizations to exchange a number of underutilized servers for a single highly utilized server running multiple virtual machines.

By consolidating multiple physical servers, organizations can gain several benefits:

- + Underutilized servers can be retired or redeployed.
- + Rack space can be reclaimed.
- + Power and cooling loads can be reduced.
- + New virtual servers can be rapidly deployed.
- + CapEx (higher utilization means fewer servers need to be purchased) and OpEx (few servers means a simpler environment and lower maintenance costs) can be reduced.

QUESTION 25

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

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

Correct Answer: BE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A complete Cisco DNA Center upgrade includes “System Update” and “Appplication 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	
Automation - Base [↓]	493.25 MB	2.1.78.60109
NCP - Base [↓]	167.84 MB	2.1.78.60109
NCP - Services [↓]	326.84 MB	2.1.78.60109
Network Controller Platform [↓]	3.65 GB	2.1.78.60109

Automation

Size	Version	
Command Runner [↓]	55.20 MB	2.1.78.60109
Device Onboarding [↓]	162.41 MB	2.1.78.60109
Image Management [↓]	362.85 MB	2.1.78.60109

QUESTION 26

What is a benefit of data modeling languages like YANG?

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

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

QUESTION 27

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: 75, 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": Seventyfive, "Alive": true, "Favorite Foods": ["Cereal", "Mustard", "Onions"]}

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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" ]
}
```

QUESTION 28

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 on both routers
- D. FULL/BDR on R1 and FULL/BDR on R2

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

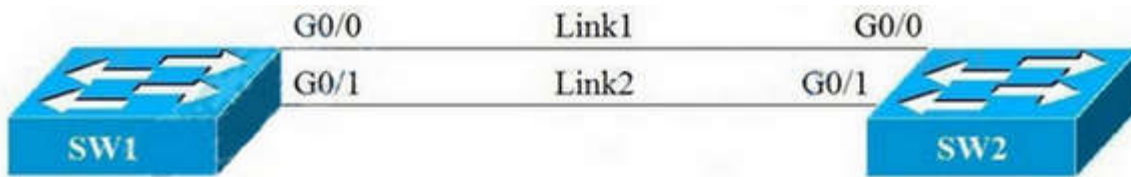
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

On Ethernet interfaces the OSPF hello interval is 10 seconds by default so in this case there would be a Hello interval mismatch -> the OSPF adjacency would not be established.

QUESTION 29

Refer to the exhibit.



SW2#show spanning-tree

VLAN0001

Spanning tree enabled protocol ieee

```

Root ID    Priority    32769
           Address    5000.0005.0000
           Cost        4
           Port        1 (GigabitEthernet0/0)
           Hello Time  2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec

```

```

Bridge ID  Priority    32769 (priority 32769 sys-id-ext 1)
           Address    5000.0006.0000
           Hello Time  2 sec  Max Age 20 sec  Forward Delay 15 sec
           Aging Time  300 sec

```

Interface	Role	Sts	Cost	Prio.lib	Type
Gi0/0	Root	FWD	4	128.1	P2p
Gi0/1	Alto	BLW	4	32.2	P2p

Link1 is a copper connection and Link2 is a fiber connection. The fiber port must be the primary port for all forwarding. The output of the show spanning-tree command on SW2 shows that the fiber port is blocked by spanning tree. An engineer enters the spanning-tree port-priority 32 command on G0/1 on SW2, but the port remains blocked.

Which command should be entered on the ports that are connected to Link2 to resolve the issue?

- A. Enter spanning-tree port-priority 4 on SW2.
- B. Enter spanning-tree port-priority 32 on SW1.
- C. Enter spanning-tree port-priority 224 on SW1.
- D. Enter spanning-tree port-priority 64 on SW2.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

SW1 needs to block one of its ports to SW2 to avoid a bridging loop between the two switches.

Unfortunately, it blocked the fiber port Link2. But how does SW2 select its blocked port? Well, the answer is based on the BPDUs it receives from SW1. answer 'Enter spanning-tree port-priority 32 on SW1' BPDU is superior than another if it has:

1. answer 'Enter spanning-tree port-priority 32 on SW1' lower Root Bridge ID
 2. answer 'Enter spanning-tree port-priority 32 on SW1' lower path cost to the Root
 3. answer 'Enter spanning-tree port-priority 32 on SW1' lower Sending Bridge ID
 4. answer 'Enter spanning-tree port-priority 32 on SW1' lower Sending Port ID
- These four parameters are examined in order. In this specific case, all the BPDUs sent by SW1 have the same Root Bridge ID, the same path cost to the Root and the same Sending Bridge ID. The only parameter left to select the best one is the Sending Port ID (Port ID = port priority + port index). And the port index of Gi0/0 is lower than the port index of Gi0/1 so Link 1 has been chosen as the primary link. Therefore we must change the port priority to change the primary link. The lower numerical value of port priority, the higher priority that port has. In other words, we must change the port-priority on Gi0/1 of SW1 (not on Gi0/1 of SW2) to a lower value than that of Gi0/0.

QUESTION 30

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'])}

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

This JSON can be written as follows:

```
{
'switch': {
```

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

QUESTION 31

What are two common sources of interference for Wi-Fi networks? (Choose two.)

- A. LED lights
- B. radar
- C. fire alarm
- D. conventional oven
- E. rogue AP

Correct Answer: BE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

According to the Meraki webpage, radar and rogue AP are two sources of Wireless Interference. Interference between different WLANs occurs when the access points within range of each other are set to the same RFchannel.

Note: Microwave ovens (not conventional oven) emit damaging interfering signals at up to 25 feet or so from an operatingoven. Some microwave ovens emit radio signals that occupy only a third of the 2.4-GHz band, whereas others occupy theentire band.

Click here[Click here](#)

QUESTION 32

When using TLS for syslog, which configuration allows for secure and reliable transportation of messages to its default port?

- A. logging host 10.2.3.4 vrf mgmt transport tcp port 514
- B. logging host 10.2.3.4 vrf mgmt transport udp port 514
- C. logging host 10.2.3.4 vrf mgmt transport tcp port 6514
- D. logging host 10.2.3.4 vrf mgmt transport udp port 6514

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

The TCP port 6514 has been allocated as the default port for syslog over Transport Layer Security (TLS).

Reference: [Click here](#)

QUESTION 33

Which behavior can be expected when the HSRP version is changed from 1 to 2?

- A. No changes occur because the standby router is upgraded before the active router.
- B. No changes occur because version 1 and 2 use the same virtual MAC OUI.
- C. Each HSRP group reinitializes because the virtual MAC address has changed.
- D. Each HSRP group reinitializes because the multicast address has changed.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 34

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

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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.

QUESTION 35

Refer to this output.

```
R1# *Feb 14 37:09:53.129: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface GigabitEthernet0/1, changed state to up
```

What is the logging severity level?

- A. notification
- B. emergency
- C. critical
- D. alert

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 36

Refer to the exhibit. Which IP address becomes the active next hop for 192.168.102.0/24 when 192.168.101.2 fails?

```
R1#show ip bgp
BGP table version is 32, local router ID is 192.168.101.5
Status codes: S suppressed, d damped, h history, *valid, > best, i - internal,
               r RIB-failure, S Stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
               x best-external, a additional-path, c RIB-compressed,
Origin codes: i - IGP, e - EGP, ? - incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found
   Network        Next Hop        Metric   LocPrf   Weight   Path
*   192.168.102.0  192.168.101.18    80
*                   192.168.101.14    80         80
*                   192.168.101.10
*>                  192.168.101.2    32768
*                   192.168.101.6    80         80
```

- A. 192.168.101.10
- B. 192.168.101.14
- C. 192.168.101.6
- D. 192.168.101.18

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

The '>' shown in the output above indicates that the path with a next hop of 192.168.101.2 is the current best path.

Path Selection Attributes: Weight > Local Preference > Originate > AS Path > Origin > MED > External > IGP Cost > eBGP Peering > Router ID
BGP prefers the path with highest weight but the weights here are all 0 (which indicate all routes that are not originated by the local router) so we need to check the Local Preference. Answer '192.168.101.18' path without LOCAL_PREF (LocPrf column) means it has the default value of 100.

Therefore we can find the two next best paths with the next hop of 192.168.101.18 and 192.168.101.10.

We have to move to the next path selection attribute: Originate. BGP prefers the path that the local router originated (which is indicated with the "next hop 0.0.0.0"). But none of the two best paths is self-originated.

The AS Path of the next hop 192.168.101.18 is shorter than the AS Path of the next hop 192.168.101.10 then the next hop 192.168.101.18 will be chosen as the next best path.

QUESTION 37

Which PAgP mode combination prevents an EtherChannel from forming?

- A. auto/desirable
- B. desirable/desirable
- C. desirable/auto
- D. auto/auto

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: [Click here](#)

QUESTION 38

If a VRRP master router fails, which router is selected as the new master router?

- A. router with the lowest priority
- B. router with the highest priority
- C. router with the highest loopback address
- D. router with the lowest loopback address

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 39

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

- A. policing
- B. classification
- C. marking
- D. shaping

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

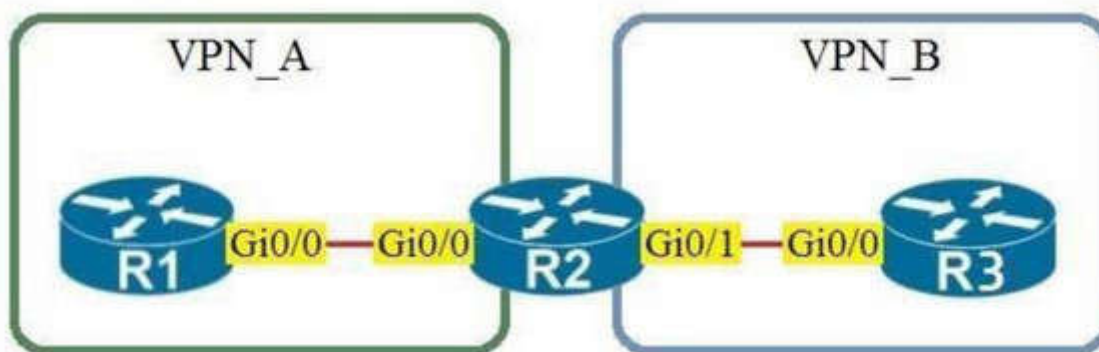
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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).

QUESTION 40

Refer to the exhibit. Assuming that R1 is a CE router, which VRF is assigned to Gi0/0 on R1?



- A. default VRF
- B. VRF VPN_A
- C. VRF VPN_B
- D. management VRF

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

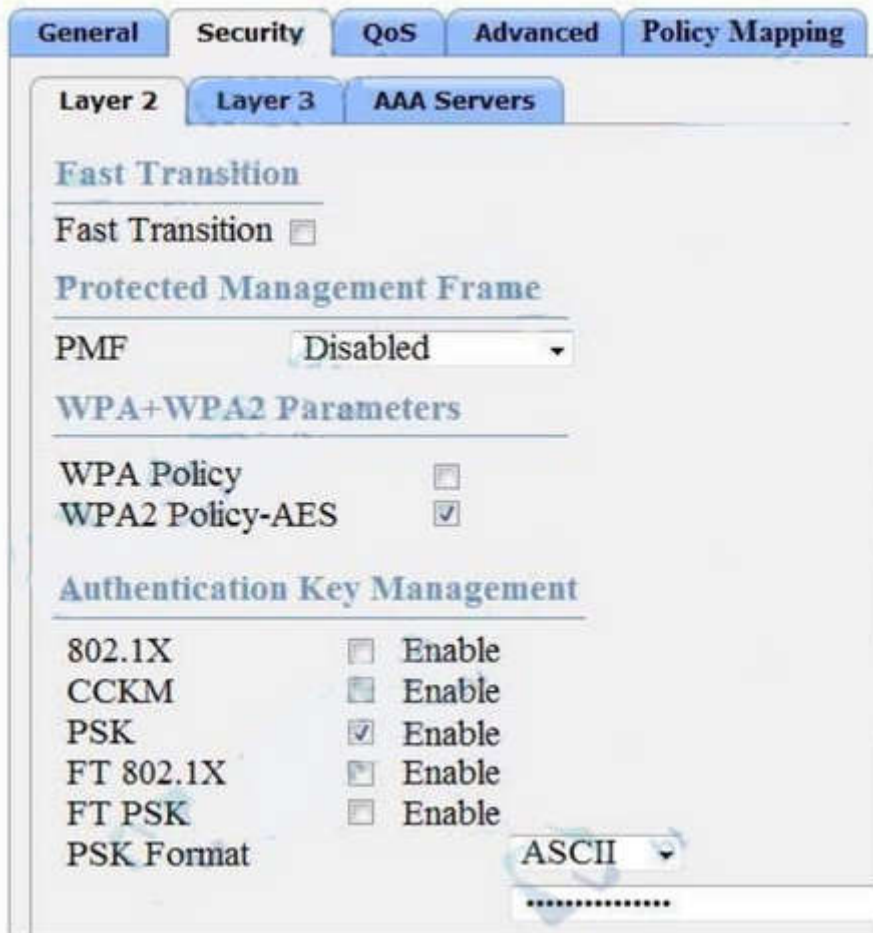
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

QUESTION 41

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 42

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

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

Correct Answer: CE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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: [Click here](#)

QUESTION 43

Which technology provides a secure communication channel for all traffic at Layer 2 of the OSI model?

- A. SSL
- B. Cisco TrustSec
- C. MACsec
- D. IPsec

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

MACsec, defined in 802.1AE, provides MAC-layer encryption over wired networks by using outofband methods for encryption keying. The MACsec Key Agreement (MKA) Protocol provides the required session keys and manages the required encryption keys. MKA and MACsec are implemented after successful authentication using the 802.1x Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP-TLS) or Pre Shared Key (PSK) framework.

A switch using MACsec accepts either MACsec or non-MACsec frames, depending on the policy associated with the MKA peer. MACsec frames are encrypted and protected with an integrity check value (ICV). When the switch receives frames from the MKA peer, it decrypts them and calculates the correct ICV by using session keys provided by MKA. The switch compares that ICV to the ICV within the frame. If they are not identical, the frame is dropped. The switch also encrypts and adds an ICV to any frames sent over the secured port (the access point used to provide the secure MAC service to a MKA peer) using the current session key.

Reference: Click [here](#)

Note: Cisco Trustsec is the solution which includes MACsec.

QUESTION 44

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Extended IP access list EGRESS
10 permit ip 10.0.0.0.0.0.0.255 any
!
<Output Omitted>
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.0
ip access-group EGRESS out
duplex auto
speed auto
media-type rj45
!
```

An engineer must block all traffic from a router to its directly connected subnet 209.165.200.0/24. The engineer applies access control list EGRESS in the outbound direction on the GigabitEthernet0/0 interface of the router. However, the router can still ping hosts on the 209.165.200.0/24 subnet.

Which explanation of this behavior is true?

- A. Access control lists that are applied outbound to a router interface do not affect traffic that is sourced from the router.
- B. After an access control list is applied to an interface, that interface must be shut and no shut for the access control list to take effect.
- C. Only standard access control lists can block traffic from a source IP address.
- D. The access control list must contain an explicit deny to block traffic from the router.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 45

Which two methods are used by an AP that is trying to discover a wireless LAN controller? (Choose two.)

- A. Cisco Discovery Protocol neighbor
- B. querying other APs
- C. DHCP Option 43
- D. broadcasting on the local subnet
- E. DNS lookup CISCO-DNA-PRIMARY.localdomain

Correct Answer: CD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A Cisco lightweight wireless AP needs to be paired with a WLC to function.

An AP must be very diligent to discover any controllers that it can join-all without any preconfiguration on your part. To accomplish this feat, several methods of discovery are used. The goal of discovery is just to build a list of live candidate controllers that are available, using the following methods:

- + Prior knowledge of WLCs
- + DHCP and DNS information to suggest some controllers (DHCP Option 43)
- + Broadcast on the local subnet to solicit controllers

Reference: CCNP and CCIE Enterprise Core ENCOR 350-401 Official Cert Guide If you do not tell the LAP where the controller is via DHCP option 43, DNS resolution of "Cisco-capwap-controller.local_domain", or statically configure it, the LAP does not know where in the network to find the management interface of the controller.

In addition to these methods, the LAP does automatically look on the local subnet for controllers with a 255.255.255.255 local broadcast.

Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless/5500-series-wireless-controllers/119286-lap-notjoin-wlc-tshoot.html#backinfo>

QUESTION 46

Which IP SLA operation requires the IP SLA responder to be configured on the remote end?

- A. UDP jitter
- B. ICMP jitter
- C. TCP connect
- D. ICMP echo

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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.

Reference: [Click here](#)

QUESTION 47

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

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

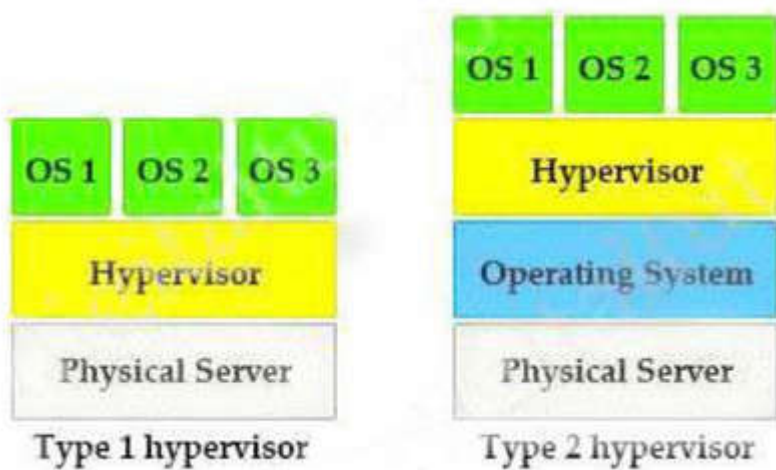
In type 1 hypervisor (or native hypervisor), the hypervisor is installed directly on the physical server.

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).



QUESTION 48

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 servers. 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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 49

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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 1 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.

QUESTION 50

Refer to the 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 mode transparent

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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.

Reference: [Click here](#)

QUESTION 51

Which statement about a fabric access point is true?

- A. It is in local mode and must be connected directly to the fabric edge switch.
- B. It is in local mode and must be connected directly to the fabric border node
- C. It is in FlexConnect mode and must be connected directly to the fabric border node.
- D. It is in FlexConnect mode and must be connected directly to the fabric edge switch.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Fabric mode APs continue to support the same wireless media services that traditional APs support; apply AVC, quality of service (QoS), and other wireless policies; and establish the CAPWAP control plane to the fabric WLC. Fabric APs join as local-mode APs and must be directly connected to the fabric edge node switch to enable fabric registration events, including RLOC assignment via the fabric WLC. The fabric edge nodes use CDP to recognize APs as special wired hosts, applying special port configurations and assigning the APs to a unique overlay network within a common EID space across a fabric. The assignment allows management simplification by using a single subnet to cover the AP infrastructure at a fabric site.

Reference: [Click here](#)

QUESTION 52

Which First Hop Redundancy Protocol maximizes uplink utilization and minimizes the amount of configuration that is necessary?

- A. GLBP
- B. HSRP v2
- C. VRRP
- D. HSRP v1

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 53

Which standard access control entry permits traffic 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 0.0.0.254
- C. permit 10.0.0.1 0.0.0.0
- D. permit 10.0.0.0 255.255.255.254

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

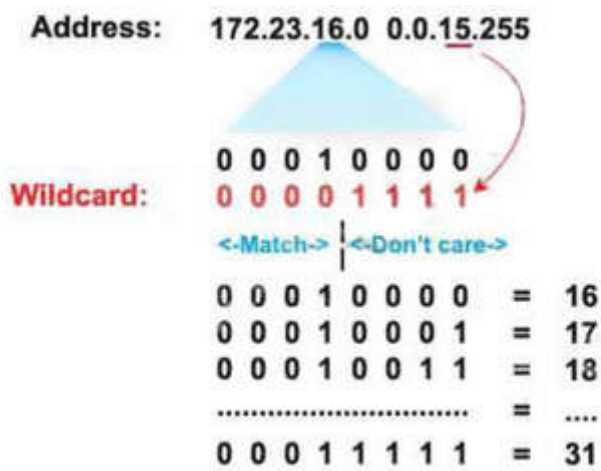
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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 .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).



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 ranges from 172.23.16.0 to 172.23.31.255.

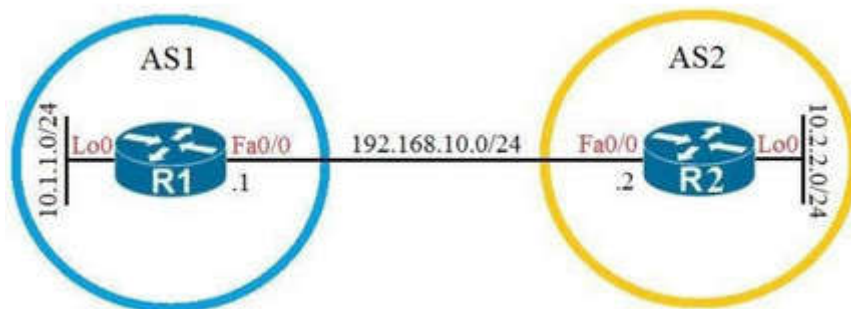
Now let's consider the wildcard mask of 0.0.0.254 (four octet: 254 = 1111 1110) which means we only care the last bit. Therefore if the last bit of the IP address is a "1" (0000 0001) then only odd numbers are allowed. If the last bit of the IP address is a "0" (0000 0000) then only even numbers are 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.

QUESTION 54

Refer to the exhibit. Which configuration establishes EBGP connected neighborhood 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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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.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 ebgp-multihop 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

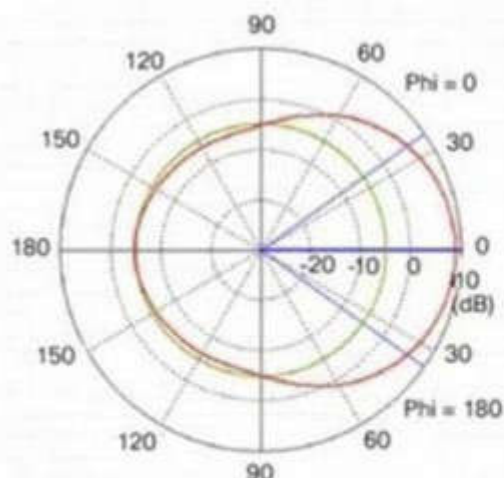
+ Rogue detector mode: monitor for rogue APs. It does not handle data at all.

+ 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.

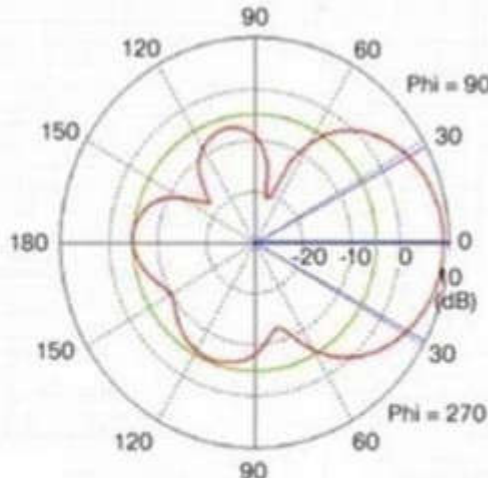
+ Bridge mode: bridge together the WLAN and the wired infrastructure together. Mobility Express is the ability to use an access point (AP) as a controller instead of a real WLAN controller. But this solution is only suitable for small to midsize, or multi-site branch locations where you might not want to invest in a dedicated WLC. A Mobility Express WLC can support up to 100 Aps.

QUESTION 55

Refer to the exhibit. Which type of antenna do the radiation patterns present?



Antenna Azimuth Plane Pattern



Antenna Elevation Plane Pattern

- A. Yagi
- B. patch
- C. omnidirectional
- D. dipole

Correct Answer: B

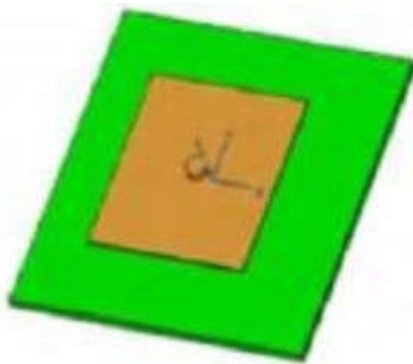
Section: (none)

Explanation

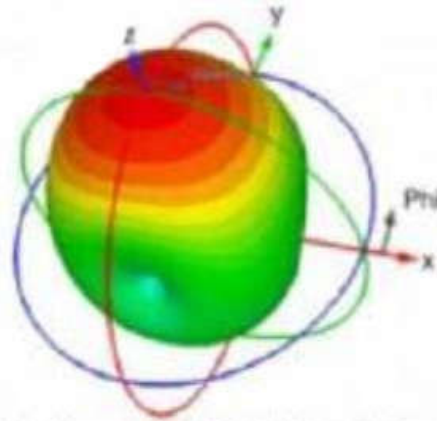
Explanation/Reference:

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.

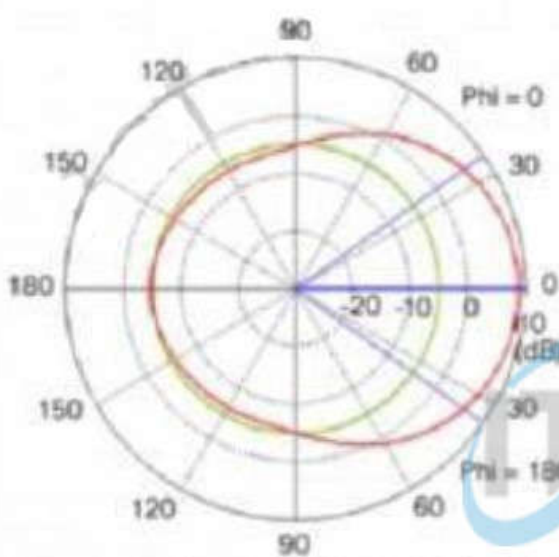
The azimuth and elevation plane patterns are derived by simply slicing through the 3D radiation pattern. In this case, the azimuth plane pattern is obtained by slicing through the x-z plane, and the elevation plane pattern is formed by slicing through the y-z plane. Note that there is one main lobe that 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.



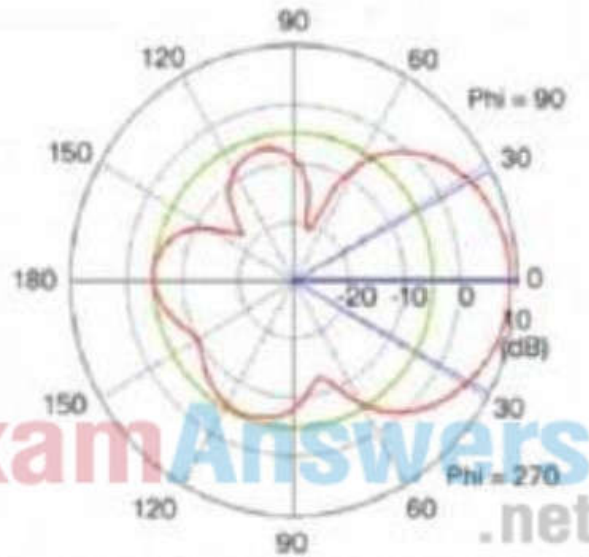
(a) Patch Antenna Model



(b) Patch Antenna 3D Radiation Pattern



(c) Patch Antenna Azimuth Plane Pattern



(d) Patch Antenna Elevation Plane Pattern

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: [Click here](#)

QUESTION 56

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

- A. event manager applet ondemand event none action 1.0 syslog priority critical msg 'This is a message from ondemand'
- B. event manager applet ondemand action 1.0 syslog priority critical msg 'This is a message from ondemand'
- C. event manager applet ondemand event register action 1.0 syslog priority critical msg 'This is a message from ondemand'
- D. event manager applet ondemand event manual action 1.0 syslog priority critical msg 'This is a message from ondemand'

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;"></p>
</div>
<div data-bbox="75 842 899 877" data-label="Text">
<p>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.</p>
</div>
<div data-bbox="75 887 169 900" data-label="Section-Header">
<h4>QUESTION 57</h4>
</div>
<div data-bbox="75 898 879 923" data-label="Text">
<p>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?</p>
</div>
<div data-bbox="242 955 753 970" data-label="Page-Footer">
<p>https://itexamanswers.net/ccie-ccnp-350-401-encor-dumps-full-questions-vce-pdf.html</p>
</div>

- A. ISE server
- B. RADIUS server
- C. anchor WLC
- D. local WLC

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

“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

[Click here](#)

QUESTION 58

Which controller is the single plane of management for Cisco SD-WAN?

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

The primary components for the Cisco SD-WAN solution consist of the vManage network management system (management plane), the vSmart controller (control plane), the vBond orchestrator (orchestration plane), and the vEdge router (data plane).

+ vManage – This centralized network management system provides a GUI interface to easily monitor, configure, and maintain all Cisco SD-WAN devices and links in the underlay and overlay network.

+ vSmart controller – This software-based component is responsible for the centralized control plane of the SD-WAN network. It establishes a secure connection to each vEdge router and distributes routes and policy information via the Overlay Management Protocol (OMP), acting as a route reflector. It also orchestrates the secure data plane connectivity between the vEdge routers by distributing crypto key information, allowing for a very scalable, IKE-less architecture.

+ vBond orchestrator – This software-based component performs the initial authentication of vEdge devices and orchestrates vSmart and vEdge connectivity. It also has an important role in enabling the communication of devices that sit behind Network Address Translation (NAT).

+ vEdge router – This device, available as either a hardware appliance or software-based router, sits at a physical site or in the cloud and provides secure data plane connectivity among the sites over one or more WAN transports. It is responsible for traffic forwarding, security, encryption, Quality of Service (QoS), routing protocols such as Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) and Open Shortest Path First (OSPF), and more.

Reference: [Click here](#)

QUESTION 59

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 60

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

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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.

QUESTION 61

Which reason could cause an OSPF neighborship to be in the EXSTART/EXCHANGE state?

- A. mismatched OSPF link costs
- B. mismatched OSPF network type
- C. mismatched areas
- D. mismatched MTU size

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

When OSPF adjacency is formed, a router goes through several state changes before it becomes fully adjacent with its neighbor. The states are Down -> Attempt (optional) -> Init -> 2-Way -> Exstart -> Exchange -> Loading -> Full. Short descriptions about these states are listed below:

Down: no information (hellos) has been received from this neighbor.

Attempt: only valid for manually configured neighbors in an NBMA environment. In Attempt state, the router sends unicast hello packets every poll interval to the neighbor, from which hellos have not been received within the dead interval.

Init: specifies that the router has received a hello packet from its neighbor, but the receiving router's ID was not included in the hello packet

2-Way: indicates bi-directional communication has been established between two routers.

Exstart: Once the DR and BDR are elected, the actual process of exchanging link state information can start between the routers and their DR and BDR.

Exchange: OSPF routers exchange database descriptor (DBD) packets

Loading: In this state, the actual exchange of link state information occurs Full: routers are fully adjacent with each other (Reference:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk365/technologies_tech_note09186a0080093f0e.s.html)

Neighbors Stuck in Exstart/Exchange State the problem occurs most frequently when attempting to run OSPF between a Cisco router and another vendor's router. The problem occurs when the maximum transmission unit (MTU) settings for neighboring router interfaces don't match. If the router with the higher MTU sends a packet larger than the MTU set on the neighboring router, the neighboring router ignores the packet.

Reference: [Click here](#)

QUESTION 62

Which LISP device is responsible for publishing EID-to-RLOC mappings for a site?

- A. ETR
- B. MR
- C. ITR
- D. MS

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

An Egress Tunnel Router (ETR) connects a site to the LISP-capable part of a core network (such as the Internet), publishes EID-to-RLOC mappings for the site, responds to Map-Request messages, and decapsulates and delivers LISP-encapsulated user data to end systems at the site.

Reference: [Click here](#)

QUESTION 63

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

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: [Click here](#)

QUESTION 64

Which statement about agent-based versus agentless configuration management tools is true?

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 65

Which statement about Cisco Express Forwarding is true?

- A. The CPU of a router becomes directly involved with packet-switching decisions.
- B. It uses a fast cache that is maintained in a router data plane.
- C. It maintains two tables in the data plane the FIB and adjacency table.
- D. It makes forwarding decisions by a process that is scheduled through the IOS scheduler.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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. These are automatically updated at the same time as the routing table.

The Forwarding Information Base (FIB) contains destination reachability information as well as next hop information. This information is then used by the router to make forwarding decisions.

The FIB allows for very efficient and easy lookups. Below is an example of the FIB table:

```
R2#show ip cef
```

Prefix	Next Hop	Interface
0.0.0.0/0	192.168.201.1	FastEthernet0/0
0.0.0.0/32	receive	
192.168.201.0/27	attached	FastEthernet0/0
192.168.201.0/32	receive	
192.168.201.1/32	192.168.201.1	FastEthernet0/0
192.168.201.2/32	receive	
192.168.201.31/32	receive	
224.0.0.0/4	drop	
224.0.0.0/24	receive	
255.255.255.255/32	receive	

The adjacency table is tasked with maintaining the layer 2 next-hop information for the FIB. An example of the adjacency table is shown below:

```
Router#show adjacency
```

Protocol	Interface	Address
IP	Serial0	192.168.209.130 (2) (incomplete)
IP	Serial0	192.168.209.131 (7)
IP	Ethernet0	192.168.201.1 (7)

It uses a fast cache that is maintained in a router data plane' fast cache is only used when fast switching is enabled while CEF is disabled.

QUESTION 66

Refer to the exhibit. What are two effects of this configuration? (Choose two.)

```
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
```

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

E. The 10.1.1.0/27 subnet is assigned as the inside global address range.

Correct Answer: CD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 67

When configuring WPA2 Enterprise on a WLAN, which additional security component configuration is required?

- A. PKI server
- B. NTP server
- C. RADIUS server
- D. TACACS server

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Deploying WPA2-Enterprise requires a RADIUS server, which handles the task of authenticating network users access. The actual authentication process is based on the 802.1X policy and comes in several different systems labelled EAP. Because each device is authenticated before it connects, a personal, encrypted tunnel is effectively created between the device and the network.

Reference: [Click here](#)

QUESTION 68

What is the structure of a JSON web token?

- A. three parts separated by dots: header, payload, and signature
- B. three parts separated by dots: version, header, and signature
- C. header and payload
- D. payload and signature

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

JSON Web Token (JWT) is an open standard (RFC 7519) that defines a compact and self-contained way for securely transmitting information between parties as a JSON object. This information can be verified and trusted because it is digitally signed. JWTs can be signed using a secret (with the HMAC algorithm) or a public/private key pair using RSA or ECDSA.

JSON Web Tokens are composed of three parts, separated by a dot (.): Header, Payload, Signature.

Therefore, a JWT typically looks like the following:

xxxxx.yyyyy.zzzzz

The header typically consists of two parts: the type of the token, which is JWT, and the signing algorithm being used, such as HMAC SHA256 or RSA.

The second part of the token is the payload, which contains the claims. Claims are statements about an entity (typically, the user) and additional data.

To create the signature part you have to take the encoded header, the encoded payload, a secret, the algorithm specified in the header, and sign that.

Reference: [Click here](#)

QUESTION 69

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

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

What does the code mean?

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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.

QUESTION 70

What is a benefit of deploying an on-premises infrastructure versus a cloud infrastructure deployment?

- A. ability to quickly increase compute power without the need to install additional hardware
- B. less power and coding resources needed to run infrastructure on-premises
- C. faster deployment times because additional infrastructure does not need to be purchased
- D. lower latency between systems that are physically located near each other

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

The difference between on-premise and cloud is essentially where this hardware and software resides. On-premise means that a company keeps all of this IT environment onsite either managed by themselves or a third-party. Cloud means that it is housed offsite with someone else responsible for monitoring and maintaining it.

QUESTION 71

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. autonomous
- C. SD-Access wireless
- D. Mobility Express

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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.

answer 'Autonomous' Mobility Express WLC can support up to 100 APs.

Mobility Express WLC also uses CAPWAP to communicate to other APs.

Note: Local mode is the most common mode that an AP operates in. This is also the default mode. In local mode, the LAP maintains a CAPWAP (or LWAPP) tunnel to its associated controller.

QUESTION 72

Which two operations are valid for RESTCONF? (Choose two.)

- A. PULL
- B. PUSH
- C. PATCH
- D. REMOVE
- E. ADD
- F. HEAD

Correct Answer: CF

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

RESTCONF operations include OPTIONS, HEAD, GET, POST, PATCH, DELETE.

Reference: [Click here](#)

QUESTION 73

Refer to the exhibit. The WLC administrator sees that the controller to which a roaming client associates has Mobility Role Anchor configured under Clients > Detail.

Which type of roaming is supported?

Client Properties

AP Properties

MAC Address	00:09:ef:95:07:bd	AP Address	3c:ce:73:1b:33:39
IP Address	192.100.101.100	AP Name	172.22.253.20
Client Type	Regular	AP Type	Mobile
User Name		WLAN Profile	Staff
Port Number	29	Status	Associated
Interface	Staff	Association ID	0
VLAN ID	1602	802.11 Authentication	Open System
CCX Version	Not Supported	Reason Code	1
E2E Version	Not Supported	Status Code	0
Mobility Role	Anchor	CF Pollable	Not Implemented
Mobility Peer IP Address	172.22.253.20	CF Poll Request	Not Implemented
Policy Manager State	LUN	Short Preamble	Implemented
Management Frame Protection	No	PBCC	Not Implemented
UpTime (Sec)	3710	Channel Agility	Not Implemented
Power Save Mode	OFF	Timeout	0
Current TxRateSet		WEP State	WEP Enable
Data RateSet	5.5,11.0,6.6,9.0,12.0,19.0,24.0,26.6,40.0,51.6		

- A. indirect
- B. Layer 3 intercontroller
- C. intracontroller
- D. Layer 2 intercontroller

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 74

In which part of the HTTP message is the content type specified?

- A. HTTP method
- B. body
- C. header
- D. URI

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: [Click here](#)

QUESTION 75

Which statement about VXLAN is true?

- A. VXLAN encapsulates a Layer 2 frame in an IP-UDP header, which allows Layer 2 adjacency across router boundaries.
- B. VXLAN uses the Spanning Tree Protocol for loop prevention.
- C. VXLAN extends the Layer 2 Segment ID field to 24-bits, which allows up to 4094 unique Layer 2 segments over the same network.
- D. VXLAN uses TCP as the transport protocol over the physical data center network.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

802.1Q 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.

QUESTION 76

Which statement about Cisco EAP-FAST is true?

- 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.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

The EAP-FAST protocol is a publicly accessible IEEE 802.1X EAP type that Cisco developed to support customers that cannot enforce a strong password policy and want to deploy an 802.1X EAP type that does not require digital certificates.

EAP-FAST is also designed for simplicity of deployment since it does not require a certificate on the wireless LAN client or on the RADIUS infrastructure yet incorporates a built-in provisioning mechanism.

Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless/4400-series-wireless-lan-controllers/99791-eapfast-wlc-rad-config.html>

QUESTION 77

What do Cisco DNA southbound APIs provide?

- A. interface between the controller and the consumer
- B. RESTful API interface for orchestrator communication
- C. interface between the controller and the network devices
- D. NETCONF API interface for orchestrator communication

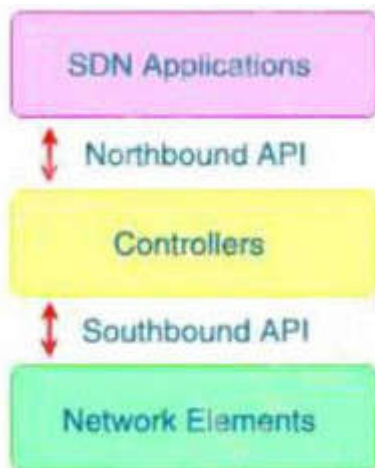
Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

The Southbound API is used to communicate with network devices.



QUESTION 78

Which DNS lookup does an access point perform when attempting CAPWAP discovery?

- A. CISCO-CONTROLLER.local
- B. CAPWAP-CONTROLLER.local
- C. CISCO-CAPWAP-CONTROLLER.local
- D. CISCO-DNA-CONTROLLER.local

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

The Lightweight AP (LAP) can discover controllers through your domain name server (DNS). For the access point (AP) to do so, you must configure your DNS to return controller IP addresses in response to CISCO-LWAPP-CONTROLLER.localdomain, where localdomain is the AP domain name. When an AP receives an IP address and DNS information from a DHCP server, it contacts the DNS to resolve CISCO-CAPWAP-

CONTROLLER.localdomain. When the DNS sends a list of controller IP addresses, the AP sends discovery requests to the controllers.

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.

Reference: http://www.revolutionwifi.net/revolutionwifi/2010/11/capwap-controller-discovery-process_23.html

QUESTION 79

Which TCP setting is tuned to minimize the risk of fragmentation on a GRE/IP tunnel?

- A. MSS
- B. MTU
- C. MRU
- D. window size

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

The TCP Maximum Segment Size (TCP MSS) defines the maximum amount of data that a host is willing to accept in a single TCP/IP datagram. This TCP/IP datagram might be fragmented at the IP layer. The MSS value is sent as a TCP header option only in TCP SYN segments. Each side of a TCP connection reports its MSS value to the other side. Contrary to popular belief, the MSS value is not negotiated between hosts. The sending host is required to limit the size of data in a single TCP segment to a value less than or equal to the MSS reported by the receiving host. TCP MSS takes care of fragmentation at the two endpoints of a TCP connection, but it does not handle the case where there is a smaller MTU link in the middle between these two endpoints. PMTUD was developed in order to avoid fragmentation in the path between the endpoints. It is used to dynamically determine the lowest MTU along the path from a packet's source to its destination.

QUESTION 80

Which statement about an RSPAN session configuration is true?

- A. Only one session can be configured at a time.
- B. A special VLAN type must be used as the RSPAN destination.
- C. A filter must be configured for RSPAN sessions.
- D. Only incoming traffic can be monitored.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

in all participating switches -> This VLAN can be considered a special VLAN type -> Answer 'A special VLAN type must be used as the RSPAN destination' is correct.

QUESTION 81

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 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`
- C. `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`
- D. `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`

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 82

What is the role of a fusion router in an SD-Access solution?

- A. acts as a DNS server
- B. provides additional forwarding capacity to the fabric
- C. performs route leaking between user-defined virtual networks and shared services
- D. provides connectivity to external networks

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

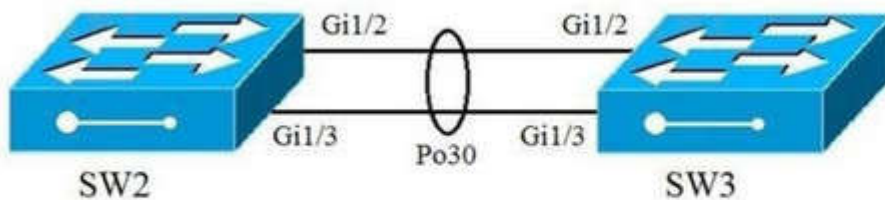
Explanation/Reference:

Today the Dynamic Network Architecture Software Defined Access (DNA-SDA) solution requires a fusion router to perform VRF route leaking between user VRFs and Shared-Services, which may be in the Global routing table (GRT) or another VRF. Shared Services may consist of DHCP, Domain Name System (DNS), Network Time Protocol (NTP), Wireless LAN Controller (WLC), Identity Services Engine (ISE), DNAC components which must be made available to other virtual networks (VN's) in the Campus.

Reference: [Click here](#)

QUESTION 83

Refer to the exhibit.



```

Interface gi1/2
Channel-group 30 mode desirable
Port-channel load-balance src-ip

Interface gi1/3
Channel-group 30 mode desirable
Port-channel load-balance src-ip

Interface PortChannel 30
Switchport mode trunk
Switchport encapsulation dot1q
Switchport trunk allowed vlan 10-100

```

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 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.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

The Cisco switch was configured with PAgP, which is a Cisco proprietary protocol so non-Cisco switch could not communicate.

QUESTION 84

What does this EEM applet event accomplish?

```
"event snmp oid 1.3.6.1.3.7.1.5.1.2.4.2.9 get-type next entry-op g entry-val 75 poll-interval 5"
```

- A. Upon the value reaching 75%, a SNMP event is generated and sent to the trap server.
- B. It reads an SNMP variable, and when the value exceeds 75%, it triggers an action.
- C. It issues email when the value is greater than 75% for five polling cycles.
- D. It presents a SNMP variable that can be interrogated.

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

EEM offers the ability to monitor events and take informational or corrective action when the monitored events occur or reach a threshold. 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.

To specify the event criteria for an Embedded Event Manager (EEM) applet that is run by sampling Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) object identifier values, use the event snmp command in applet configuration mode.

```
event snmp oid oid-value get-type {exact | next} entry-op operator entry-val entryvalue
[exit-comb {or | and}] [exit-op operator] [exit-val exit-value] [exit-time exit-timevalue] poll-interval poll-int-value
```

+ oid: Specifies the SNMP object identifier (object ID)

+ get-type: Specifies the type of SNMP get operation to be applied to the object ID specified by the oid-value argument.

– next – Retrieves the object ID that is the alphanumeric successor to the object ID specified by the oid-value argument.

+ entry-op: Compares the contents of the current object ID with the entry value using the specified operator. If there is a match, an event is triggered and event monitoring is disabled until the exit criteria are met.

+ entry-val: Specifies the value with which the contents of the current object ID are compared to decide if an SNMP event should be raised.

+ exit-op: Compares the contents of the current object ID with the exit value using the specified operator. If there is a match, an event is triggered and event monitoring is reenabled.

+ poll-interval: Specifies the time interval between consecutive polls (in seconds)

QUESTION 85

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Reference: [Click here](#)

QUESTION 86

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

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

Correct Answer: BC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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.

Reference: [Click here](#)

QUESTION 87

Which action is the vSmart controller responsible for in an SD-WAN deployment?

- A. onboard vEdge nodes into the SD-WAN fabric
- B. gather telemetry data from vEdge routers
- C. distribute security information for tunnel establishment between vEdge routers
- D. manage, maintain, and gather configuration and status for nodes within the SD-WAN fabric

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

+ Orchestration plane (vBond) assists in securely onboarding the SD-WAN WAN Edge routers into the SD-WAN overlay (-> Therefore answer "onboard vEdge nodes into the SD-WAN fabric" mentioned about vBond). The vBond controller, or orchestrator, authenticates and authorizes the SD-WAN components onto the network. The vBond orchestrator takes an added responsibility to distribute the list of vSmart and vManage controller information to the WAN Edge routers. vBond is the only device in SD-WAN that requires a public IP address as it is the first point of contact and authentication for all SD-WAN components to join the SD-WAN fabric. All other components need to know the vBond IP or DNS information.

+ Management plane (vManage) is responsible for central configuration and monitoring. The vManage controller is the centralized network management system that provides a single pane of glass GUI interface to easily deploy, configure, monitor and troubleshoot all Cisco SD-WAN components in the network. (-> Answer "manage, maintain, and gather configuration and status for nodes within the SD-WAN fabric" and answer "gather telemetry data from vEdge routers" are about vManage)

+ Control plane (vSmart) builds and maintains the network topology and make decisions on the traffic flows. The vSmart controller disseminates control plane information between WAN Edge devices, implements control plane policies and distributes data plane policies to network devices for enforcement (-> Answer "distribute security information for tunnel establishment between vEdge routers" is about vSmart)

QUESTION 88

Which description of an SD-access wireless network infrastructure deployment is true?

- A. The access point is part of the fabric overlay.
- B. The wireless client is part of the fabric overlay.
- C. The access point is part of the fabric underlay.
- D. The WLC is part of the fabric underlay.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Access Points

+ AP is directly connected to FE (or to an extended node switch)

+ AP is part of Fabric overlay

QUESTION 89

Which feature is supported by EIGRP but is not supported by OSPF?

- A. route filtering
- B. unequal-cost load balancing
- C. route summarization
- D. equal-cost load balancing

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

EIGRP support unequal-cost load balancing via the “variance ...” while OSPF only supports equalcost load balancing.

QUESTION 90

What is the correct EBGP path attribute list, ordered from most preferred to least preferred, that the BGP best-path algorithm uses?

- A. local preference, weight, AS path, MED
- B. weight, local preference, AS path, MED
- C. weight, AS path, local preference, MED
- D. local preference, weight, MED, AS path

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Path Selection Attributes: Weight > Local Preference > Originate > AS Path > Origin > MED > External > IGP Cost > eBGP Peering > Router ID

QUESTION 91

At which layer does Cisco DNA Center support REST controls?

- A. session layer
- B. northbound APIs
- C. EEM applets or scripts
- D. YAML output from responses to API calls

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 92

On which protocol or technology is the fabric data plane based in Cisco SD-Access fabric?

- A. VXLAN
- B. LISP
- C. Cisco TrustSec
- D. IS-IS

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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.

QUESTION 93

What is the difference between the enable password and the enable secret password when service password encryption is enabled on an IOS device?

- A. The enable secret password is protected via stronger cryptography mechanisms.
- B. The enable password cannot be decrypted.
- C. The enable password is encrypted with a stronger encryption method.
- D. There is no difference and both passwords are encrypted identically.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

The “enable secret” password is always encrypted (independent of the “service passwordencryption” command) using MD5 hash algorithm. The “enable password” does not encrypt the password and can be view in clear text in the running-config. In order to encrypt the “enable password”, use the “service password-encryption” command. This command will encrypt the passwords by using the Vigenere encryption algorithm. Unfortunately, the Vigenere encryption method is cryptographically weak and trivial to reverse. The MD5 hash is a stronger algorithm than Vigenere so answer ‘The enable secret password is protected via stronger cryptography mechanisms’ is correct.

QUESTION 94

Which access controls list allows only TCP traffic with a destination port range of 22-443, excluding port 80?

- A. Deny tcp any any eq 80
Permit tcp any any gt 21 it 444
- B. Permit tcp any any ne 80
- C. Permit tcp any any range 22 443
Deny tcp any any eq 80
- D. Deny tcp any any ne 80
Permit tcp any any range 22 443
- E. deny tcp any any eq 80
permit tcp any any range 22 443

Correct Answer: E

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 95

Which statement describes the IP and MAC allocation requirements for virtual machines on Type 1 hypervisors?

- A. Virtual machines do not require a unique IP or unique MAC. They share the IP and MAC address of the physical server.
- B. Each virtual machine requires a unique IP address but shares the MAC address with the physical server.
- C. Each virtual machine requires a unique IP and MAC addresses to be able to reach to other nodes.
- D. Each virtual machine requires a unique MAC address but shares the IP address with the physical server.

Correct Answer: C

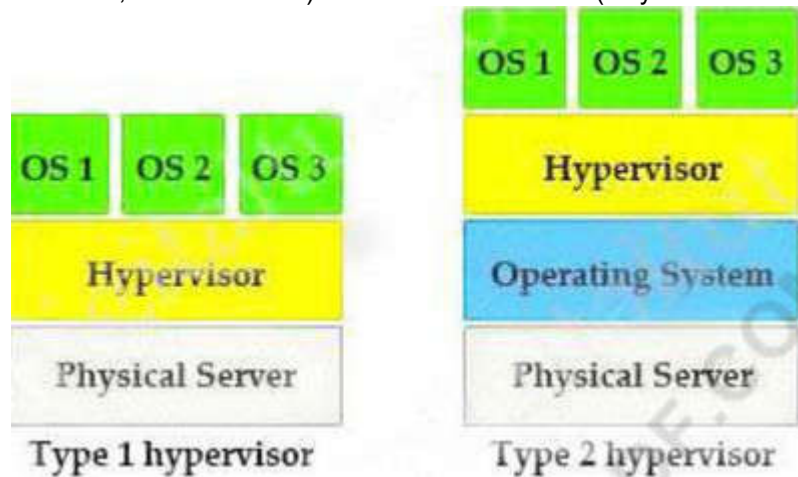
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A virtual machine (VM) is a software emulation of a physical server with an operating system. From an application’s point of view, the VM provides the look and feel of a real physical server, including all its components, such as CPU, memory, and network interface cards (NICs). The virtualization software that creates VMs and performs the hardware abstraction that allows multiple VMs to run concurrently is known as a hypervisor. 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 ‘Each virtual machine requires a unique IP and MAC addresses to be able to reach to other nodes’ 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).



QUESTION 96

A local router shows an EBGP neighbor in the Active state. Which statement is true about the local router?

- A. The local router is attempting to open a TCP session with the neighboring router.
- B. The local router is receiving prefixes from the neighboring router and adding them in RIB-IN.
- C. The local router has active prefixes in the forwarding table from the neighboring router.
- D. The local router has BGP passive mode configured for the neighboring router.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

The BGP session may report in the following states

- 1 – Idle: the initial state of a BGP connection. In this state, the BGP speaker is waiting for a BGP start event, generally either the establishment of a TCP connection or the re-establishment of a previous connection. Once the connection is established, BGP moves to the next state.
- 2 – Connect: In this state, BGP is waiting for the TCP connection to be formed. If the TCP connection completes, BGP will move to the Open Sent stage; if the connection cannot complete, BGP goes to Active
- 3 – Active: In the Active state, the BGP speaker is attempting to initiate a TCP session with the BGP speaker it wants to peer with. If this can be done, the BGP state goes to Open Sent state.
- 4 – Open Sent: the BGP speaker is waiting to receive an OPEN message from the remote BGP speaker
- 5 – Open Confirm: Once the BGP speaker receives the OPEN message and no error is detected, the BGP speaker sends a KEEPALIVE message to the remote BGP speaker
- 6 – Established: All of the neighbor negotiations are complete. You will see a number, which tells us the number of prefixes the router has received from a neighbor or peer group.

QUESTION 97

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

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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.

Reference: [Click here](#)

QUESTION 98

Which two actions provide controlled Layer 2 network connectivity between virtual machines running on the same hypervisor? (Choose two.)

- A. Use a single trunk link to an external Layer2 switch.
- B. Use a virtual switch provided by the hypervisor.
- C. Use a virtual switch running as a separate virtual machine.
- D. Use a single routed link to an external router on stick.
- E. Use VXLAN fabric after installing VXLAN tunneling drivers on the virtual machines.

Correct Answer: AB

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 99

What is calculated using the numerical values of the transmitter power level, cable loss, and antenna gain?

- A. EIRP
- B. dBi
- C. RSSI
- D. SNR

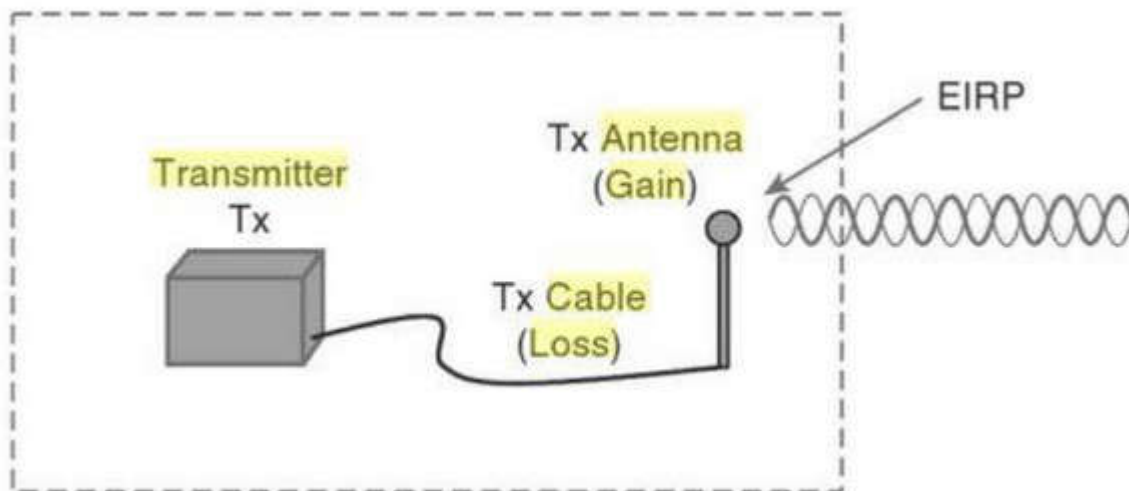
Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Once you know the complete combination of transmitter power level, the length of cable, and the antenna gain, you can figure out the actual power level that will be radiated from the antenna. This is known as the effective isotropic radiated power (EIRP), measured in dBm. EIRP is a very important parameter because it is regulated by governmental agencies in most countries. In those cases, a system cannot radiate signals higher than a maximum allowable EIRP. To find the EIRP of a system, simply add the transmitter power level to the antenna gain and subtract the cable loss.



EIRP = Tx Power – Tx Cable + Tx Antenna

Suppose a transmitter is configured for a power level of 10 dBm (10 mW). answer 'SNR' cable with 5-dB loss connects the transmitter to an antenna with an 8-dBi gain. The resulting EIRP of the system is 10 dBm – 5 dB + 8 dBi, or 13 dBm.

You might notice that the EIRP is made up of decibel-milliwatt (dBm), dB relative to an isotropic antenna (dBi), and decibel (dB) values. Even though the units appear to be different, you can safely combine them because they are all in the dB "domain".

Reference: CCNA Wireless 640-722 Official Cert Guide

QUESTION 100

Which type of antenna does the radiation pattern represent?

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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: [Click here](#)

QUESTION 101

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

From the "show vlan brief" we learn that Finance belongs to VLAN 110 and all VLANs (from 1 to 1005) are allowed to traverse the trunk (port-channel 1). Therefore we have to remove VLAN 110 from the allowed VLAN list with the "switchport trunk allowed vlan remove" command. The pruning feature cannot do this job as Finance VLAN is active.

QUESTION 102

Refer to the exhibit. Which HTTP JSON response does the python code output give?

```

PYTHON CODE
import requests
import json

url='http://YOURIP/ins'
switchuser='USERID'
switchpassword='PASSWORD'

myheaders={'content-type':'application/json'}
payload={
  "ins_api": {
    "version":"1.0",
    "type":"cli_show",
    "chunk":"0",
    "sid":"1",
    "input":"show version",
    "output_format":"json"
  }
}
response = requests.post(url,data=json.dumps(payload),
headers=myheaders,auth=(switchuser,switchpassword)).json()

print(response['ins_api']['outputs'][output]['body']['kickstart_ver_str'])
=====
HTTP JSON Response:
{
  "ins_api": {
    "type": "cli_show",
    "version": "1.0",
    "sid": "eoc",
    "outputs": {
      "output": {
        "input": "show version",
        "msg": "Success",
        "code": "200",
        "body": {
          "bios_ver_str": "07.61",
          "kickstart_ver_str": "7.0(3)I7(4)",
          "bios_cmpl_time": "04/08/2017",
          "kick_file_name": "bootflash:///nxos.7.0.3.I7.4.bin",
          "kick_cmpl_time": "6/14/1970 09:49:04",
          "chassis_id": "Nexus9000 93180YC-EX chassis",
          "cpu_name": "Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU @1.80GHz",
          "memory": 24633488,
          "mem_type": "kB",
          "rr_usecs": 134703,
          "rr_ctime": "Sun Mar 10 15:41:46 2019",
          "rr_reason": "Reset Requested by CLI command reload",
          "rr_sys_ver": "7.0(3)I7(4)",
          "rr_service": "",
          "manufacturer": "Cisco Systems, Inc",
          "TABLE_package_list": {
            "ROW_package_list": {
              "package_id": {}
            }
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

- A. NameError: name 'json' is not defined
- B. KeyError 'kickstart_ver_str'
- C. 7.61
- D. 7.0(3)I7(4)

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 103

When a wired client connects to an edge switch in an SDA fabric, which component decides whether the client has access to the network?

- A. control-plane node
- B. Identity Service Engine
- C. RADIUS server
- D. edge node

Correct Answer: B

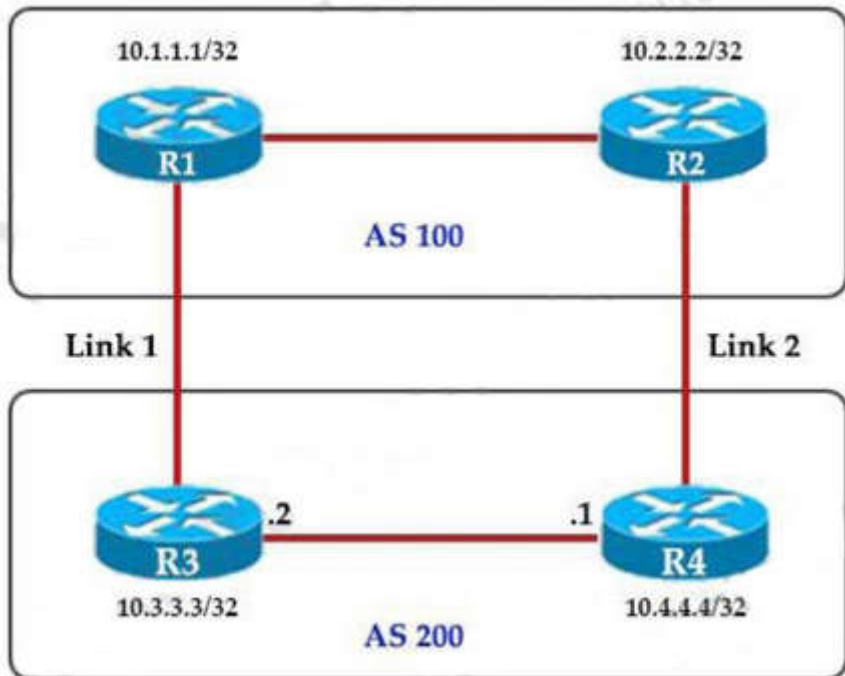
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 104

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)#neighbor 10.2.2.2 weight 200

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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 value” command. 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.

QUESTION 105

Which protocol infers that a YANG data model is being used?

- A. SNMP
- B. REST
- C. RESTCONF
- D. NX-API

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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.

QUESTION 106

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 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.0
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 CoPP_SSH
exceed-action drop
!
Interface GigabitEthernet0/1
ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.0
ip access-group ... 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
!

Correct Answer: C

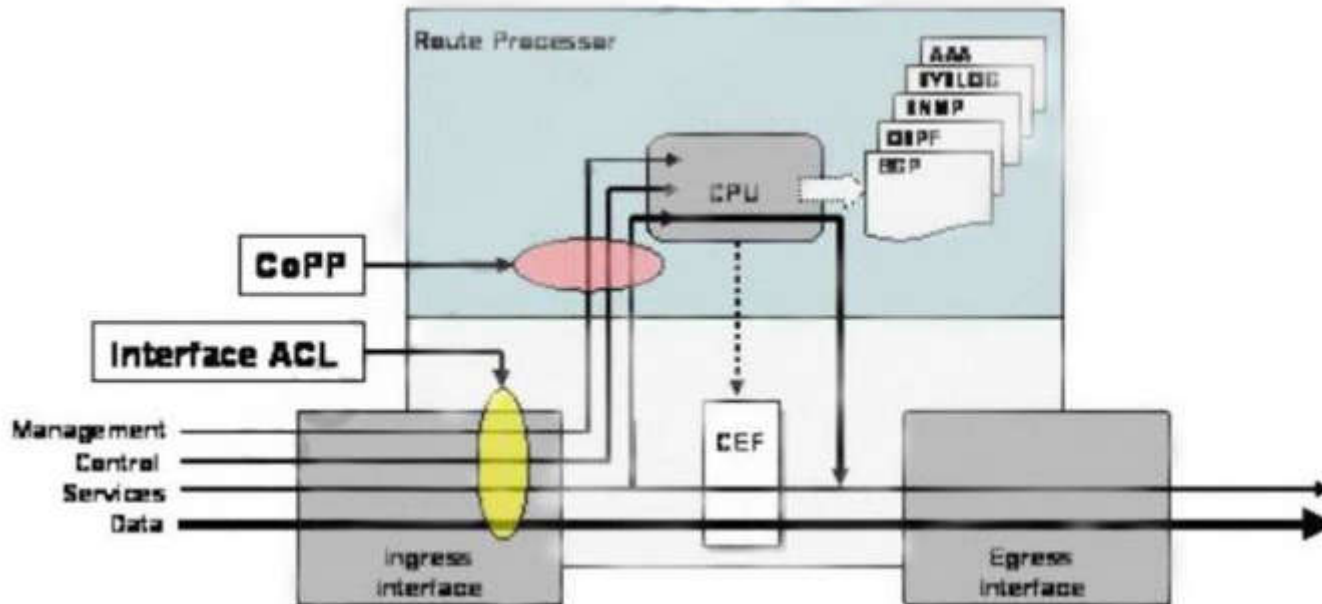
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

CoPP protects the route processor on network devices by treating route processor resources as a separate entity with its own ingress interface (and in some implementations, egress also). CoPP is used to police traffic that is destined to the route processor of the router such as:

- + routing protocols like OSPF, EIGRP, or BGP.
- + Gateway redundancy protocols like HSRP, VRRP, or GLBP.
- + Network management protocols like telnet, SSH, SNMP, or RADIUS.



Therefore we must apply the CoPP to deal with SSH because it is in the management plane. CoPP must be put under "control-plane" command.

QUESTION 107

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

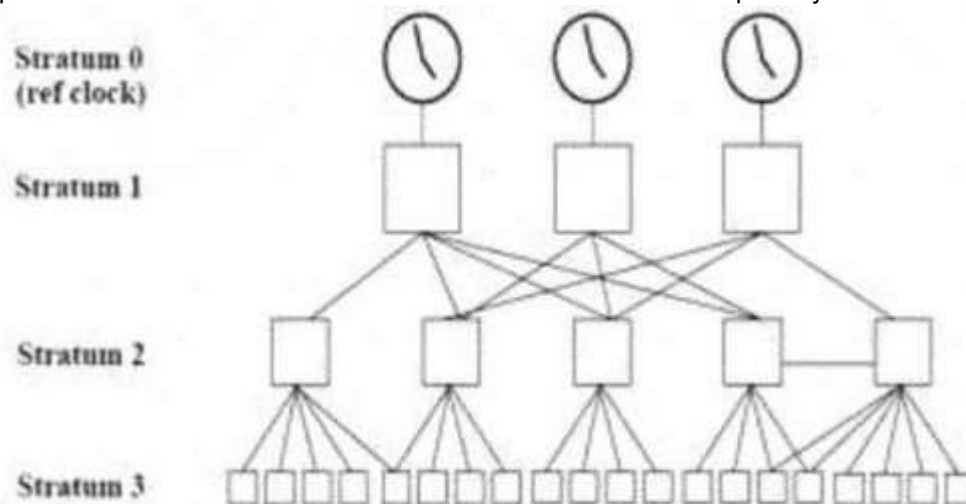
Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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.

Reference: [Click here](#)

QUESTION 108

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.

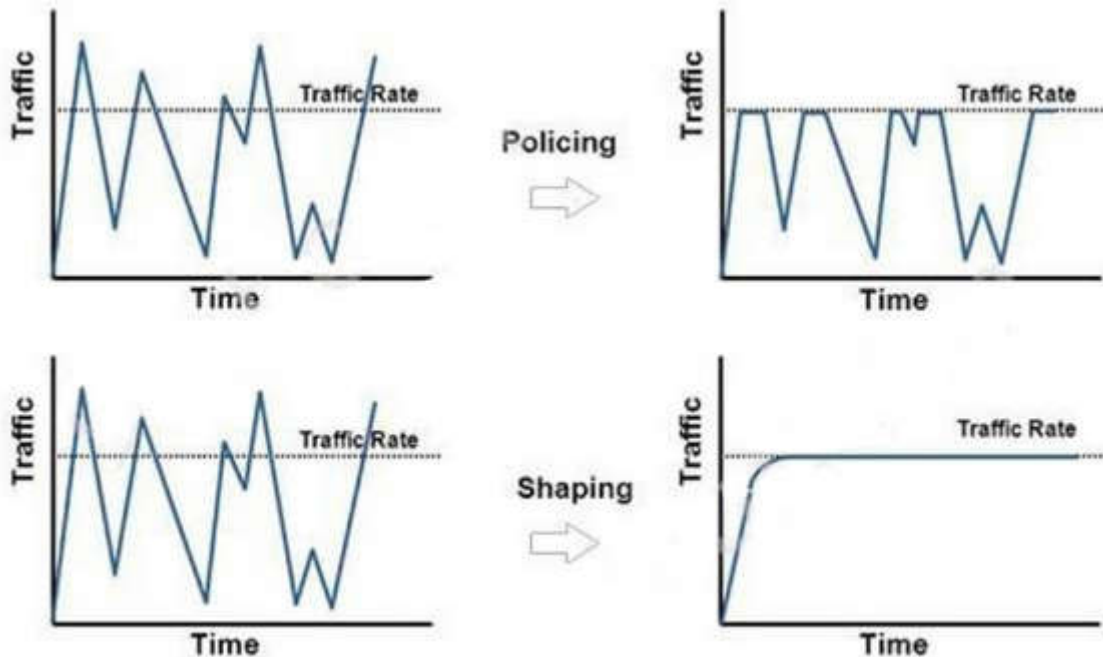
Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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.



QUESTION 109

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

Correct Answer: CE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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".

QUESTION 110

What mechanism does PIM use to forward multicast traffic?

- A. PIM sparse mode uses a pull model to deliver multicast traffic
- B. PIM dense mode uses a pull model to deliver multicast traffic
- C. PIM sparse mode uses receivers to register with the RP
- D. PIM sparse mode uses a flood and prune model to deliver multicast traffic

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

PIM dense mode (PIM-DM) uses a push model to flood multicast traffic to every corner of the network. This push model is a brute-force method

of delivering data to the receivers. This method would be efficient in certain deployments in which there are active receivers on every subnet in the network. PIM-DM initially floods multicast traffic throughout the network. Routers that have no downstream neighbors prune the unwanted traffic. This process repeats every 3 minutes.

PIM Sparse Mode (PIM-SM) uses a pull model to deliver multicast traffic. Only network segments with active receivers that have explicitly requested the data receive the traffic. PIM-SM distributes information about active sources by forwarding data packets on the shared tree. Because PIM-SM uses shared trees (at least initially), it requires the use of an RP. The RP must be administratively configured in the network. Answer C seems to be correct but it is not, PIM sparse mode uses sources (not receivers) to register with the RP. Sources register with the RP, and then data is forwarded down the shared tree to the receivers.

QUESTION 111

Which two namespaces does the LISP network architecture and protocol use? (Choose two)

- A. TLOC
- B. RLOC
- C. DNS
- D. VTEP
- E. EID

Correct Answer: BE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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: [Click here](#)

QUESTION 112

Which First Hop Redundancy Protocol should be used to meet a design requirements for more efficient default bandwidth usage across multiple devices?

- A. GLBP
- B. LCAP
- C. HSRP
- D. VRRP

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

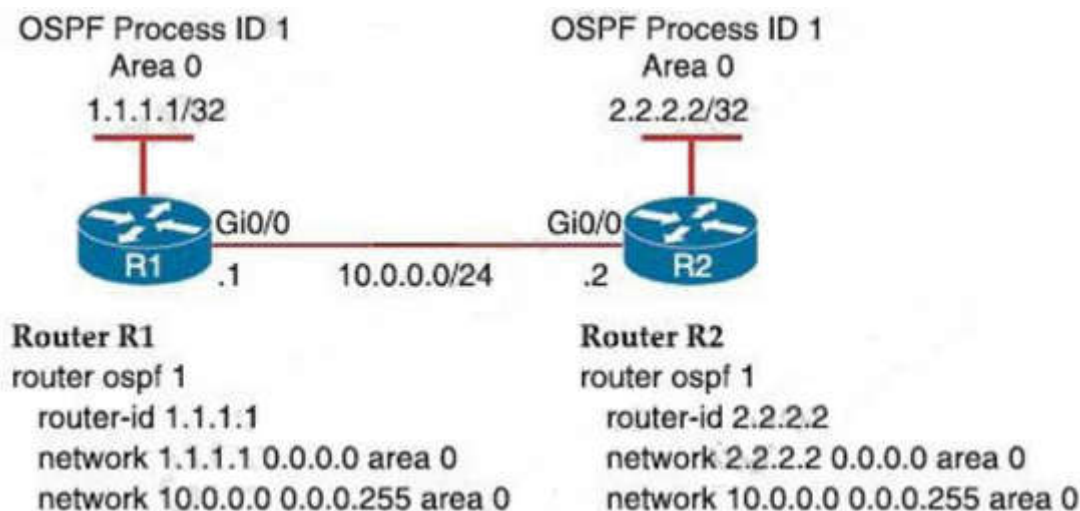
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

The main disadvantage of HSRP and VRRP is that only one gateway is elected to be the active gateway and used to forward traffic whilst the rest are unused until the active one fails. Gateway Load Balancing Protocol (GLBP) is a Cisco proprietary protocol and performs the similar function to HSRP and VRRP but it supports load balancing among members in a GLBP group.

QUESTION 113

Refer to the exhibit.



A network engineer is configuring OSPF between router R1 and router R2. The engineer must ensure that a DR/BDR election does not occur on the Gigabit Ethernet interfaces in area 0. Which configuration set accomplishes this goal?

- A. R1 (config-if) #interface Gi0/0
R1 (config-if) #ip ospf network point-to-point
R2 (config-if) #interface Gi0/0

- R2 (config-if) #ip ospf network point-to-point
- B. R1 (config-if) #interface Gi0/0
R1 (config-if) #ip ospf network broadcast
R2(config-if)#interface Gi0/0
R2(config-if)#ip ospf network broadcast
- C. R1(config-if)#interface Gi0/0
R1(config-if)#ip ospf database-filter all out
R2(config-if)#interface Gi0/0
R2(config-if)#ip ospf database-filter all out
- D. R1(config-if)#interface Gi0/0
R1(config-if)#ip ospf priority 1
R2(config-if)#interface Gi0/0
R2(config-if)#ip ospf priority 1

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Broadcast and Non-Broadcast networks elect DR/BDR while Point-to-point/multipoint do not elect DR/BDR. Therefore we have to set the two Gi0/0 interfaces to point-to-point or point-to-multipoint network to ensure that a DR/BDR election does not occur.

QUESTION 114

What are two reasons why broadcast radiation is caused in the virtual machine environment? (Choose two)

- A. vSwitch must interrupt the server CPU to process the broadcast packet
- B. The Layer 2 domain can be large in virtual machine environments
- C. Virtual machines communicate primarily through broadcast mode
- D. Communication between vSwitch and network switch is broadcast based
- E. Communication between vSwitch and network switch is multicast based

Correct Answer: AB

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Broadcast radiation is the accumulation of broadcast and multicast traffic on a computer network.

Extreme amounts of broadcast traffic constitute a broadcast storm.

The amount of broadcast traffic you should see within a broadcast domain is directly proportional to the size of the broadcast domain. Therefore if the layer 2 domain in virtual machine environment is too large, broadcast radiation may occur -> VLANs should be used to reduce broadcast radiation.

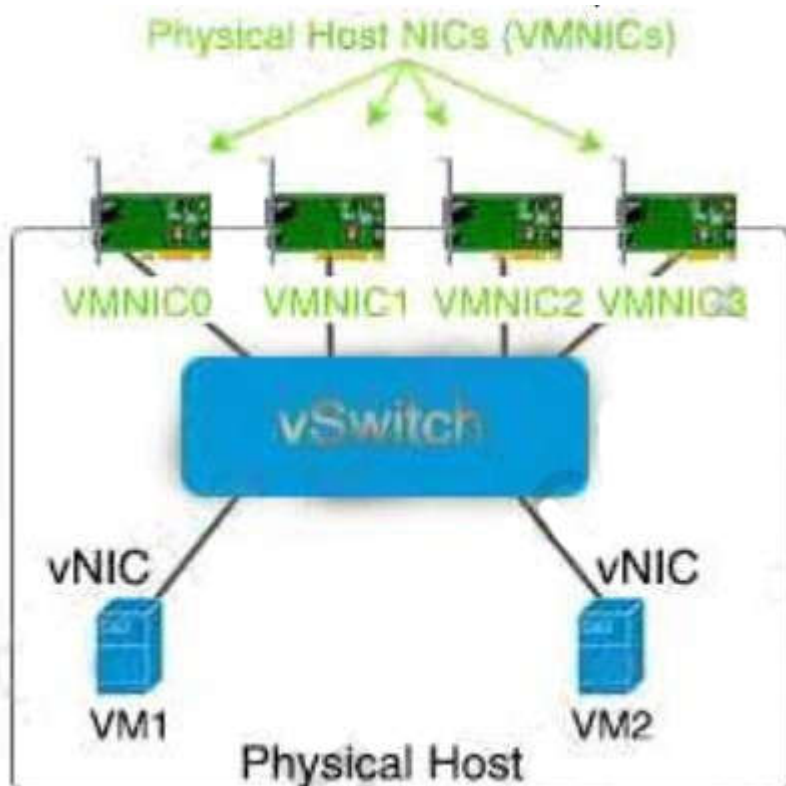
Also if virtual machines communicate via broadcast too much, broadcast radiation may occur.

Another reason for broadcast radiation is using a trunk (to extend VLANs) from the network switch to the physical server.

Note about the structure of virtualization in a hypervisor:

Hypervisors provide virtual switch (vSwitch) that Virtual Machines (VMs) use to communicate with other VMs on the same host. The vSwitch may also be connected to the host's physical NIC to allow VMs to get layer 2 access to the outside world.

Each VM is provided with a virtual NIC (vNIC) that is connected to the virtual switch. Multiple vNICs can connect to a single vSwitch, allowing VMs on a physical host to communicate with one another at layer 2 without having to go out to a physical switch.



Although vSwitch does not run Spanning-tree protocol but vSwitch implements other loop prevention mechanisms. For example, a frame that enters from one VMNIC is not going to go out of the physical host from a different VMNIC card.

QUESTION 115

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 116

When a wireless client roams between two different wireless controllers, a network connectivity outage is experience for a period of time. Which configuration issue would cause this problem?

- A. Not all of the controllers in the mobility group are using the same mobility group name
- B. Not all of the controllers within the mobility group are using the same virtual interface IP address
- C. All of the controllers within the mobility group are using the same virtual interface IP address
- D. All of the controllers in the mobility group are using the same mobility group name

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A prerequisite for configuring Mobility Groups is "All controllers must be configured with the same virtual interface IP address". If all the controllers within a mobilitygroup are not using the same virtual interface, inter controller roaming may appear to work, but the handoff does not complete, and the client loses connectivity for a period of time. -> Answer B is correct.

Reference: [Click here](#)

QUESTION 117

Which algorithms are used to secure REST API from brute attacks and minimize the impact?

- A. SHA-512 and SHA-384
- B. MD5 algorithm-128 and SHA-384
- C. SHA-1, SHA-256, and SHA-512
- D. PBKDF2, BCrypt, and SCrypt

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

One of the best practices to secure REST APIs is using password hash. Passwords must always be hashed to protect the system (or minimize the damage) even if it is compromised in some hacking attempts. There are many such hashing algorithms which can prove really effective for password security e.g. PBKDF2, bcrypt and scrypt algorithms.

Other ways to secure REST APIs are: Always use HTTPS, Never expose information on URLs (Usernames, passwords, session tokens, and API keys should not appear in the URL), Adding Timestamp in Request, Using OAuth, Input Parameter Validation.

Reference: <https://restfulapi.net/security-essentials/>

We should not use MD5 or any SHA (SHA-1, SHA-256, SHA-512...) algorithm to hash password as they are not totally secure.

Note: A brute-force attack is an attempt to discover a password by systematically trying every possible combination of letters, numbers, and symbols until you discover the one correct combination that works.

QUESTION 118

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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).

QUESTION 119

A network administrator is preparing a Python script 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 the client manager in prevent colleague making changes to the device while the script is running?

- A. `m.lock (config='running')`
- B. `m.lock (target='running')`
- C. `m.freeze (target='running')`
- D. `m.freeze(config='running')`

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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.

QUESTION 120

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

Correct Answer: CE

Section: (none)

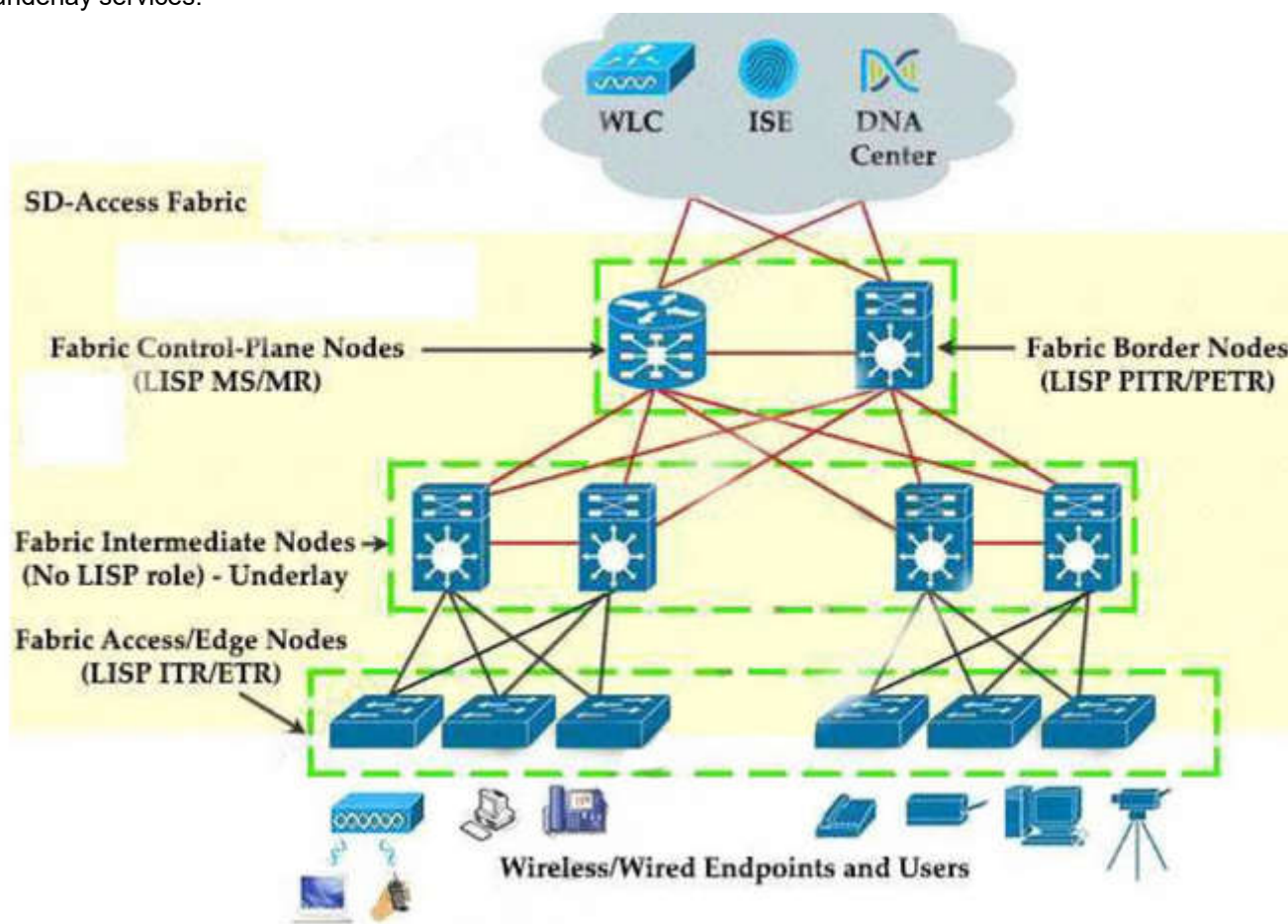
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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.



QUESTION 121

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

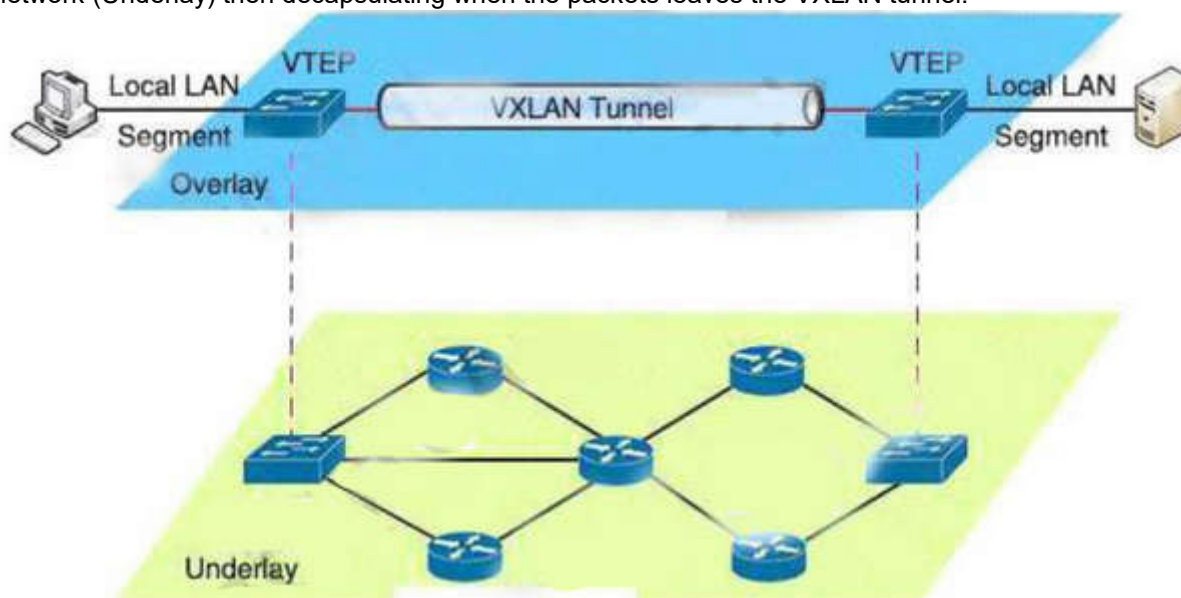
Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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.



QUESTION 122

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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.

...

Reference: [Click here](#)

QUESTION 123

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

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

+ Orchestration plane (vBond) assists in securely onboarding the SD-WAN WAN Edge routers into the SD-WAN overlay. The vBond controller, or orchestrator, authenticates and authorizes the SD-WAN components onto the network. The vBond orchestrator takes an added responsibility to distribute the list of vSmart and vManage controller information to the WAN Edge routers. vBond is the only device in SD-WAN that requires a public IP address as it is the first point of contact and authentication for all SD-WAN components to join the SD-WAN fabric. All other components need to know the vBond IP or DNS information.

QUESTION 124

Which two entities are Type 1 hypervisors? (Choose two)

- A. Oracle VM Virtual Box
- B. Microsoft Hyper-V
- C. VMware server
- D. VMware ESX
- E. Microsoft Virtual PC

Correct Answer: BD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

A bare-metal hypervisor (Type 1) is a layer of software we install directly on top of a physical server and its underlying hardware. There is no software or any operating system in between, hence the name bare-metal hypervisor. A Type 1 hypervisor is proven in providing excellent performance and stability since it does not run inside Windows or any other operating system. These are the most common type 1 hypervisors:

- + VMware vSphere with ESX/ESXi
- + KVM (Kernel-Based Virtual Machine)
- + Microsoft Hyper-V
- + Oracle VM
- + Citrix Hypervisor (formerly known as Xen Server)

QUESTION 125

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)
Explanation

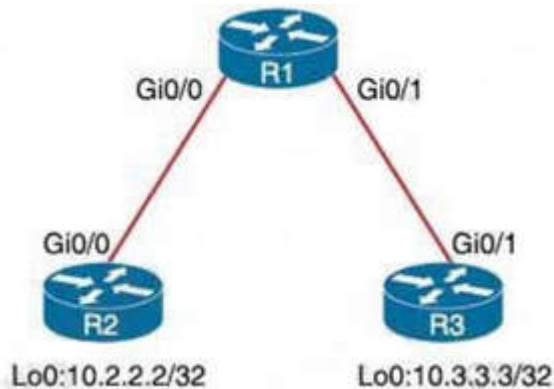
Explanation/Reference:

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.

Here [Here](#)

QUESTION 126

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 Gi0/1
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 Gi0/1
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 Gi0/1
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 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 Gi0/1
R3(config-if)#ip access-group 150 out

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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.

QUESTION 127

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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: [Click here](#)

QUESTION 128

A client device roams between access points located on different floors in an atrium. The access points joined to the same controller and configuration in local mode. The access points are in different IP addresses, but the client VLAN in the group same. What type of roam occurs?

- A. inter-controller
- B. inter-subnet
- C. intra-VLAN
- D. intra-controller

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Mobility, or roaming, is a wireless LAN client's ability to maintain its association seamlessly from one access point to another securely and with as little latency as possible. Three popular types of client roaming are:

Intra-Controller Roaming: Each controller supports same-controller client roaming across access points managed by the same controller. This roaming is transparent to the client as the session is sustained, and the client continues using the same DHCP-assigned or client-assigned IP address.

Inter-Controller Roaming: Multiple-controller deployments support client roaming across access points managed by controllers in the same mobility group and on the same subnet. This roaming is also transparent to the client because the session is sustained and a tunnel between controllers allows the client to continue using the same DHCP- or client-assigned IP address as long as the session remains active.

Inter-Subnet Roaming: Multiple-controller deployments support client roaming across access points managed by controllers in the same mobility group on different subnets. This roaming is transparent to the client because the session is sustained and a tunnel between the controllers allows the client to continue using the same DHCP-assigned or client-assigned IP address as long as the session remains active

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/7-4/configuration/guides/consolidated/b_cg74_CONSOLIDATED/b_cg74_CONSOLIDATED_chapter_01100.html

QUESTION 129

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 WLC that resolves the domain name

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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.

Here [Here](#)

QUESTION 130

What is the result when a technician adds the monitor session 1 destination remote vlan 233 command?


```

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
  !

```

- A. The RSPAN VLAN is replaced by VLAN 223
- B. RSPAN traffic is sent to VLANs 222 and 223
- C. An error is flagged for configuring two destinations
- D. RSPAN traffic is split between VLANs 222 and 223

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 131

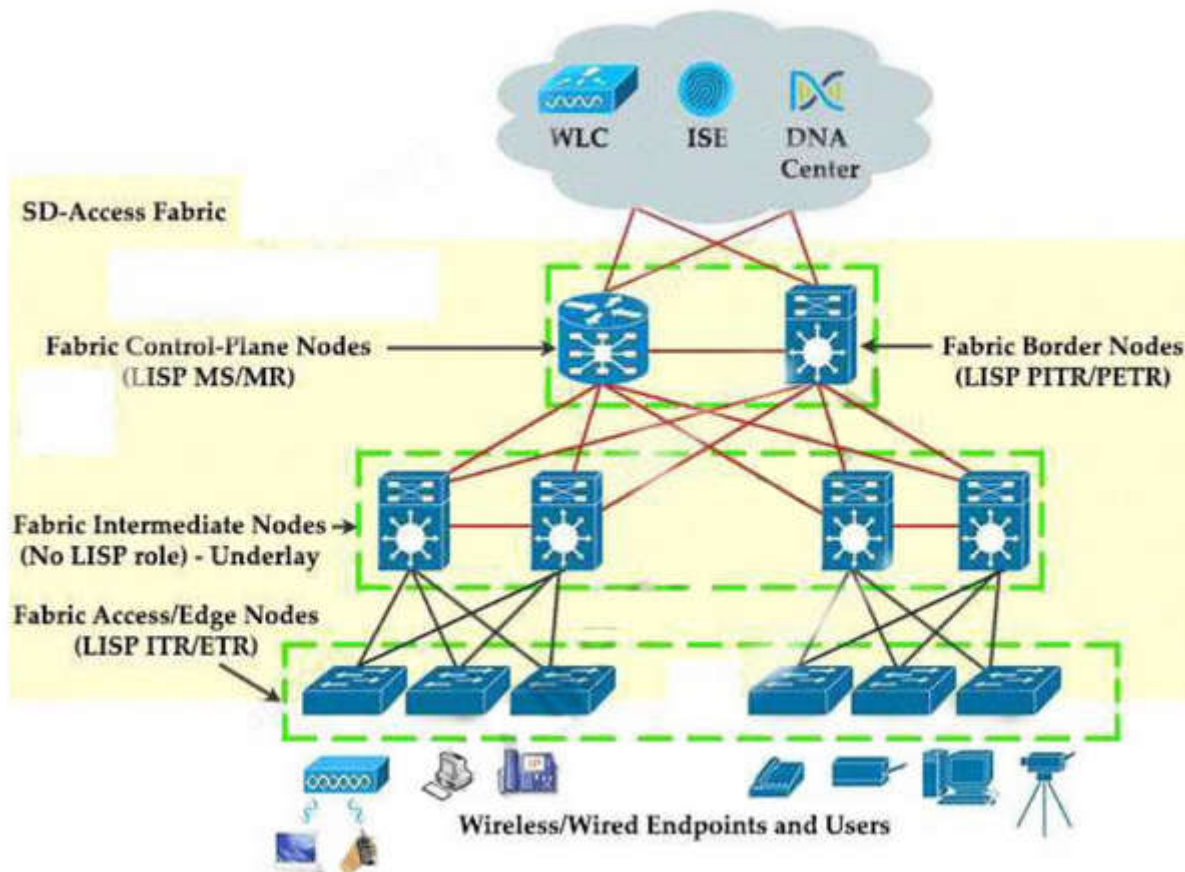
In an SD-Access solution what is the role of a fabric edge node?

- A. to connect external Layer 3- network to the SD-Access fabric
- B. to connect wired endpoint to the SD-Access fabric
- C. to advertise fabric IP address space to external network
- D. to connect the fusion router to the SD-Access fabric

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

+ Fabric edge node: This fabric device (for example, access or distribution layer device) connects wired endpoints to the SDA fabric.



QUESTION 132

Refer to the exhibit.

```
access-list 1 permit 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255
ip nat inside source list 1 interface gigabitethernet0/0 overload
```

The inside and outside interfaces in the NAT configuration of this device have been correctly identified. What is the effect of this configuration?

- A. dynamic NAT
- B. static NAT
- C. PAT
- D. NAT64

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

The command "ip nat inside source list 1 interface gigabitethernet0/0 overload" translates all source addresses that pass access list 1, which means 172.16.1.0/24 subnet, into an address assigned to gigabitethernet0/0 interface. Overload keyword allows to map multiple IP addresses to a single registered IP address (many-to-one) by using different ports so it is called Port Address Translation (PAT).

QUESTION 133

Which component of the Cisco Cyber Threat Defense solution provides user and flow context analysis?

- A. Cisco Firepower and FireSIGHT
- B. Cisco Stealthwatch system
- C. Advanced Malware Protection
- D. Cisco Web Security Appliance

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

The goal of the Cyber Threat Defense solution is to introduce a design and architecture that can help facilitate the discovery, containment, and remediation of threats once they have penetrated into the network interior.

Cisco Cyber Threat Defense version 2.0 makes use of several solutions to accomplish its objectives:

- * NetFlow and the Lancope StealthWatch System
 - Broad visibility
 - User and flow context analysis
 - Network behavior and anomaly detection
 - Incident response and network forensics
- * Cisco FirePOWER and FireSIGHT
 - Real-time threat management
 - Deeper contextual visibility for threats bypassing the perimeters
 - URL control
- * Advanced Malware Protection (AMP)
 - Endpoint control with AMP for Endpoints
 - Malware control with AMP for networks and content
- * Content Security Appliances and Services
 - Cisco Web Security Appliance (WSA) and Cloud Web Security (CWS)
 - Dynamic threat control for web traffic
 - Outbound URL analysis and data transfer controls
 - Detection of suspicious web activity
 - Cisco Email Security Appliance (ESA)
 - Dynamic threat control for email traffic
 - Detection of suspicious email activity
- * Cisco Identity Services Engine (ISE)
 - User and device identity integration with Lancope StealthWatch
 - Remediation policy actions using pxGrid

Reference: [Click here](#)

QUESTION 134

Which feature of EIGRP is not supported in OSPF?

- A. load balancing of unequal-cost paths
- B. load balance over four equal-costs paths
- C. uses interface bandwidth to determine best path
- D. per-packet load balancing over multiple paths

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 135

An engineer must protect their company against ransom ware attacks. Which solution allows the engineer to block the execution stage and prevent file encryption?

- A. Use Cisco AMP deployment with the Malicious Activity Protection engine enabled.
- B. Use Cisco AMP deployment with the Exploit Prevention engine enabled
- C. Use Cisco Firepower and block traffic to TOR networks
- D. Use Cisco Firepower with Intrusion Policy and snort rules blocking SMB exploitation

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

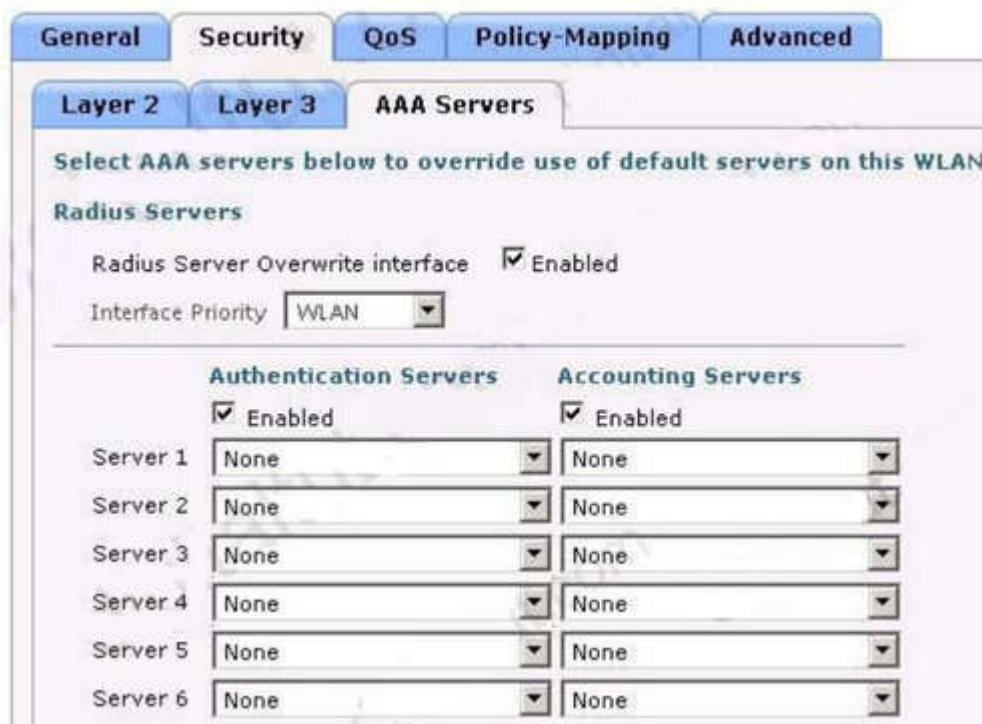
Ransomware are malicious software that locks up critical resources of the users. Ransomware uses well-established public/private key cryptography which leaves the only way of recovering the files being the payment of the ransom, or restoring files from backups.

Cisco Advanced Malware Protection (AMP) for Endpoints Malicious Activity Protection (MAP) engine defends your endpoints by monitoring the system and identifying processes that exhibit malicious activities when they execute and stops them from running. Because the MAP engine detects threats by observing the behavior of the process at run time, it can generically determine if a system is under attack by a new variant of ransomware or malware that may have eluded other security products and detection technology, such as legacy signature-based malware detection. The first release of the MAP engine targets identification, blocking, and quarantine of ransomware attacks on the endpoint.

Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/en/us/products/collateral/security/amp-for-endpoints/white-paper-c11-740980.pdf>

QUESTION 136

Refer to the exhibit.



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. any interface configured on the WLC
- C. the controller management interface
- D. the controller virtual interface

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 137

Which benefit is offered by a cloud infrastructure deployment but is lacking in an on-premises deployment?

- A. efficient scalability
- B. virtualization
- C. storage capacity
- D. supported systems

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 138

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

Which action reduces the user impact?

```
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
```

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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.

QUESTION 139

Which DHCP option helps lightweight APs find the IP address of a wireless LAN controller?

- A. Option 43
- B. Option 60
- C. Option 67
- D. Option 150

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 140

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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).

QUESTION 141

What is the role of the vsmart controller in a Cisco SD-WAN environment?

- A. It performs authentication and authorization
- B. It manages the control plane
- C. It is the centralized network management system
- D. It manages the data plane

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Control plane (vSmart) builds and maintains the network topology and make decisions on the traffic flows. The vSmart controller disseminates control plane information between WAN Edge devices, implements control plane policies and distributes data plane policies to network devices for enforcement.

QUESTION 142

Why is an AP joining a different WLC than the one specified through option 43?

- A. The WLC is running a different software version
- B. The API is joining a primed WLC
- C. The AP multicast traffic unable to reach the WLC through Layer 3
- D. The APs broadcast traffic is unable to reach the WLC through Layer 2

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:**QUESTION 143**

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

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

[Click here](#)

QUESTION 144

Which method of account authentication does OAuth 2.0 within REST APIs?

- A. username/role combination
- B. access tokens
- C. cookie authentication
- D. basic signature workflow

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

The most common implementations of OAuth (OAuth 2.0) use one or both of these tokens:

+ access token: sent like an API key, it allows the application to access a user's data; optionally, access tokens can expire.
+ refresh token: optionally part of an OAuth flow, refresh tokens retrieve a new access token if they have expired. OAuth2 combines Authentication and Authorization to allow more sophisticated scope and validity control.

QUESTION 145

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 200
deny tcp host 10.10.10.1 eq 80 any
permit ip any any
- B. ip access-list extended 10
deny tcp host 10.10.10.1 any eq 80
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 100
deny tcp host 10.10.10.1 any eq 80
permit ip any any

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 146

A server running Linux is providing support for virtual machines along with DNS and DHCP services for a small business. Which technology does this represent?

- A. container
- B. Type 1 hypervisor
- C. hardware pass-thru
- D. Type 2 hypervisor

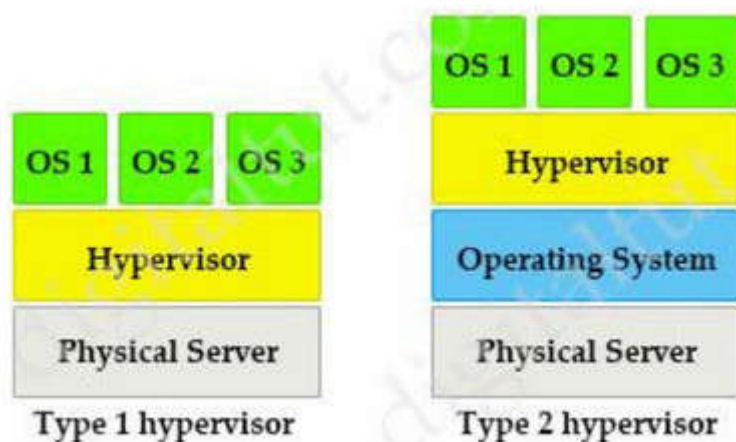
Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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. A 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)



QUESTION 147

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?


```

<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>

```

- 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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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 Contenttype 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.

QUESTION 148

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

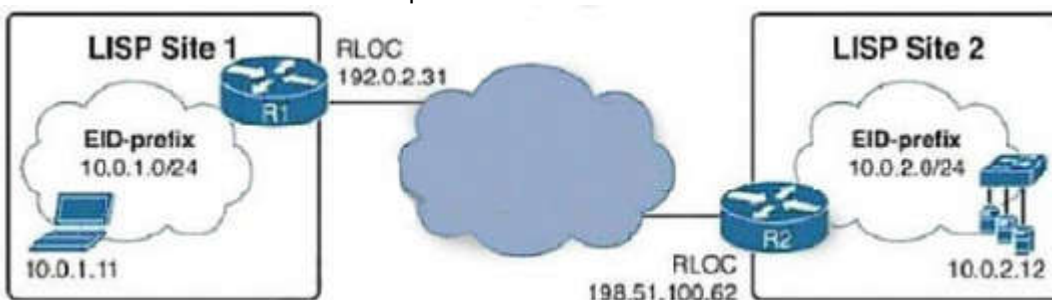
Explanation/Reference:

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.

QUESTION 149

Refer to the exhibit. Which command must be applied to R2 for an OSPF neighborship to form?



```
hostname R1
router ospf 1
network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 0
auto-cost reference-bandwidth 1000
!
hostname R2
router ospf 2
network 20.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
```

- 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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

The network 20.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 area (" 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 interfaces of R1.

QUESTION 150

Which two statements about VRF-lite are true? (Choose two)

- A. It can support multiple customers on a single switch
- B. It supports most routing protocols, including EIGRP, ISIS, and OSPF
- C. It should be used when a customer's router is connected to an ISP over OSPF
- D. It can increase the packet switching rate
- E. It supports MPLS-VRF label exchange and labeled packets

Correct Answer: AC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

VRF-lite does not support IGRP and ISIS.

- VRF-lite does not support all MPLS-VRF functionality: label exchange, LDP adjacency, or labeled packets.

- VRF-lite does not affect the packet switching rate.

- The capability vrf-lite subcommand under router ospf should be used when configuring OSPF as the routing protocol between the PE and the CE.

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst4500/12-2/25ew/configuration/guide/conf/vrf.html#wp1045190>

QUESTION 151

How are the Cisco Express Forwarding table and the FIB related to each other?

- A. Cisco Express Forwarding uses a FIB to make IP destination prefix-based switching decisions correct
- B. The FIB is used to populate the Cisco Express Forwarding table
- C. There can be only one FIB but multiple Cisco Express Forwarding tables on IOS devices

D. The Cisco Express Forwarding table allows route lookups to be forwarded to the route processor for processing before they are sent to the FIB

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

The Forwarding Information Base (FIB) table – CEF uses a FIB to make IP destination prefix based switching decisions. The FIB is conceptually similar to a routing table or information base. It maintains a mirror image of the forwarding information contained in the IP routing table. When routing or topology changes occur in the network, the IP routing table is updated, and these changes are reflected in the FIB. The FIB maintains next-hop address information based on the information in the IP routing table.

QUESTION 152

Refer to the exhibit.

```
SW1#show monitor session all
Session 1
-----
Type                : Remote Destination Session
Source RSPAN VLAN  : 50

Session 2
-----
Type                : Local Session
Source Ports        :
  Both              : Fa0/14
Destination Ports   : Fa0/15
Encapsulation       : Native
Ingress             : Disabled
```

An engineer configures monitoring on SW1 and enters the show command to verify operation. What does the output confirm?

- A. SPAN session 1 monitors activity on VLAN 50 of a remote switch
- B. SPAN session 2 only monitors egress traffic exiting port FastEthernet 0/14.
- C. SPAN session 2 monitors all traffic entering and exiting port FastEthernet 0/15.
- D. RSPAN session 1 is incompletely configured for monitoring

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

SW1 has been configured with the following commands:

```
SW1(config)#monitor session 1 source remote vlan 50
SW1(config)#monitor session 2 source interface fa0/14
SW1(config)#monitor session 2 destination interface fa0/15
```

The session 1 on SW1 was configured for Remote SPAN (RSPAN) while session 2 was configured for local SPAN. For RSPAN we need to configure the destination port to complete the configuration.

Note: In fact we cannot create such a session like session 1 because if we only configure Source RSPAN VLAN 50 (with the command monitor session 1 source remote vlan 50) then we will receive a Type: Remote Source Session (not Remote Destination Session).

QUESTION 153

Which EIGRP feature allows the use of leak maps?

- A. neighbor
- B. stub
- C. offset-list
- D. address-family

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

If we configured an EIGRP stub router so that it only advertises connected and summary routes. But we also want to have an exception to this rule then we can configure a leak-map. For example:

```
R4(config-if)#router eigrp 1
R4(config-router)#eigrp stub
R4(config)#ip access-list standard R4_L0opback0
```

```

R4(config-std-nacl)#permit host 4.4.4.4
R4(config)#route-map R4_L0opback0_LEAKMAP
R4(config-route-map)#match ip address R4_L0opback0
R4(config)#router eigrp 1
R4(config-router)#eigrp stub leak-map

```

As we can see the leak-map feature goes long with 'eigrp stub' command.

QUESTION 154

Which two LISP infrastructure elements are needed to support LISP to non-LISP internetworking? (Choose two)

- A. PETR
- B. PITR
- C. MR
- D. MS
- E. ALT

Correct Answer: AC

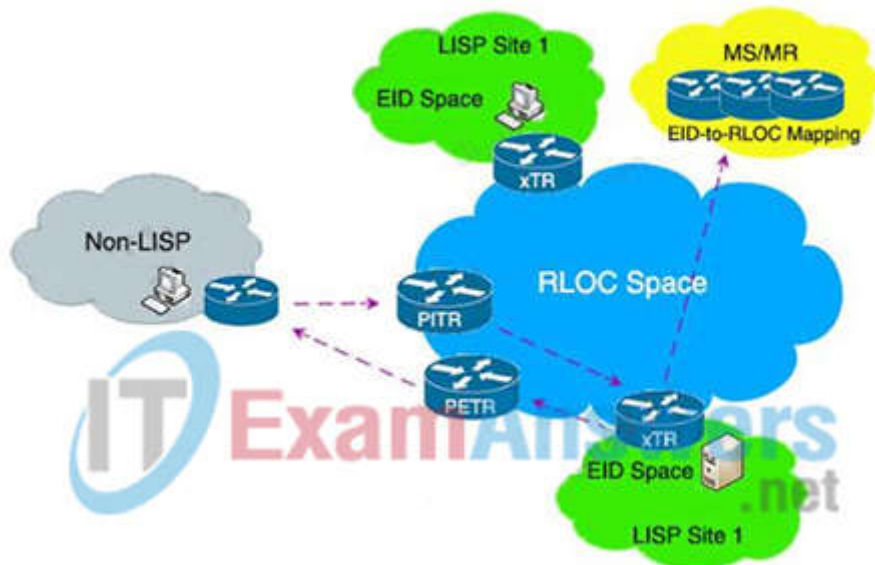
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

In this question we suppose that we only need to send packets from LISP site to non-LISP site successfully. We don't care about the way back (if we care about the way back then all PETR, PITR, MS & MR are needed).

Proxy Egress Tunnel Router (PETR): A LISP device that de-encapsulates packets from LISP sites to deliver them to non-LISP sites.



When the xTR in LISP Site 1 want to sends traffic to Non-LISP site, the ITR (not PETR) needs a Map Resolver (MR) to send Map Request to. When the ITR (the xTR in LISP Site 1 in the figure above) receives negative MAP-Reply packet from MR, it caches that prefix and map it to the PETR.

Good reference: [Here](#)

QUESTION 155

What is used to measure the total output energy of a Wi-Fi device?

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

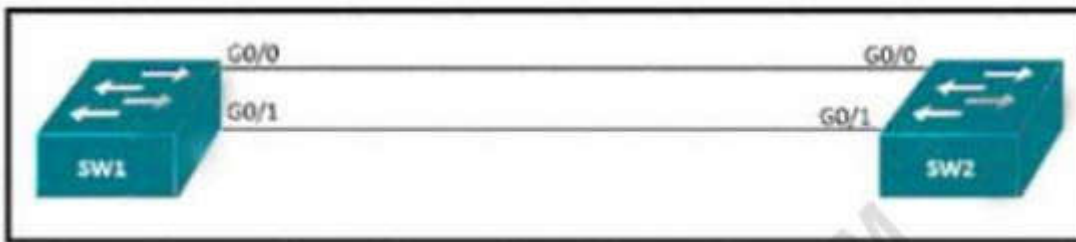
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Output power is measured in mW (milliwatts). answer 'dBi' milliwatt is equal to one thousandth (10³) of a watt.

QUESTION 156

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.

%PM-SP-4-ERR_DISABLE: bpduguard error detected on Gi0/0, putting Gi0/0 in errdisable state.

Which command set resolves this error?

- A. Sw1(config)# interface G0/0
Sw1(config-if)# spanning-tree bpduguard enable
Sw1(config-if)# shut
Sw1(config-if)# no shut
- B. Sw1(config)# interface G0/0
Sw1(config-if)# no spanning-tree bpduguard enable
Sw1(config-if)# shut
Sw1(config-if)# no shut
- C. Sw1(config)# interface G0/1
Sw1(config-if)# spanning-tree bpduguard enable
Sw1(config-if)# shut
Sw1(config-if)# no shut
- D. Sw1(config)# interface G0/0
Sw1(config-if)# no spanning-tree bpduguard enable
Sw1(config-if)# shut
Sw1(config-if)# no shut

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 157

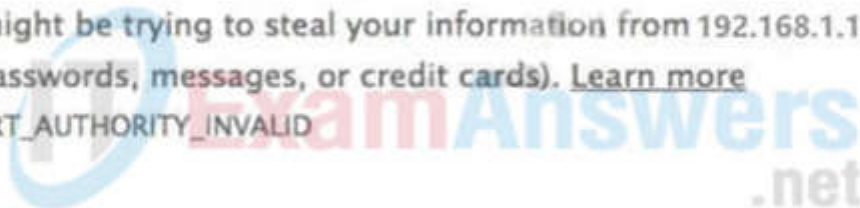
Refer to the exhibit.



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

Back to safety

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 server that is providing the portal has an expired certificate

- B. The server that is providing the portal has a self-signed certificate
- C. The connection is using an unsupported protocol
- D. The connection is using an unsupported browser

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

If you're a website owner and your website displays this error message, then there could be two reasons why the browser says the cert authority is invalid: + You're using a self-signed SSL certificate, OR + The certificate authority (CA) that issued your SSL certificate isn't trusted by your web browser.

QUESTION 158

Refer to the exhibit.

```

aaa new-model
aaa authentication login default local-case enable
aaa authentication login ADMIN local-case
username CCNP secret Str0ngP@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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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".

QUESTION 159

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?

```

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

```

- 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.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

From the "Tunnel protocol/transport GRE/IP" line, we can deduce this tunnel is using the default IPv4 Layer-3 tunnel mode. We can return to this default mode with the *tunnel mode gre ip* command.

QUESTION 160

What is the result of applying this access control list?

```
ip access-list extended STATEFUL
10 permit tcp any any established
20 deny ip any any
```

- A. TCP traffic with the URG bit set is allowed
- B. TCP traffic with the SYN bit set is allowed
- C. TCP traffic with the ACK bit set is allowed
- D. TCP traffic with the DF bit set is allowed

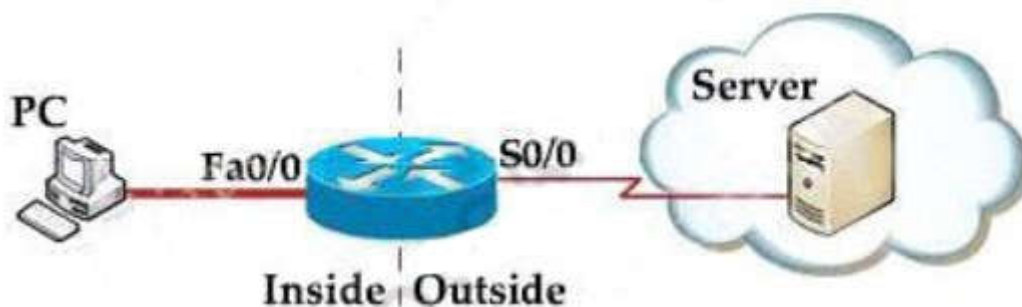
Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

The established keyword is only applicable to TCP access list entries to match TCP segments that have the ACK and/or RST control bit set (regardless of the source and destination ports), which assumes that a TCP connection has already been established in one direction only. Let's see an example below:



Suppose you only want to allow the hosts inside your company to telnet to an outside server but not vice versa, you can simply use an "established" access-list like this:

```
access-list 100 permit tcp any any established
access-list 101 permit tcp any any eq telnet
!
interface S0/0
ip access-group 100 in
ip access-group 101 out
```

QUESTION 161

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.

Correct Answer: C

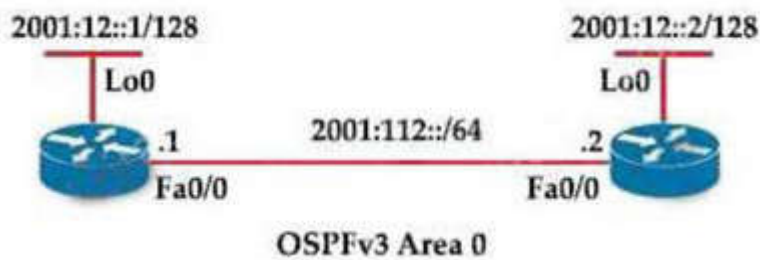
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 162

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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

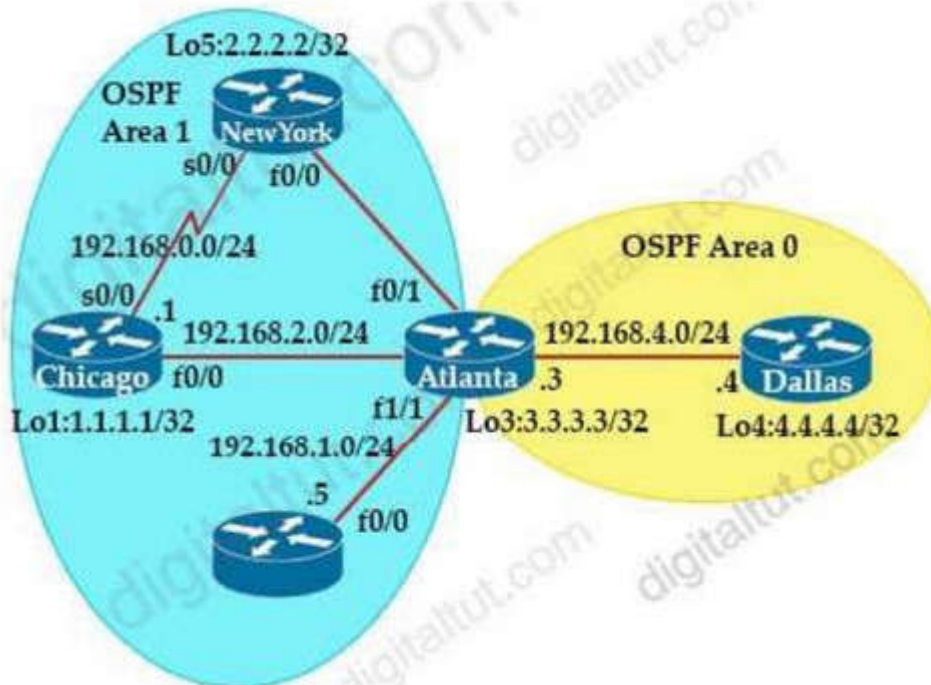
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

QUESTION 163

Refer the exhibit. Which router is the designated router on the segment 192.168.0.0/24?



```
Chicago#show ip ospf nei
```

Neighbor ID	Pri	State	Dead Time	Address	Interface
3.3.3.3	1	FULL/BDR	00:00:35	192.168.2.3	FastEthernet0/0
2.2.2.2	0	FULL/-	00:00:35	192.168.0.2	Serial0/0

```
Chicago#show ip ospf int bri
```

Interface	PID	Area	IP Address/Mask	Cost	State	Nbrs	F/C
Fa0/0	1	1	192.168.2.1/24	40444	DR	1/1	
Se0/0	1	1	192.168.0.1/24	65535	P2P	1/1	

- A. This segment has no designated router because it is a nonbroadcast network type.
- B. This segment has no designated router because it is a p2p network type.
- C. Router Chicago because it has a lower router ID
- D. Router NewYork because it has a higher router ID

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 164

Which two statements about Cisco Express Forwarding load balancing are true? (Choose two)

- A. Each hash maps directly to a single entry in the RIB
- B. It combines the source IP address subnet mask to create a hash for each destination
- C. Cisco Express Forwarding can load-balance over a maximum of two destinations
- D. It combines the source and destination IP addresses to create a hash for each destination
- E. Each hash maps directly to a single entry in the adjacency table

Correct Answer: DE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Cisco IOS software basically supports two modes of CEF load balancing: On per-destination or perpacket basis. For per destination load balancing a hash is computed out of the source and destination IP address (-> Answer 'It combines the source and destination IP addresses to create a hash for each destination' is correct). This hash points to exactly one of the adjacency entries in the adjacency table (-> Answer 'Each hash maps directly to a single entry in the adjacency table' is correct), providing that the same path is used for all packets with this source/destination address pair. If per packet load balancing is used the packets are distributed round robin over the available paths. In either case the information in the FIB and adjacency tables provide all the necessary forwarding information, just like for nonload balancing operation. The number of paths used is limited by the number of entries the routing protocol puts in the routing table, the default in IOS is 4 entries for most IP routing protocols with the exception of BGP, where it is one entry. The maximum number that can be configured is 6 different paths -> Answer 'Cisco Express Forwarding can load-balance over a maximum of two destinations' is not correct.

QUESTION 165

What is the main function of VRF-lite?

- A. To connect different autonomous systems together to share routes
- B. To allow devices to use labels to make Layer 2 Path decisions
- C. To route IPv6 traffic across an IPv4 backbone
- D. To segregate multiple routing tables on a single device

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:**QUESTION 166**

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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).

QUESTION 167

An engineer reviews a router's logs and discovers the following entry. What is the event's logging severity level?

*Router# *Feb 03 11:13:44 334: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface GigabitEthernet0/1, changed state to up*

- A. notification
- B. error
- C. informational
- D. warning

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Syslog levels are listed below:

Level	Keyword	Description
0	emergencies	System is unusable
1	alerts	Immediate action is needed
2	critical	Critical conditions exist
3	errors	Error conditions exist
4	warnings	Warning conditions exist
5	notification	Normal, but significant, conditions exist
6	informational	Informational messages
7	debugging	Debugging messages

Number 3 in %LINK-3-UPDOWN is the severity level of this message so in this case it is errors.

QUESTION 168

Which characteristic distinguishes Ansible from Chef?

- A. Ansible lacks redundancy support for the master server. Chef runs two masters in an active/active mode.
- B. Ansible uses Ruby to manage configurations. Chef uses YAML to manage configurations.
- 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.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Ansible works by connecting to your nodes and pushing out small programs, called "Ansible modules" to them. These programs are written to be resource models of the desired state of the system. Ansible then executes these modules (over SSH by default), and removes them when finished.

Chef is a much older, mature solution to configure management. Unlike Ansible, it does require an installation of an agent on each server, named chef-client. Also, unlike Ansible, it has a Chef server that each client pulls configuration from.

QUESTION 169

Refer to the exhibit. What is the effect of the configuration?

```
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
```

- A. The device will allow users at 192.168.0.202 to connect to vty lines 0 through 4 using the password ciscotestkey
- B. The device will allow only users at 192 168.0.202 to connect to vty lines 0 through 4
- C. When users attempt to connect to vty lines 0 through 4. the device will authenticate them against TACACS* if local authentication fails
- D. The device will authenticate all users connecting to vty lines 0 through 4 against TACACS+

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 170

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

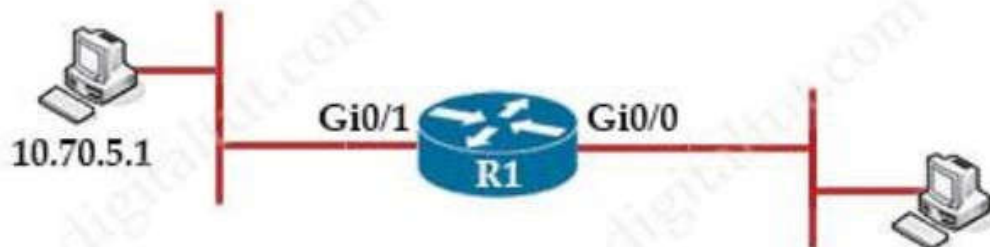
An overlay network creates a logical topology used to virtually connect devices that are built over an arbitrary physical underlay topology. An overlay network is created on top of the underlay network through virtualization (virtual networks). The data plane traffic and control plane signaling are contained 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: [Here](#)

QUESTION 171

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



R1(config)# ip nat inside source static 10.70.5.1 10.45.1.7

- 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

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 172

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configures CoPP and enters the show command to verify the implementation. What is the result of the configuration?


```

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

```

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

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 173

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is installing a new pair of routers in a redundant configuration. Which protocol ensures that traffic is not disrupted in the event of a hardware failure?

<pre> R1 key chain cisco123 key 1 key-string Cisco123! Ethernet0/0 - Group 10 State is Active 8 state changes, last state change 00:03:33 Virtual IP address is 192.168.0.1 Active virtual MAC address is 0000.0c07.ac0a </pre>	<pre> R2 key chain cisco123 key 1 key-string Cisco123! Ethernet0/0 - Group 10 State is Active 17 state changes, last state change 00:03:33 Virtual IP address is 192.168.0.1 Active virtual MAC address is 0000.0c07.ac0a </pre>
--	---

- A. HSRPv1
- B. GLBP
- C. VRRP
- D. HSRPv2

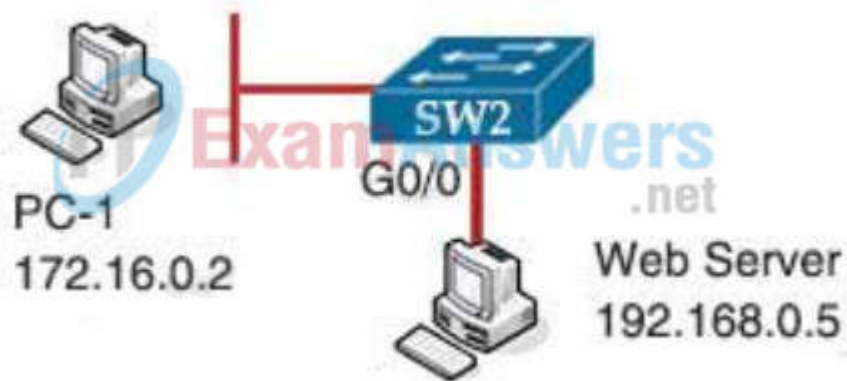
Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

The "virtual MAC address" is 0000.0c07.acXX (XX is the hexadecimal group number) so it is using HSRPv1.
Note: HSRP Version 2 uses a new MAC address which ranges from 0000.0C9F.F000 to 0000.0C9F.FFFF.

QUESTION 174

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

The inbound direction of G0/0 of SW2 only filter traffic from Web Server to PC-1 so the source IP address and port is of the Web Server.

QUESTION 175

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?

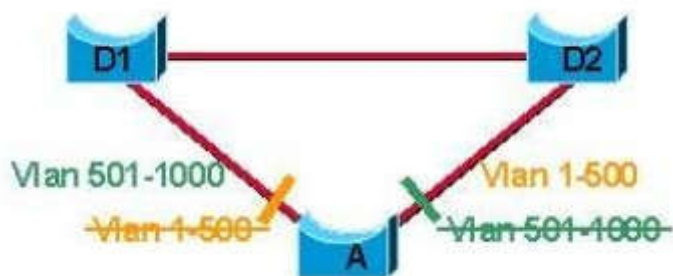
- A. 802.1D
- B. 802.1s
- C. 802.1W
- D. 802.1AE

Correct Answer: B
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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.



QUESTION 176

How is a data modeling language used?

- A. To enable data to be easily structured, grouped validated, and replicated
- B. To represent finite and well-defined network elements that cannot be changed.
- C. To model the flows of unstructured data within the infrastructure.
- D. To provide human readability to scripting languages

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 177

Which two statements about VRRP are true? (Choose two)

- A. It supports both MD5 and SHA1 authentication.
- B. It is assigned multicast address 224.0.0.9.
- C. Three versions of the VRRP protocol have been defined.
- D. It is assigned multicast address 224.0.0.8.
- E. The TTL for VRRP packets must be 255.
- F. Its IP address number is 115.

Correct Answer: CE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 178

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 Dhcp Flag . . . . . Disabled
flexconnect nat-pat Flag . . . . . 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 FlexAP1
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(81): 15
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.

Correct Answer: BCG

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

+ 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-DesignGuide/Enterprise FlexConnect VLAN Central Switching Summary Traffic flow on WLANs configured for Local Switching when FlexConnect APs are in connected mode are asfollows:>

+ If the VLAN is returned as one of the AAA attributes and that VLAN is not present in the FlexConnect APdatabase, traffic will switch centrally and the client is assigned this VLAN/Interface returned from the AAAserver provided that the VLAN exists on the WLC. (-> as VLAN 15 exists on the WLC so the client inconnected mode would be assigned this VLAN -> Answer 'When the AP is in connected mode, the client will beplaced in VLAN 15' is correct)

+ If the VLAN is returned as one of the AAA attributes and that VLAN is not present in the FlexConnect APdatabase, traffic will switch centrally. If that VLAN is also not present on the WLC, the client will be assigned aVLAN/Interface mapped to a WLAN on the WLC.

+ If the VLAN is returned as one of the AAA attributes and that VLAN is present in the FlexConnect APdatabase, traffic will switch locally.

+ If the VLAN is not returned from the AAA server, the client is assigned a WLAN mapped VLAN on thatFlexConnect AP and traffic is switched locally.

Traffic flow on WLANs configured for Local Switching when FlexConnect APs are in standalone mode are asfollows:

+ If the VLAN returned by the AAA server is not present in the FlexConnect AP database, the client will be puton a default VLAN (that is, a WLAN mapped VLAN on a FlexConnect AP) (-> Therefore answer 'While the APis in standalone mode, the client will be placed in VLAN 10' is correct). When the AP connects back, this clientis de-authenticated (-> Therefore answer 'When the AP transitions to connected mode, the client will be de-authenticated' is correct) and will switch traffic centrally.

QUESTION 179

Refer to the exhibit. Which LISP component do routers in the public IP network use to forward traffic between the two networks?



- A. RLOC
- B. map resolver
- C. EID
- D. map server

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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.

QUESTION 180

Which variable in an EEM applet is set when you use the sync yes option?

- A. \$_cli_result
- B. \$_exit_status
- C. \$_string_result
- D. \$_result

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

With Synchronous (sync yes), the CLI command in question is not executed until the policy exits. Whether or not the command runs depends on the value for the variable _exit_status. If _exit_status is 1, the command runs, if it is 0, the command is skipped.

QUESTION 181

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?

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

Option A

```
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
```

Option B

```
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
```

Option C

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

Option D

```
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
```

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

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

QUESTION 182

In a Cisco SD-WAN solution, how is the health of a data plane tunnel monitored?

- A. with IP SLA
- B. ARP probing
- C. using BFD
- D. with OMP

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

The BFD (Bidirectional Forwarding Detection) is a protocol that detects link failures as part of the Cisco SD-WAN (Viptela) high availability solution, is enabled by default on all vEdge routers, and you cannot disable it.

QUESTION 183

What does Call Admission Control require the client to send in order to reserve the bandwidth?

- A. SIP flow information
- B. Wi-Fi multimedia
- C. traffic specification
- D. VoIP media session awareness

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:**QUESTION 184**

Which data modeling language is commonly used by NETCONF?

- A. REST
- B. YANG
- C. HTML
- D. XML

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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.

QUESTION 185

Refer to the exhibit. Which two commands ensure that DSW1 becomes root bridge for VLAN 10 and 20?

```
DSW1#show spanning-tree
```

```
MST1
```

```
Spanning tree enabled protocol mstp
Root ID    Priority    32769
           Address    0018.7363.4300
           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	Sts	Cost	Prio.Nbr	Type
Fa1/0/7	Desg FWD	2	128.1	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	Altn BLK	2	128.14	P2p	

```
DSW1#show spanning-tree mst
```

```
#### MST1    vlans mapped: 10,20
Bridge       address 001b.0d0e.e000 priority 32769 (32768 sysid 1)
Root        address 0018.7363.4300 priority 32769 (32768 sysid 1)
           port Fa1/0/11 cost 2 (rem hops 19)
```

```
----- output omitted -----
```

- 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

Correct Answer: BE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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.

From the second command output (show spanning-tree mst) we learn that MST1 includes VLANs 10 & 20. Therefore if we want DSW1 to become root bridge for these VLANs we need to set the MST 1 region to root -> The command "spanning-tree mst 1 root primary" can do the trick. In fact, this command runs a macro and sets the priority lower than the current root.

Also we can see the current root bridge for these VLANs has the priority of 32769 (default value + sysid) so we can set the priority of DSW1 to a specific lower value. But notice that the priority must be a multiple of 4096.

QUESTION 186

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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

QUESTION 187

Which two statements about IP SLA are true? (Choose two)

- A. It uses NetFlow for passive traffic monitoring
- B. It can measure MOS
- C. The IP SLA responder is a component in the source Cisco device
- D. It is Layer 2 transport-independent correct
- E. It uses active traffic monitoring correct
- F. SNMP access is not supported

Correct Answer: DE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

IP SLAs allows Cisco customers to analyze IP service levels for IP applications and services, to increase productivity, to lower operational costs, and to reduce the frequency of network outages. IP SLAs uses active traffic monitoring-the generation of traffic in a continuous, reliable, and predictable manner-for measuring network performance.

Being Layer-2 transport independent, IP SLAs can be configured end-to-end over disparate networks to best reflect the metrics that an end-user is likely to experience.

QUESTION 188

You are configuring a controller that runs Cisco IOS XE by using the CLI. Which three configuration options are used for 802.11w Protected Management Frames? (Choose three.)

- A. mandatory
- B. association-comeback
- C. SA teardown protection
- D. saquery-retry-time
- E. enable
- F. comeback-time

Correct Answer: ABD

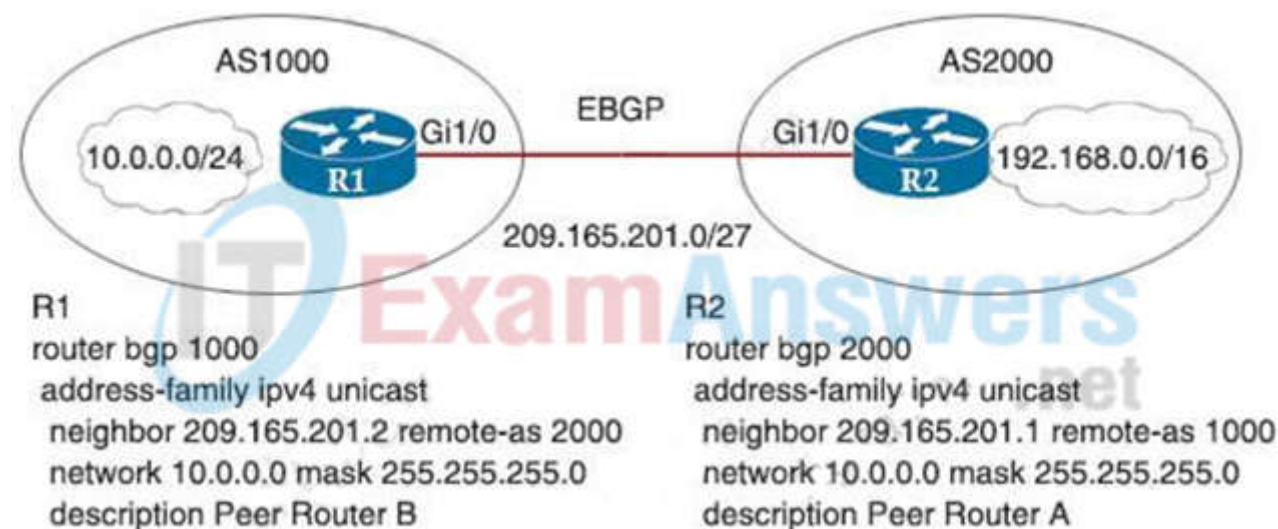
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 189

Refer to the exhibit. Which two commands are needed to allow for full reachability between AS 1000 and AS 2000? (Choose two)



- A. R1#network 19.168.0.0 mask 255.255.0.0
- B. R2#no network 10.0.0.0 255.255.255.0
- C. R2#network 192.168.0.0 mask 255.255.0.0
- D. R2#network 209.165.201.0 mask 255.255.192.0

E. R1#no network 10.0.0.0 255.255.255.0

Correct Answer: BC

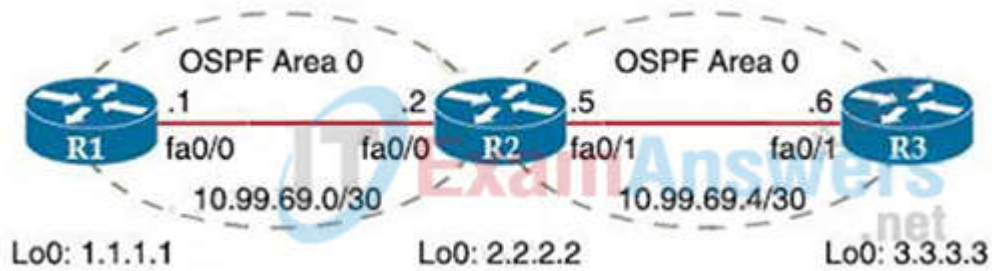
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 190

Refer to the exhibit. R1 is able to ping the R3 fa0/1 interface. Why do the extended pings fail?



```
R1#ping
Protocol [ip]:
Target IP address: 3.3.3.3
Repeat count [5]: 3
Datagram size [100]: 1500
Timeout in seconds [2]:
Extended commands [n]: y
Source address or interface: 1.1.1.1
Type of service [0]:
Set DF bit in IP header? [no]: yes
Validate reply data? [no]:
Data pattern [0xABCD]:
Loose, Strict, Record, Timestamp, Verbose[none]: Record
Number of hops [9]:
Loose, Strict, Record, Timestamp, Verbose[RV]:
Sweep range of sizes [n]:
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 3, 1500-byte ICMP Echos to 3.3.3.3, timeout is 2 seconds:
Packet sent with a source address of 1.1.1.1
Packet sent with the DF bit set
Packet has IP options: Total option bytes= 39, padded length=40
Record route: <*>
(0.0.0.0)
(0.0.0.0)

Unreachable from 10.99.69.2, maximum MTU 1492, Received packet has options
Total option bytes= 39, padded length=40
Record route: <*>
(0.0.0.0)
(0.0.0.0)
<output omitted>
```

- A. The maximum packet size accepted by the command is 1476 bytes.
- B. R3 is missing a return route to 10.99.69.0/30
- C. R2 and R3 do not have an OSPF adjacency
- D. The DF bit has been set

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

If the DF bit is set, routers cannot fragment packets. From the output below, we learn that the maximum MTU of R2 is 1492 bytes while we sent ping with 1500 bytes. Therefore these ICMP packets were dropped.

Note: Record option displays the address(es) of the hops (up to nine) the packet goes through.

QUESTION 191

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
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

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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.

QUESTION 192

What is a Type 1 hypervisor?

- A. runs directly on a physical server and depends on a previously installed operating system
- B. runs directly on a physical server and includes its own operating system
- C. runs on a virtual server and depends on an already installed operating system
- D. run on a virtual server and includes its own operating system

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

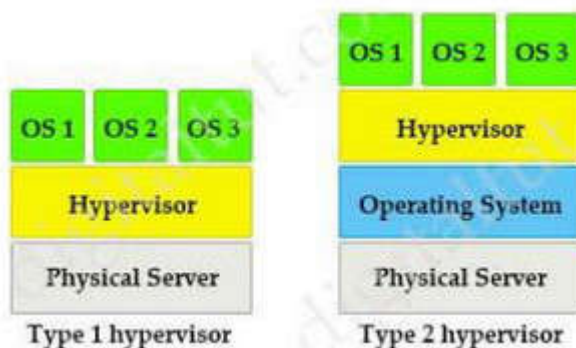
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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. A 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).



QUESTION 193

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

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

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

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 194

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

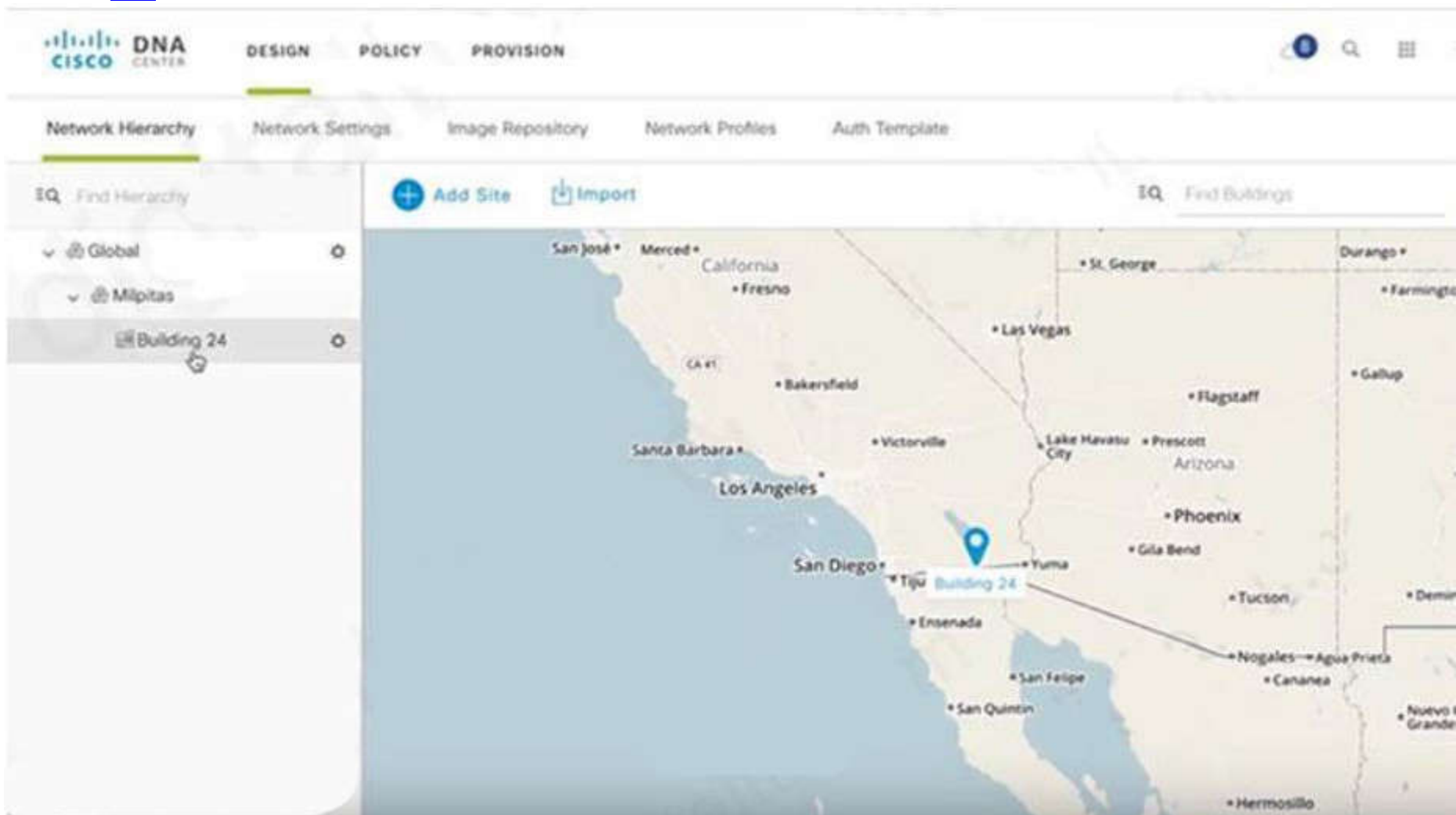
Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

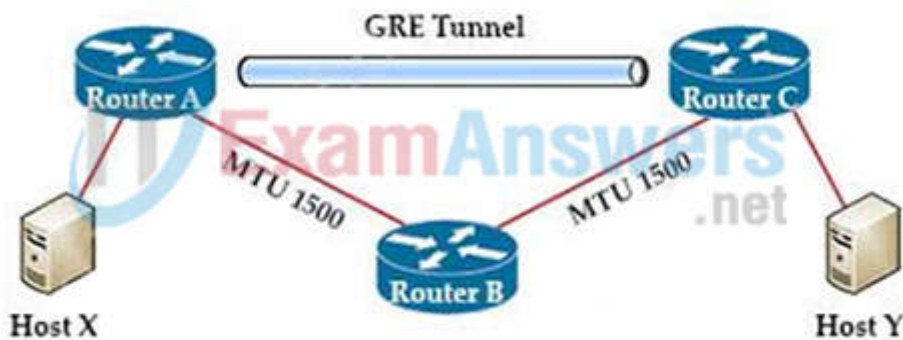
Your network hierarchy can contain sites, which in turn contain buildings and areas. You can create site and building IDs to easily identify where to apply design settings or configurations later.

Reference: [Here](#)



QUESTION 195

Refer to Exhibit. MTU has been configured on the underlying physical topology, and no MTU command has been configured on the tunnel interfaces. What happens when a 1500-byte IPv4 packet traverses the GRE tunnel from host X to host Y, assuming the DF bit is cleared?



- A. The packet arrives on router C without fragmentation.
- B. The packet is discarded on router A
- C. The packet is discarded on router B
- D. The packet arrives on router C fragmented.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Like any protocol, using GRE adds a few bytes to the size of data packets. This must be factored into the MSS and MTU settings for packets. If the MTU is 1,500 bytes and the MSS is 1,460 bytes (to account for the size of the necessary IP and TCP headers), the addition of GRE 24-byte headers will cause the packets to exceed the MTU:

$$1,460 \text{ bytes [payload]} + 20 \text{ bytes [TCP header]} + 20 \text{ bytes [IP header]} + 24 \text{ bytes [GRE header + IP header]} = 1,524 \text{ bytes}$$

As a result, the packets will be fragmented. Fragmentation slows down packet delivery times and increases how much compute power is used, because packets that exceed the MTU must be broken down and then reassembled.

QUESTION 196

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

Correct Answer: DF

Section: (none)

Explanation

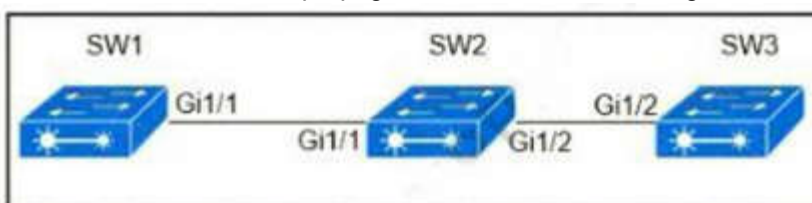
Explanation/Reference:

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.

QUESTION 197

Company policy restricts VLAN 10 to be allowed only on SW1 and SW2. All other VLANs can be on all three switches. An administrator has noticed that VLAN 10 has propagated to SW3. Which configuration corrects the issue?



- A. SW2(config)#interface gi1/2
SW2(config)#switchport trunk allowed vlan 10
- B. SW1(config)#interface gi1/1
SW1(config)#switchport trunk allowed vlan 1-9,11-4094
- C. SW2(config)#interface gi1/2
SW2(config)#switchport trunk allowed vlan 1-9,11-4094
- D. SW2(config)#interface gi1/1
SW2(config)#switchport trunk allowed vlan 10

Correct Answer: C
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 198

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

Correct Answer: AB
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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. Click [Here](#)

QUESTION 199

Refer to the exhibit. Which command allows hosts that are connected to FastEthernet0/2 to access the Internet?

```
interface FastEthernet0/1
ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.224
ip nat outside
!
interface FastEthernet0/2
ip address 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.0
ip nat inside
!
access-list 10 permit 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255
!
```

- A. ip nat inside source list 10 interface FastEthernet0/1 overload
- B. ip nat inside source list 10 interface FastEthernet0/2 overload
- C. ip nat outside source list 10 interface FastEthernet0/2 overload
- D. ip nat outside source static 209.165.200.225 10.10.10.0 overload

Correct Answer: A
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

The command **ip nat inside source list 10 interface FastEthernet0/1 overload** configures NAT to overload on the address that is assigned to the Fa0/1 interface.

QUESTION 200

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

Correct Answer: DE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

QUESTION 201

Which statement about the default QoS configuration on a Cisco switch is true?

- A. The Cos value of each tagged packet is modified
- B. Port trust is enabled
- C. The Port Cos value is 0
- D. All traffic is sent through four egress queues

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 202

Refer to the exhibit.

```
*Jun19 11:12: BGP(4):10.1.1.2 rcvd UPDATE w/ attr:nexthop 10.1.1.2, origin ?,  
localpref 100,metric 0,extended community RT:999:999  
*Jun19 11:12: BGP(4):10.1.1.2 rcvd 999:999:192.168.1.99/32,label 29-DENIED due to:  
extended community not supported
```

You have just created a new VRF on PE3. You have enabled debug ip bgp vpnv4 unicast updates on PE1, and you can see the route in the debug, but not in the BGP VPNv4 table. Which two statements are true? (Choose two)

- A. After you configure route-target import 999:999 for a VRF on PE1, the route will be accepted
- B. VPNv4 is not configured between PE1 and PE3
- C. address-family ipv4 vrf is not configured on PE3
- D. PE1 will reject the route due to automatic route filtering
- E. After you configure route-target import 999:999 for a VRF on PE3, the route will be accepted

Correct Answer: AD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Because some PE routers might receive routing information they do not require, a basic requirement is to be able to filter the MP-IBGP updates at the ingress to the PE router so that the router does not need to keep this information in memory.

The Automatic Route Filtering feature fulfills this filtering requirement. This feature is available by default on all PE routers, and no additional configuration is necessary to enable it. Its function is to filter automatically VPN-IPv4 routes that contain a route target extended community that does not match any of the PE's configured VRFs. This effectively discards any unwanted VPN-IPv4 routes silently, thus reducing the amount of information that the PE has to store in memory -> Answer 'PE1 will reject the route due to automatic route filtering' is correct.

QUESTION 203

Which two statements about HSRP are true? (Choose two)

- A. It supports unique virtual MAC addresses
- B. Its virtual MAC is 0000.0C07.ACxx
- C. Its default configuration allows for pre-emption
- D. It supports tracking
- E. Its multicast virtual MAC is 0000.5E00.01xx

Correct Answer: BD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 204

What function does vxlan perform in an SD-Access deployment?

- A. policy plane forwarding
- B. control plane forwarding
- C. data plane forwarding
- D. systems management and orchestration

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 205

Which antenna type should be used for a site-to-site wireless connection?

- A. Omnidirectional
- B. dipole
- C. patch
- D. Yagi

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

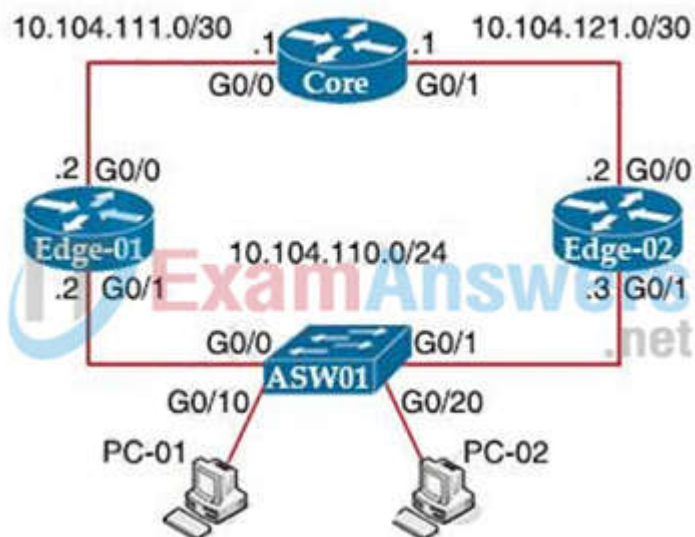
Explanation/Reference:

Yagi Antenna

- Used to communicate in one direction (unidirectional)
- They have a longer range in comparison to Qmni Antennas
- Typically only communicate with one other radio, however can talk to multiple
- More common to see used in remote locations

QUESTION 206

Refer to the exhibit. Edge-01 is currently operational as the HSRP primary with priority 110. Which command on Edge-02 causes it to take over the forwarding role when Edge-01 is down?



- A. standby 10 priority
- B. standby 10 preempt
- C. standby 10 track
- D. standby 10 timers

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

The preempt command enables the HSRP router with the highest priority to immediately become the active router.

QUESTION 207

What is the purpose of an RP in PIM?

- A. send join messages toward a multicast source SPT
- B. ensure the shortest path from the multicast source to the receiver.

- C. receive IGMP joins from multicast receivers.
- D. secure the communication channel between the multicast sender and receiver.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 208

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

Correct Answer: BE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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 $< \text{variance} * \text{best metric}$ 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.

QUESTION 209

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.

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

"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: [Here](#)

QUESTION 210

Which QoS mechanism will prevent a decrease in TCP performance?

- A. Shaper
- B. Rate-Limit
- C. Policer
- D. Fair-Queue
- E. WRED
- F. LLQ

Correct Answer: E

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Weighted Random Early Detection (WRED) is just a congestion avoidance mechanism. WRED drops packets selectively based on IP precedence. Edge routers assign IP precedences to packets as they enter the network. When a packet arrives, the following events occur:

The average queue size is calculated.

2. If the average is less than the minimum queue threshold, the arriving packet is queued.

3. If the average is between the minimum queue threshold for that type of traffic and the maximum threshold for the interface, the packet is either dropped or queued, depending on the packet drop probability for that type of traffic.

4. If the average queue size is greater than the maximum threshold, the packet is dropped.

WRED reduces the chances of tail drop (when the queue is full, the packet is dropped) by selectively dropping packets when the output interface begins to show signs of congestion (thus it can mitigate congestion by preventing the queue from filling up). By dropping some packets early rather than waiting until the queue is full, WRED avoids dropping large numbers of packets at once and minimizes the chances of global synchronization. Thus, WRED allows the transmission line to be used fully at all times.

WRED generally drops packets selectively based on IP precedence. Packets with a higher IP precedence are less likely to be dropped than packets with a lower precedence. Thus, the higher the priority of a packet, the higher the probability that the packet will be delivered.

QUESTION 211

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

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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: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.

QUESTION 212

What are three valid HSRP states? (Choose three)

- A. INIT
- B. listen
- C. full
- D. learning
- E. speak
- F. established

Correct Answer: ABE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

HSRP States When in operation, HSRP devices are configured into one of many states:

Active – This is the state of the device that is actively forwarding traffic.

Init or Disabled – This is the state of a device that is not yet ready or able to participate in HSRP.

Learn – This is the state of a device that has not yet determined the virtual IP address and has not yet seen a hello message from an active device.

Listen – This is the state of a device that is receiving hello messages.

Speak – This is the state of a device that is sending and receiving hello messages.

Standby – This is the state of a device that is prepared to take over the traffic forwarding duties from the active device.

QUESTION 213

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. OnPrem 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

Correct Answer: BD

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

QUESTION 214

Which two security features are available when implementing NTP? (Choose two)

- A. symmetric server passwords
- B. dock offset authentication
- C. broadcast association mode
- D. encrypted authentication mechanism
- E. access list-based restriction scheme

Correct Answer: DE

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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: [Click here](#)

QUESTION 215

How does SSO work with HSRP to minimize network disruptions?

- A. It enables HSRP to elect another switch in the group as the active HSRP switch.
- B. It ensures fast failover in the case of link failure.
- C. It enables data forwarding along known routes following a switchover, while the routing protocol reconverges.
- D. It enables HSRP to failover to the standby RP on the same device.

Correct Answer: D

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

SSO HSRP alters the behavior of HSRP when a device with redundant Route Processors (RPs) is configured for stateful switchover (SSO) redundancy mode. When an RP is active and the other RP is standby, SSO enables the standby RP to take over if the active RP fails. The SSO HSRP feature enables the Cisco IOS HSRP subsystem software to detect that a standby RP is installed and the system is configured in SSO redundancy mode. Further, if the active RP fails, no change occurs to the HSRP group itself and traffic continues to be forwarded through the current active gateway device.

Reference: [Click Here](#)

QUESTION 216

Which three methods does Cisco DNA Centre use to discover devices? (Choose three)

- A. CDP
- B. SNMP
- C. LLDP
- D. ping
- E. NETCONF
- F. a specified range of IP addresses

Correct Answer: ACF

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

There are three ways for you to discover devices:

- Use Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) and provide a seed IP address.
- Specify a range of IP addresses. (A maximum range of 4096 devices is supported.)
- Use Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) and provide a seed IP address.

QUESTION 217

What is the primary effect of the spanning-tree portfast command?

- A. It enables BPDU messages
- B. It minimizes spanning-tree convergence time
- C. It immediately puts the port into the forwarding state when the switch is reloaded

D. It immediately enables the port in the listening state

Correct Answer: B

Section: (none)

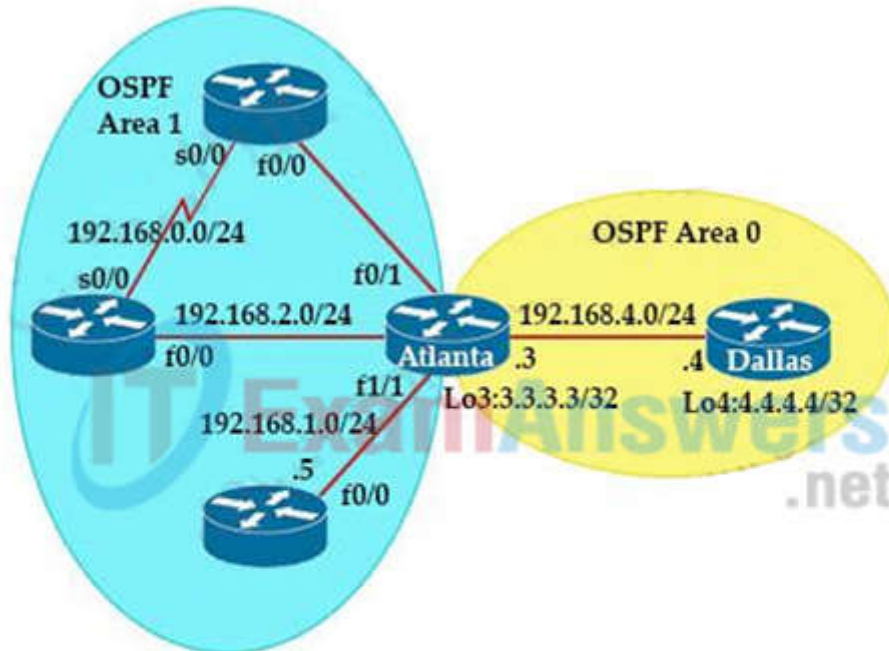
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

The purpose of Port Fast is to minimize the time interfaces must wait for spanning-tree to converge, it is effective only when used on interfaces connected to end stations.

QUESTION 218

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?



Dallas#show ip route ospf

3.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets

- O 3.3.3.3 [110/40001] via 192.168.4.3, 00:33:32, FastEthernet0/0
- O IA 192.168.0.0/24 [110/145535] via 192.168.4.3, 00:33:32, FastEthernet0/0
- O IA 192.168.1.0/24 [110/80000] via 192.168.4.3, 00:33:32, FastEthernet0/0
- O IA 192.168.2.0/24 [110/80000] via 192.168.4.3, 00:33:32, FastEthernet0/0
- O IA 192.168.3.0/24 [110/44000] via 192.168.4.3, 00:33:32, FastEthernet0/0

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 219

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 after the CLI command is executed
- B. The running configuration is displayed only if the letter Y is entered at the CLI
- C. The EEM applet runs before the CLI command is executed
- D. The EEM applet requires a case-insensitive response

Correct Answer: BC

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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.

QUESTION 220

Refer to the exhibit. What does the error message relay to the administrator who is trying to configure a Cisco IOS device?

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<data xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0"/>

```

- A. A NETCONF request was made for a data model that does not exist.
- B. The device received a valid NETCONF request and serviced it without error.
- C. A NETCONF message with valid content based on the YANG data models was made, but the request failed.
- D. The NETCONF running datastore is currently locked.

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

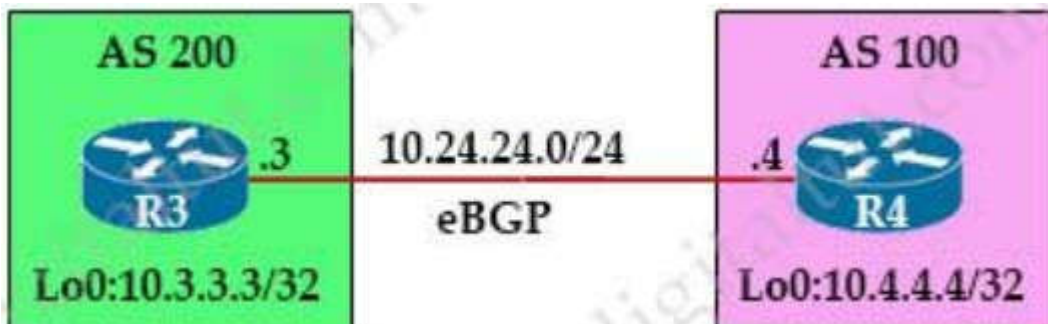
Missing Data Model RPC Error Reply Message

If a request is made for a data model that doesn't exist on the Catalyst 3850 or a request is Reference:made for a leaf that is not implemented in a data model, the Server (Catalyst 3850) responds with an empty data response. This is expected behavior.

Reference: [Here](#)

QUESTION 221

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. R3(config)#router bgp 200
R3(config-router)#neighbor 10.24.24.4 remote-as 100
R3(config-router)#bgp router-id 10.3.3.3
R4(config)#router bgp 100

- ```
R4(config-router)#neighbor 10.24.24.3 remote-as 200
R4(config-router)#bgp router-id 10.4.4.4
```
- B. R3(config)#router bgp 200  
R3(config-router)#neighbor 10.4.4.4 remote-as 100  
R3(config-router)#neighbor 10.4.4.4 update-source loopback0  
R4(config-router)#neighbor 10.3.3.3 remote-as 200  
R4(config-router)#neighbor 10.3.3.3 update-source loopback0
- C. R3(config)#router bgp 200  
R3(config-router)#neighbor 10.24.24.4 remote-as 100  
R3(config-router)#neighbor 10.24.24.4 update-source loopback0  
R4(config)#router bgp 100  
R4(config-router)#neighbor 10.24.24.3 remote-as 200  
R4(config-router)#neighbor 10.24.24.3 update-source loopback0

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 222

Which statement about dynamic GRE between a headend router and a remote router is true?

- A. The headend router learns the IP address of the remote end router statically
- B. A GRE tunnel without an IP address has a status of administratively down
- C. GRE tunnels can be established when the remote router has a dynamic IP address
- D. The remote router initiates the tunnel connection

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 223

Which two statements about AAA authentication are true? (Choose two)

- A. RADIUS authentication queries the router's local username database
- B. TACACS+ authentication uses an RSA server to authenticate users
- C. Local user names are case-insensitive
- D. Local authentication is maintained on the router
- E. KRB5 authentication disables user access when an incorrect password is entered

**Correct Answer:** DE

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 224

Which action is performed by Link Management Protocol in a Cisco stackwise virtual domain?

- A. It discovers the stackwise domain and brings up SVL interfaces
- B. It rejects any unidirectional link traffic forwarding
- C. It determines if the hardware is compatible to form the stackwise virtual domain
- D. It determines which switch becomes active or standby

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

The Link Management Protocol (LMP) performs the following functions: + Verifies link integrity by establishing bidirectional traffic forwarding, and rejects any unidirectional links + Exchanges periodic hellos to monitor and maintain the health of the links + Negotiates the version of StackWise Virtual header between the switches StackWise Virtual link role resolution

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/switches/catalyst-9000/nb-06-cat-9k-stack-wp-cte-en.html>

### QUESTION 225

An engineer must configure a ACL that permits packets which include an ACK In the TCP header. Which entry must be Included In the ACL?

- A. access-list 110 permit tcp any any eq 21 tcp-ack
- B. access-list 10 permit ip any any eq 21 tcp-ack
- C. access-list 10 permit tcp any any eq 21 established
- D. access-list 110 permit tcp any any eq 21 established

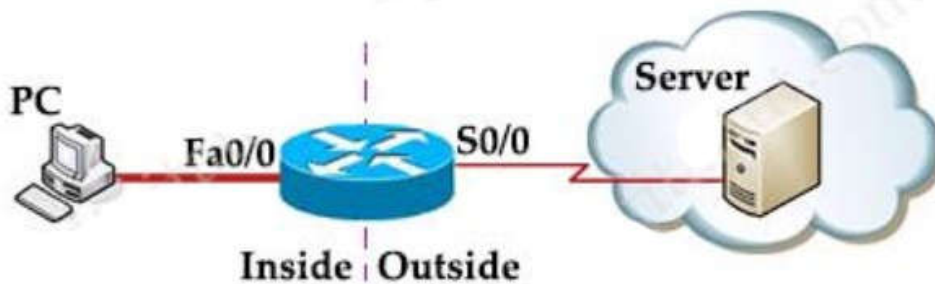
**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

#### Explanation/Reference:

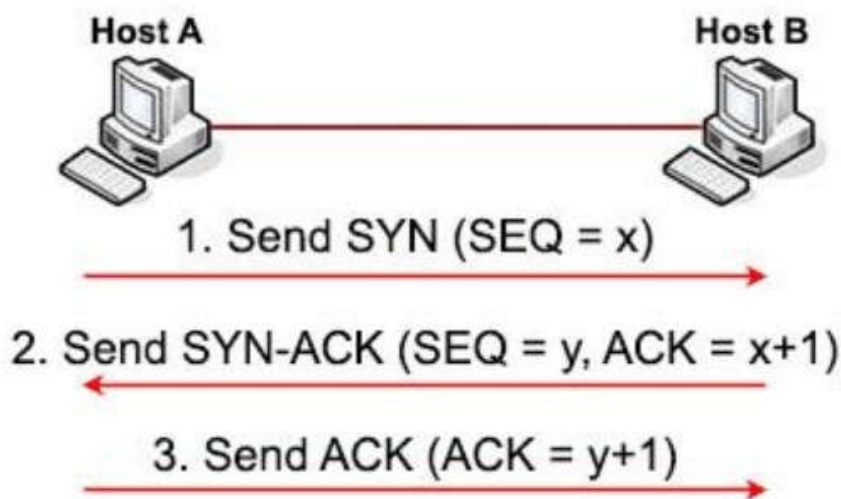
The established keyword is only applicable to TCP access list entries to match TCP segments that have the ACK and/or RST control bit set (regardless of the source and destination ports), which assumes that a TCP connection has already been established in one direction only. Let's see an example below:



Suppose you only want to allow the hosts inside your company to telnet to an outside server but not vice versa, you can simply use an — "established" access-list like this:

```
access-list 100 permit tcp any any established
access-list 101 permit tcp any any eq telnet
!
interface S0/0
ip access-group 100 in
ip access-group 101 out
```

**Note:** Suppose host A wants to start communicating with host B using TCP. Before they can send real data, a three-way handshake must be established first. Let's see how this process takes place:



1. First host A will send a SYN message (a TCP segment with SYN flag set to 1, SYN is short for SYNchronize) to indicate it wants to setup a connection with host B. This message includes a sequence (SEQ) number for tracking purpose. This sequence number can be any 32-bit number (range from 0 to  $2^{32}$ ) so we use —"x" to represent it.

2. After receiving SYN message from host A, host B replies with SYN-ACK message (some books may call it —SYN/ACKII or —SYN, ACKII message. ACK is short for ACKnowledge). This message includes a SYN sequence number and an ACK number:  
+ SYN sequence number (let's called it "y") is a random number and does not have any relationship with Host A's SYN SEQ number.  
+ ACK number is the next number of Host A's SYN sequence number it received, so we represent it with "x+1". It means —I received your part. Now send me the next part (x + 1)".  
The SYN-ACK message indicates host B accepts to talk to host A (via ACK part). And ask if host A still wants to talk to it as well (via SYN part).

3. After Host A received the SYN-ACK message from host B, it sends an ACK message with ACK number "y+1" to host B. This confirms host A still wants to talk to host B.

### QUESTION 226

In a Cisco SD-Access fabric, which control plane protocol is used for mapping and resolving endpoints?

- A. DHCP
- B. VXLAN
- C. SXP
- D. LISP

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Reference: [Here](#)

**QUESTION 227**

Refer to the exhibit. The traceroute fails from R1 to R3. What is the cause of the failure?

```

R1#traceroute
Protocol [ip]:
Target IP address: 3.3.3.3
Source address: 1.1.1.1
Numeric display [n]:
Timeout in seconds: [3]:
Probe count [3]:
Minimum Time to Live [1]:
Maximum Time to Live [30]:
Port Number [33434]:
Loose, Strict, Record, Timestamp, Verbose[none]: Record
Number of hops [9]:
Loose, Strict, Record, Timestamp, Verbose [RV]:
Type escape sequence to abort.

Continued --->
Tracing the route to 3.3.3.3

 1 10.99.69.2 36 msec
Received packet has options
Total option bytes = 40, padded length=40
Record route:
 (10.99.69.1) <*>
 (0.0.0.0)
 (0.0.0.0)
End of list

----output omitted----

 2 10.99.69.6 !A
Received packet has options
Total option bytes = 40, padded length=40
Record route:
 (10.99.69.1)
 (10.99.69.5) <*>
 (0.0.0.0)
 (0.0.0.0)
End of list
 !A
----output omitted----

```

- A. The loopback on R3 is in a shutdown state.
- B. An ACL applied Inbound on loopback0 of R2 is dropping the traffic.
- C. An ACL applied Inbound on fa0/1 of R3 is dropping the traffic.
- D. Redistribution of connected routes into OSPF is not configured.

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

We see in the traceroute result the packet could reach 10.99.69.5 (on R2) but it could not go any further so we can deduce an ACL on R3 was blocking it.

**Note:** Record option displays the address(es) of the hops (up to nine) the packet goes through.

**QUESTION 228**

In an SD-WAN deployment, which action in the vSmart controller responsible for?

- A. handle, maintain, and gather configuration and status for nodes within the SD-WAN fabric
- B. onboard vEdge nodes into the SD-WAN fabric
- C. gather telemetry data from yEdge routers
- D. distribute policies that govern data forwarding performed within the SD-WAN fabric

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Control plane (vSmart) builds and maintains the network topology and make decisions on the traffic flows. The vSmart controller disseminates

control plane information between WAN Edge devices, implements control plane policies and distributes data plane policies to network devices for enforcement.

#### QUESTION 229

Which deployment option of Cisco NGFW provides scalability?

- A. tap
- B. inline tap
- C. high availability
- D. clustering

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

#### **Explanation/Reference:**

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 of multiple devices.

#### QUESTION 230

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.

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

#### **Explanation/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 keeps 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.

Reference:

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

#### QUESTION 231

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

**Correct Answer:** DE

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

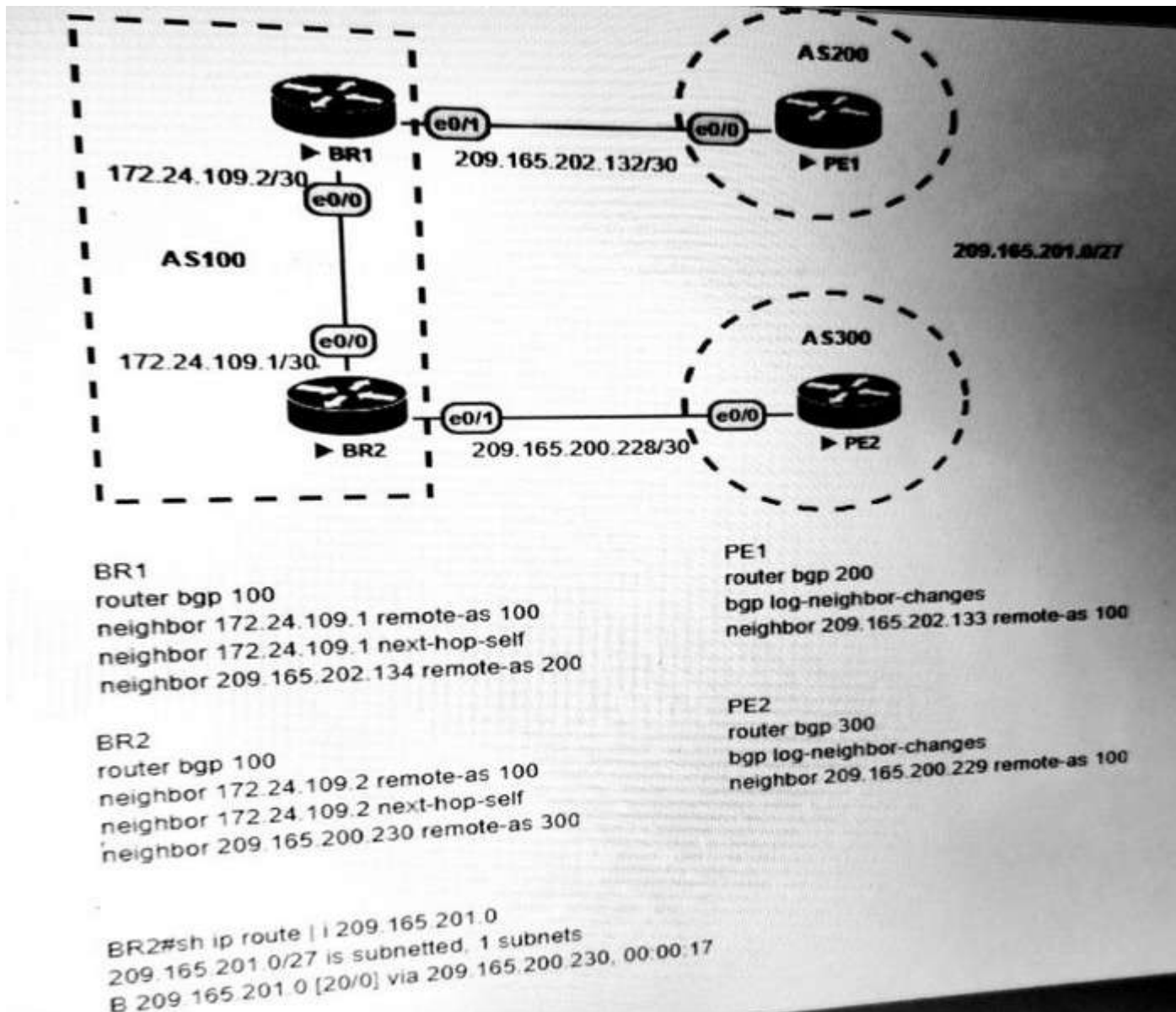
#### **Explanation/Reference:**

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.

#### QUESTION 232

Refer to the exhibit. Which configuration change will force BR2 to reach 209.165.201.0/27 via BR1?



- A. Set the weight attribute to 65.535 on BR1 toward PE1.
- B. Set the local preference to 150 on PE1 toward BR1 outbound
- C. Set the MED to 1 on PE2 toward BR2 outbound.
- D. Set the origin to igp on BR2 toward PE2 inbound.

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 233

Using the EIRP formula, what parameter is subtracted to determine the EIRP value?

- A. transmitter power
- B. antenna cable loss
- C. antenna gain
- D. signal-to-noise ratio

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Once you know the complete combination of transmitter power level, the length of cable, and the antenna gain, you can figure out the actual power level that will be radiated from the antenna. This is known as the effective isotropic radiated power (EIRP), measured in dBm.

EIRP is a very important parameter because it is regulated by governmental agencies in most countries. In those cases, a system cannot radiate signals higher than a maximum allowable EIRP. To find the EIRP of a system, simply add the transmitter power level to the antenna gain and subtract the cable loss.

#### QUESTION 234



What is the responsibility of a secondary WLC?

- A. It shares the traffic load of the LAPs with the primary controller.
- B. It avoids congestion on the primary controller by sharing the registration load on the LAPs.
- C. It registers the LAPs if the primary controller fails.
- D. It enables Layer 2 and Layer 3 roaming between itself and the primary controller.

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

When the primary controller (WLC-1) goes down, the APs automatically get registered with the secondary controller (WLC-2). The APs register back to the primary controller when the primary controller comes back on line.

**QUESTION 235**

Which two sources cause interference for Wi-Fi networks? (Choose two).

- A. mirrored wall
- B. 900MHz baby monitor
- C. fish tank
- D. DECT 6.0 cordless
- E. Incandescent lights

**Correct Answer: AC**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Windows can actually block your WiFi signal. How? Because the signals will be reflected by the glass.

Some new windows have transparent films that can block certain wave types, and this can make it harder for your WiFi signal to pass through.

Tinted glass is another problem for the same reasons. They sometimes contain metallic films that can completely block out your signal. Mirrors, like windows, can reflect your signal. They're also a source of electromagnetic interference because of their metal backings.

Reference: <https://dis-dot-dat.net/what-materials-can-block-a-wifi-signal/> An incandescent light bulb, incandescent lamp or incandescent light globe is an electric light with a wire filament heated until it glows. WiFi operates in the gigahertz microwave band. The FCC has strict regulations on RFI (radio frequency interference) from all sorts of things, including light bulbs -> Incandescent lights do not interfere Wi-Fi networks.

Note:

+ Many baby monitors operate at 900MHz and won't interfere with Wi-Fi, which uses the 2.4GHz band. + DECT cordless phone 6.0 is designed to eliminate wifi interference by operating on a different frequency.

There is essentially no such thing as DECT wifi interference.

**QUESTION 236**

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.

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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 ( $10^8$ ) bandwidth as reference bandwidth. With this bandwidth, our equation would be:

Cost =  $10^8$ /interface bandwidth in bps)

**QUESTION 237**

What are two differences between the RIB and the FIB? (Choose two.)

- A. The FIB is derived from the data plane, and the RIB is derived from the FIB.
- B. The RIB is a database of routing prefixes, and the FIB is the information used to choose the egress interface for each packet.
- C. FIB is a database of routing prefixes, and the RIB is the information used to choose the egress interface for each packet.
- D. The FIB is derived from the control plane, and the RIB is derived from the FIB.
- E. The RIB is derived from the control plane, and the FIB is derived from the RIB.

**Correct Answer:** BE  
**Section:** (none)  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

The Forwarding Information Base (FIB) contains destination reachability information as well as next hop information. This information is then used by the router to make forwarding decisions. The FIB allows for very efficient and easy lookups. Below is an example of the FIB table:

```
R2#show ip cef
```

| Prefix             | Next Hop      | Interface       |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 0.0.0.0/0          | 192.168.201.1 | FastEthernet0/0 |
| 0.0.0.0/32         | receive       |                 |
| 192.168.201.0/27   | attached      | FastEthernet0/0 |
| 192.168.201.0/32   | receive       |                 |
| 192.168.201.1/32   | 192.168.201.1 | FastEthernet0/0 |
| 192.168.201.2/32   | receive       |                 |
| 192.168.201.31/32  | receive       |                 |
| 224.0.0.0/4        | drop          |                 |
| 224.0.0.0/24       | receive       |                 |
| 255.255.255.255/32 | receive       |                 |

The FIB maintains next-hop address information based on the information in the IP routing table (RIB).

Note: In order to view the Routing information base (RIB) table, use the show ip route command. To view the Forwarding Information Base (FIB), use the show ip cef command. RIB is in Control plane while FIB is in Data plane.

**QUESTION 238**

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 allows LISP to be applied as a network visualization overlay through encapsulation.
- C. It allows multiple Instances of a routing table to co-exist within the same router.
- D. It creates head-end replication used to deliver broadcast and multicast frames to the entire network.

**Correct Answer:** A  
**Section:** (none)  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

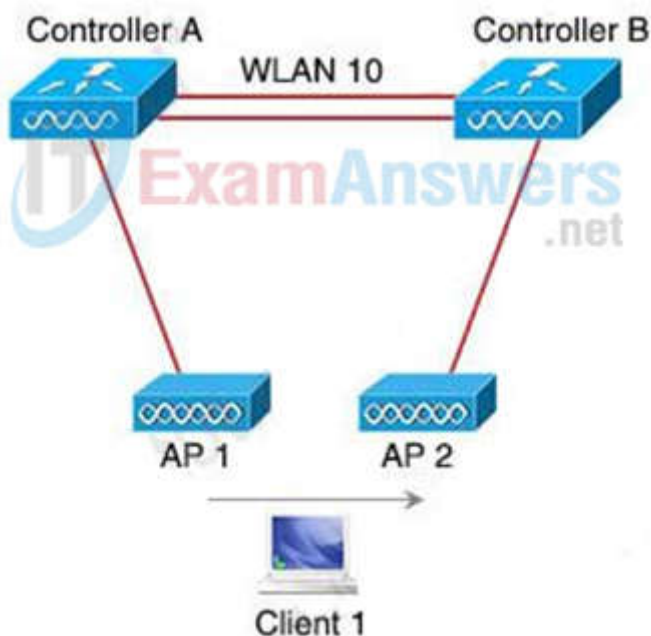
Locator ID Separation Protocol (LISP) solves this issue by separating the location and identity of a device through the Routing locator (RLOC) and Endpoint identifier (EID):

+ **Endpoint identifiers** (EIDs) – assigned to end hosts.

+ **Routing locators** (RLOCs) – assigned to devices (primarily routers) that make up the global routing system.

**QUESTION 239**

Refer to the exhibit. Both controllers are in the same mobility group. Which result occurs when client 1 roams between APs that are registered to different controllers in the same WLAN?



- A. Client 1 contact controller B by using an EoIP tunnel.
- B. CAPWAP tunnel is created between controller A and controller B.
- C. Client 1 users an EoIP tunnel to contact controller A.
- D. The client database entry moves from controller A to controller B.

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

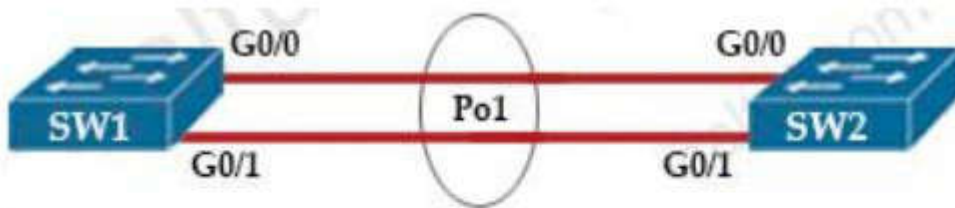
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

This is called Inter Controller-L2 Roaming. Inter-Controller (normally layer 2) roaming occurs when a client roam between two APs registered to two different controllers, where each controller has an interface in the client subnet. In this instance, controllers exchange mobility control messages (over UDP port 16666) and the client database entry is moved from the original controller to the new controller.

**QUESTION 240**

Refer to the exhibit.



```
SW1# show etherchannel summary
```

```
! output omitted
```

| Group | Port-channel | Protocol | Ports |
|-------|--------------|----------|-------|
| 1     | Po1 (SD)     | -        |       |

After an engineer configures an EtherChannel between switch SW1 and switch SW2, this error message is logged on switch SW2.

```
SW2#
08:33:23: %PM-4-ERR_DISABLE: channel-misconfig error detection on Gi0/0, putting
Gi0/0 in err-disable state
08:33:23: %PM-4-ERR_DISABLE: channel-misconfig error detection 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.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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.

**QUESTION 241**

Which element enables communication between guest VMs within a virtualized environment?

- A. hypervisor
- B. vSwitch
- C. virtual router
- D. pNIC

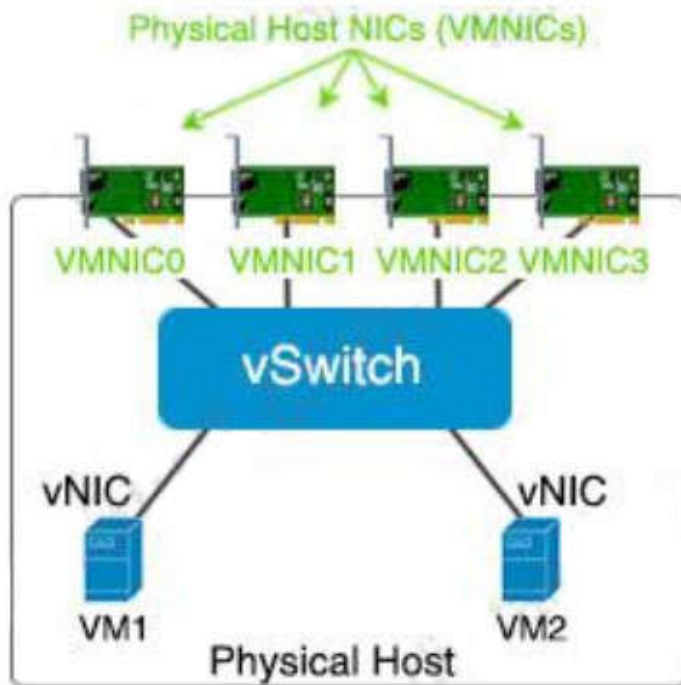
**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

## Explanation

### Explanation/Reference:

Each VM is provided with a virtual NIC (vNIC) that is connected to the virtual switch. Multiple vNICs can connect to a single vSwitch, allowing VMs on a physical host to communicate with one another at layer 2 without having to go out to a physical switch.



### QUESTION 242

Refer to the exhibit. What are two effects of this configuration? (Choose two.)

```
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
```

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

**Correct Answer:** AD

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 243

Refer to the exhibit. These commands have been added to the configuration of a switch. Which command flags an error if it is added to this configuration?

```

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

```

- 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

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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: [Here](#)

Therefore in this question, we cannot configure a source VLAN because we configured source ports for RSPAN session 1 already.

#### QUESTION 244

Which method does Cisco DNA Center use to allow management of non-Cisco devices through southbound protocols?

- A. It creates device packs through the use of an SDK
- B. It uses an API call to interrogate the devices and register the returned data.
- C. It obtains MIBs from each vendor that details the APIs available.
- D. It imports available APIs for the non-Cisco device in a CSV format.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Cisco DNA Center allows customers to manage their non-Cisco devices through the use of a Software Development Kit (SDK) that can be used to create Device Packages for third-party devices.

#### QUESTION 245

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

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

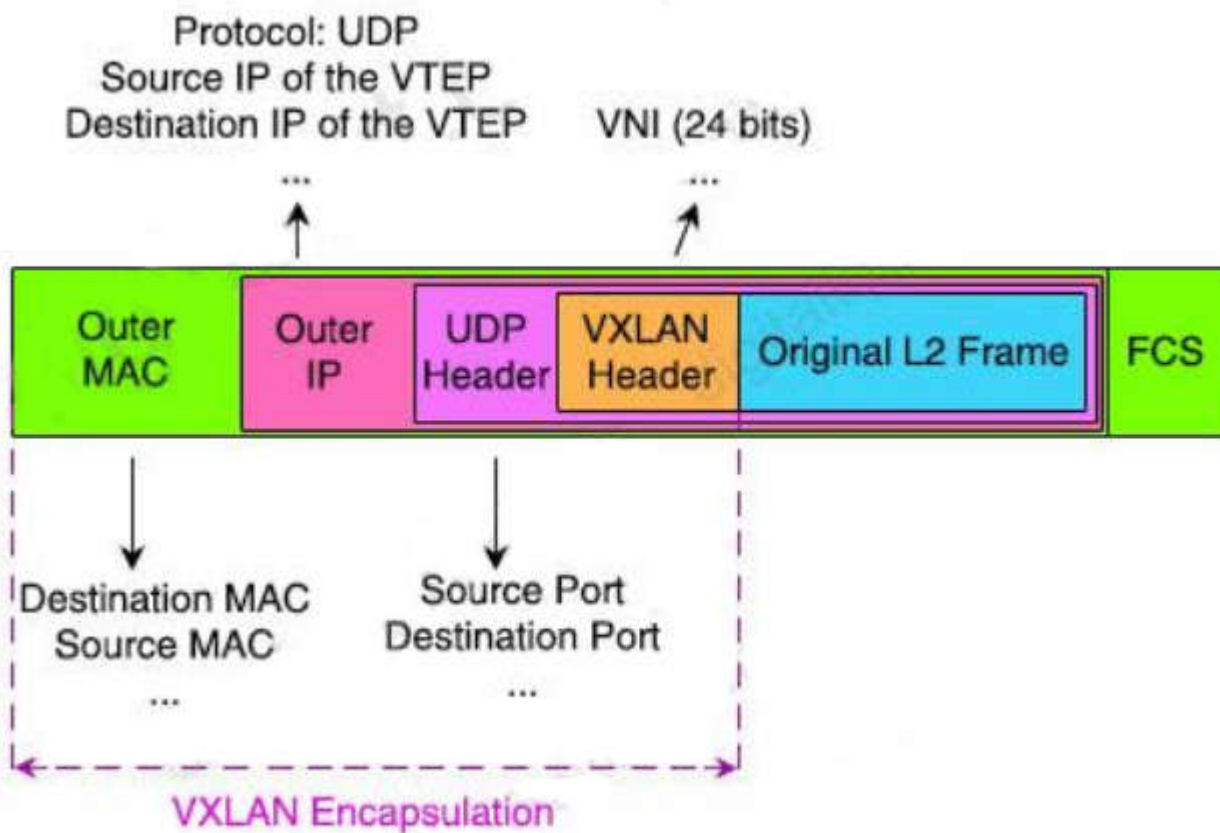
**Explanation/Reference:**

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.

Let's see the structure of a VXLAN packet to understand how (note: VNI = VNID)





The key fields for the VXLAN packet in each of the protocol headers are:

- + Outer MAC header (14 bytes with 4 bytes optional) – Contains the MAC address of the source VTEP and the MAC address of the next-hop router. Each router along the packet's path rewrites this header so that the source address is the router's MAC address and the destination address is the next-hop router's MAC address.
- + Outer IP header (20 bytes)- Contains the IP addresses of the source and destination VTEPs.
- + (Outer) UDP header (8 bytes)- Contains source and destination UDP ports:
  - Source UDP port: The VXLAN protocol repurposes this standard field in a UDP packet header. Instead of using this field for the source UDP port, the protocol uses it as a numeric identifier for the particular flow between VTEPs. The VXLAN standard does not define how this number is derived, but the source VTEP usually calculates it from a hash of some combination of fields from the inner Layer 2 packet and the Layer 3 or Layer 4 headers of the original frame.
  - Destination UDP port: The VXLAN UDP port. The Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) allocates port 4789 to VXLAN.
- + VXLAN header (8 bytes)- Contains the 24-bit VNI (or VNID)
- + Original Ethernet/L2 Frame – Contains the original Layer 2 Ethernet frame.

#### QUESTION 246

Refer to the Exhibit. An engineer is installing a new pair of routers in a redundant configuration. When checking on the standby status of each router the engineer notices that the routers are not functioning as expected. Which action will resolve the configuration error?

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <pre>R1 key chain cisco123 key 1 key-string Cisco123!</pre>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | <pre>R2 key chain cisco123 key 1 key-string cisco123!</pre>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <pre>Ethernet0/0 - Group 10 State is Active 8 state changes, last state change 00:03:33 Virtual IP address is 192.168.0.1 Active virtual MAC address is 0000.0c07.ac0a Local virtual MAC address is 0000.0c07.ac0a (v1 default) Hello time 5 sec, hold time 15 sec Next hello sent in 2.704 secs Authentication MD5, key-chain "cisco123" Preemption enabled Active router is local Standby router is unknown Priority 255 (configured 255) Group name is "workstation-group" (cfgd)</pre> | <pre>Ethernet0/0 - Group 10 State is Active 17 state changes, last state change 00:03:33 Virtual IP address is 192.168.0.1 Active virtual MAC address is 0000.0c07.ac0a Local virtual MAC address is 0000.0c07.ac0a (v1 default) Hello time 10 sec, hold time 30 sec Next hello sent in 6.704 secs Authentication MD5, key-chain "cisco123" Preemption disabled Active router is local Standby router is unknown Priority 200 (configured 200) Group name is "workstation-group" (cfgd)</pre> |

- A. configure matching hold and delay timers
- B. configure matching key-strings
- C. configure matching priority values

D. configure unique virtual IP addresses

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

From the output exhibit, we notice that the key-string of R1 is "Cisco123!" (letter "C" is in capital) while that of R2 is "cisco123!". This causes a mismatch in the authentication so we have to fix their key-strings.

Note: key-string [encryption-type] text-string: Configures the text string for the key. The textstring argument is alphanumeric, case-sensitive, and supports special characters.

**QUESTION 247**

When reason could cause an OSPF neighborship to be in the EXSTART/EXCHANGE state?

- A. Mismatched OSPF network type
- B. Mismatched areas
- C. Mismatched MTU size
- D. Mismatched OSPF link costs

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

When OSPF adjacency is formed, a router goes through several state changes before it becomes fully adjacent with its neighbor. The states are Down -> Attempt (optional) -> Init -> 2-Way -> Exstart -> Exchange -> Loading -> Full. Short descriptions about these states are listed below:

Down: no information (hellos) has been received from this neighbor.

Attempt: only valid for manually configured neighbors in an NBMA environment. In Attempt state, the router sends unicast hello packets every poll interval to the neighbor, from which hellos have not been received within the dead interval.

Init: specifies that the router has received a hello packet from its neighbor, but the receiving router's ID was not included in the hello packet

2-Way: indicates bi-directional communication has been established between two routers.

Exstart: Once the DR and BDR are elected, the actual process of exchanging link state information can start between the routers and their DR and BDR.

Exchange: OSPF routers exchange database descriptor (DBD) packets

Loading: In this state, the actual exchange of link state information occurs Full: routers are fully adjacent with each other (Reference:

[http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk365/technologies\\_tech\\_note09186a0080093f0e.shtml](http://www.cisco.com/en/US/tech/tk365/technologies_tech_note09186a0080093f0e.shtml))

Neighbors Stuck in Exstart/Exchange State the problem occurs most frequently when attempting to run OSPF between a Cisco router and another vendor's router. The problem occurs when the maximum transmission unit (MTU) settings for neighboring router interfaces don't match. If the router with the higher MTU sends a packet larger than the MTU set on the neighboring router, the neighboring router ignores the packet.

**QUESTION 248**

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must configure a SPAN session. What is the effect of the configuration?

```
monitor session 1 source vlan 10 -12 rx
monitor session 1 destination interface gigabitethernet0/1
```

- A. Traffic sent on VLANs 10, 11, and 12 is copied and sent to interface g0/1.
- B. Traffic sent on VLANs 10 and 12 only is copied and sent to interface g0/1.
- C. Traffic received on VLANs 10, 11, and 12 is copied and sent to Interface g0/1.
- D. Traffic received on VLANs 10 and 12 only is copied and sent to interface g0/1.

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 249**

Refer to the exhibit. What are two effects of this configuration? (Choose two.)

```
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
```

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

**Correct Answer:** AE

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 250

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. JWT
- D. TLS

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

JWT or JSON Web Token is a string that is sent in the HTTP request (from client to server) to validate the authenticity of the client

#### QUESTION 251

Refer to the exhibit. What does the snippet of code achieve?

```
with manager.connect(host=192.168.0.1, port=22,
 username='admin', password='password1', hostkey_verify=True,
 device_params={'name':'nexus'}) as m:
```

- A. It creates a temporary connection to a Cisco Nexus device and retrieves a token to be used for API calls.
- B. It opens a tunnel and encapsulates the login information, if the host key is correct.
- C. It opens an ncclient connection to a Cisco Nexus device and maintains it for the duration of the context.
- D. It creates an SSH connection using the SSH key that is stored, and the password is ignored.

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

ncclient is a Python library that facilitates client-side scripting and application development around the NETCONF protocol. The above Python snippet uses the ncclient to connect and establish a NETCONF session to a Nexus device (which is also a NETCONF server).

#### QUESTION 252

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

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

Reference: Click [Here](#)

**QUESTION 253**

Refer to the exhibit. Which command set must be added to the configuration to analyze 50 packets out of every 100?

```
flow record v4_r1
match ipv4 tos
match ipv4 protocol
match ipv4 source address
match ipv4 destination address
match transport source-port
match transport destination-port
collect counter bytes long
collect counter packets long
!
flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1
record v4_r1
exit
!
sampler SAMPLER-1
mode random 1 out-of 2
exit
!
ip cef
!
interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0
ip address 172.16.6.2 255.255.255.0
```

- A. sampler SAMPLER-1  
mode random 1-out-of 2  
flow FLOW-MONITOR-1

Interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0  
ip flow monitor SAMPLER-1 input

- B. sampler SAMPLER-1  
no mode random 1-out-of 2  
mode percent 50

interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0  
ip flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1 sampler SAMPLER-1 input

- C. interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0  
ip flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1 sampler SAMPLER-1 input
- D. flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1



```
record v4_r1
sampler SAMPLER-1
```

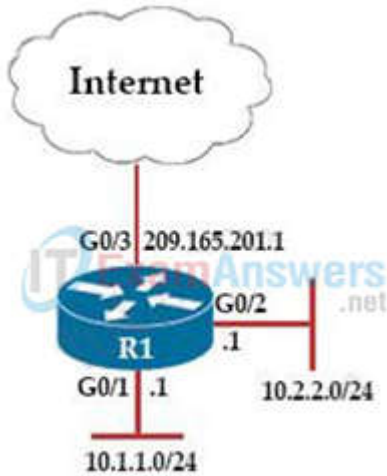
```
interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0
ip flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1 sampler SAMPLER-1 input
```

**Correct Answer:** C  
**Section:** (none)  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 254**

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must allow all users in the 10.2.2.0/24 subnet to access the Internet. To conserve address space, the public interface address of 209.165.201.1 must be used for all external communication. Which command set accomplishes these requirements?



|                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Option A</b></p> <pre>access-list 10 permit 10.2.2.0 0.0.0.255  interface G0/3 ip nat outside  interface G0/2 ip nat inside  ip nat inside source list 10 interface G0/2 overload</pre> | <p><b>Option B</b></p> <pre>access-list 10 permit 10.2.2.0 0.0.0.255  interface G0/3 ip nat outside  interface G0/2 ip nat inside  ip nat inside source list 10 209.165.201.1</pre>           |
| <p><b>Option C</b></p> <pre>access-list 10 permit 10.2.2.0 0.0.0.255  interface G0/3 ip nat outside  interface G0/2 ip nat inside  ip nat inside source list 10 interface G0/3</pre>          | <p><b>Option D</b></p> <pre>access-list 10 permit 10.2.2.0 0.0.0.255  interface G0/3 ip nat outside  interface G0/2 ip nat inside  ip nat inside source list 10 interface G0/3 overload</pre> |

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

**Correct Answer:** D  
**Section:** (none)  
**Explanation**



**Explanation/Reference:**

The command **ip nat inside source list 10 interface G0/3 overload** configures NAT to overload (PAT) on the address that is assigned to the G0/3 interface.

**QUESTION 255**

Refer to the exhibit.

```
line vty 0 4
session-timeout 30
exec-timeout 120 0
session-limit 30
login local
line vty 5 15
session-timeout 30
exec-timeout 30 0
session-limit 30
login local
```

Only administrators from the subnet 10.10.10.0/24 are permitted to have access to the router. A secure protocol must be used for the remote access and management of the router instead of clear-text protocols. Which configuration achieves this goal?

|                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Option A</b></p> <pre>access-list 23 permit 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255 line vty 0 4 access-class 23 in transport input ssh</pre>   | <p><b>Option B</b></p> <pre>access-list 23 permit 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255 line vty 0 15 access-class 23 in transport input ssh</pre> |
| <p><b>Option C</b></p> <pre>access-list 23 permit 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255 line vty 0 15 access-class 23 out transport input all</pre> | <p><b>Option D</b></p> <pre>access-list 23 permit 10.10.10.0 255.0.0.0 line vty 0 15 access-class 23 in transport input ssh</pre> |

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

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 256**

Which control plane protocol is used between Cisco SD-WAN routers and vSmart controllers?

- A. BGP
- B. OMP
- C. TCP
- D. UDP

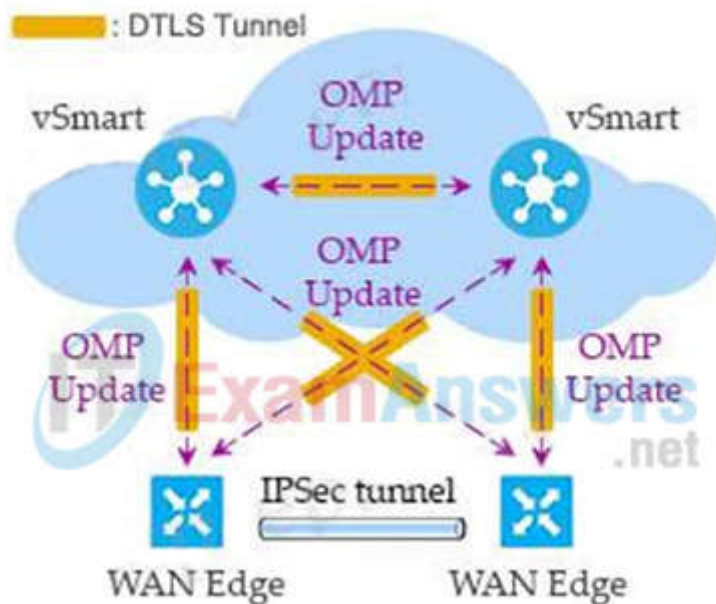
**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Cisco SD-WAN uses Overlay Management Protocol (OMP) which manages the overlay network. OMP runs between the vSmart controllers and WAN Edge routers (and among vSmarts themselves) where control plane information, such as the routing, policy, and management information, is exchanged over a secure connection.



#### QUESTION 257

In a Cisco Catalyst switch equipped with two supervisor modules an administrator must temporarily 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

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

#### Explanation/Reference:

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: [Here](#)

#### QUESTION 258

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

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

#### Explanation/Reference:

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 allsystems 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: [Here](#)

#### QUESTION 259

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

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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: [Here](#)

#### QUESTION 260

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. Only the flows of top 100 talkers are exported
- B. CPU and memory utilization are reduced
- C. The data export flow is more secure
- D. The accuracy of the data to be analyzed is improved
- E. The number of packets to be analyzed are reduced

**Correct Answer:** BE

**Section:** (none)

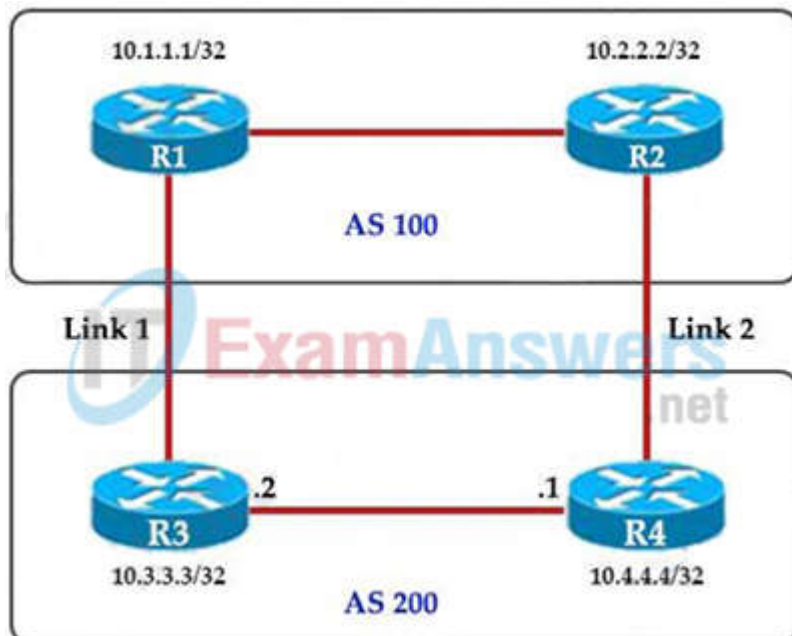
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

The "mode random one-out-of 100" specifies that sampling uses the random mode and only take one sample out of every 100 packets.

#### QUESTION 261

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must ensure that all traffic entering 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?



|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Option A</b></p> <pre>R3(config)#route-map PREPEND permit 10 R3(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 200 200 200</pre> <p>R3(config)# router bgp 200<br/>R3(config-router)#neighbor 10.1.1.1 route-<br/>map PREPEND out</p> | <p><b>Option B</b></p> <pre>R3(config)#route-map PREPEND permit 10 R3(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 100 100 100</pre> <p>R3(config)# router bgp 200<br/>R3(config-router)#neighbor 10.2.2.2 route-<br/>map PREPEND in</p>  |
| <p><b>Option C</b></p> <pre>R3(config)#route-map PREPEND permit 10 R3(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 100 100 100</pre> <p>R3(config)# router bgp 200<br/>R3(config-router)#neighbor 10.1.1.1 route-<br/>map PREPEND in</p>  | <p><b>Option D</b></p> <pre>R3(config)#route-map PREPEND permit 10 R3(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 200 200 200</pre> <p>R3(config)# router bgp 200<br/>R3(config-router)#neighbor 10.2.2.2 route-<br/>map PREPEND out</p> |

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

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

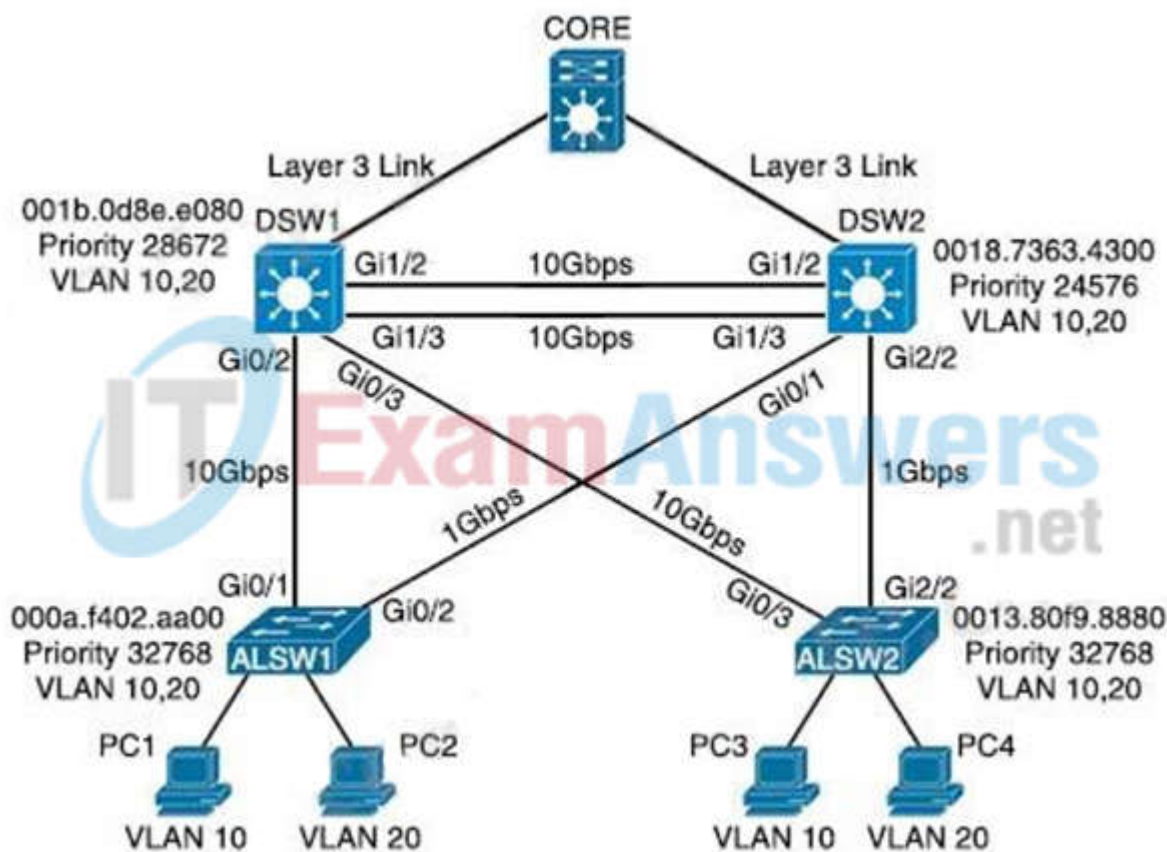
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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.

**QUESTION 262**

Refer to the exhibit. Assuming all links are functional, which path does PC1 take to reach DSW1?



- A. PC1 goes from ALSW1 to DSW1
- B. PC1 goes from ALSW1 to DSW2 to ALSW2 to DSW1
- C. PC1 goes from ALSW1 to DSW2 to Core to DSW1
- D. PC1 goes from ALSW1 to DSW2 to DSW1

**Correct Answer:** D



**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

In the topology above, we see DSW2 has lowest priority 24576 so it is the root bridge for VLAN 10 so surely all traffic for this VLAN must go through it. All of DSW2 ports must be in forwarding state. And:

+ The direct link between DSW1 and ALSW1 is blocked by STP.

+ The direct link between DSW1 and ALSW2 is also blocked by STP.

Therefore PC1 must go via this path: PC1 -> ALSW1 -> DSW2 -> DSW1.

**QUESTION 263**

A customer has deployed an environment with shared storage to allow for the migration of virtual machines between servers with dedicated operating systems that provide the virtualization platform. What is this operating system described as?

- A. hosted virtualization
- B. type 1 hypervisor
- C. container oriented
- D. decoupled

**Correct Answer: B**

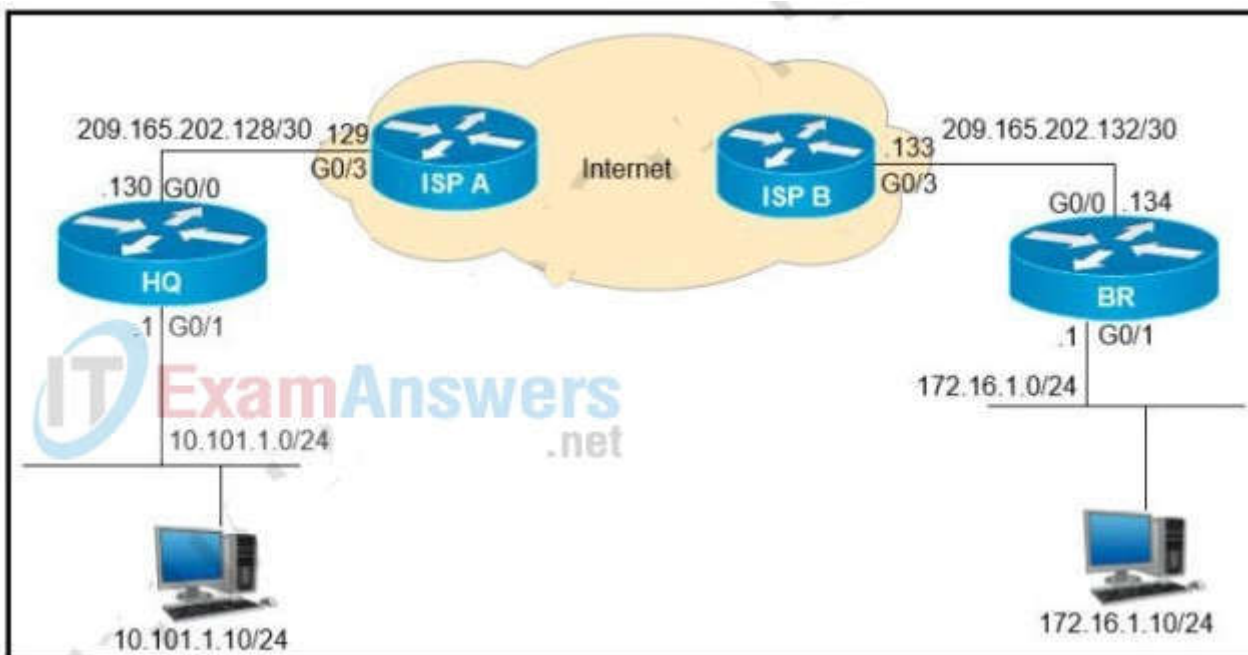
**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 264**

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?





- A.  interface Tunnell  
 ip address 209.165.202.130 255.255.255.252  
 tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/0  
 tunnel destination 209.165.202.129
- B.  interface Tunnell  
 ip address 10.111.111.1 255.255.255.0  
 tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/0  
 tunnel destination 209.165.202.133
- C.  interface Tunnell  
 ip address 10.111.111.1 255.255.255.0  
 tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/0  
 tunnel destination 209.165.202.129
- D.  interface Tunnell  
 ip address 10.111.111.1 255.255.255.0  
 tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/0  
 tunnel destination 209.165.202.134

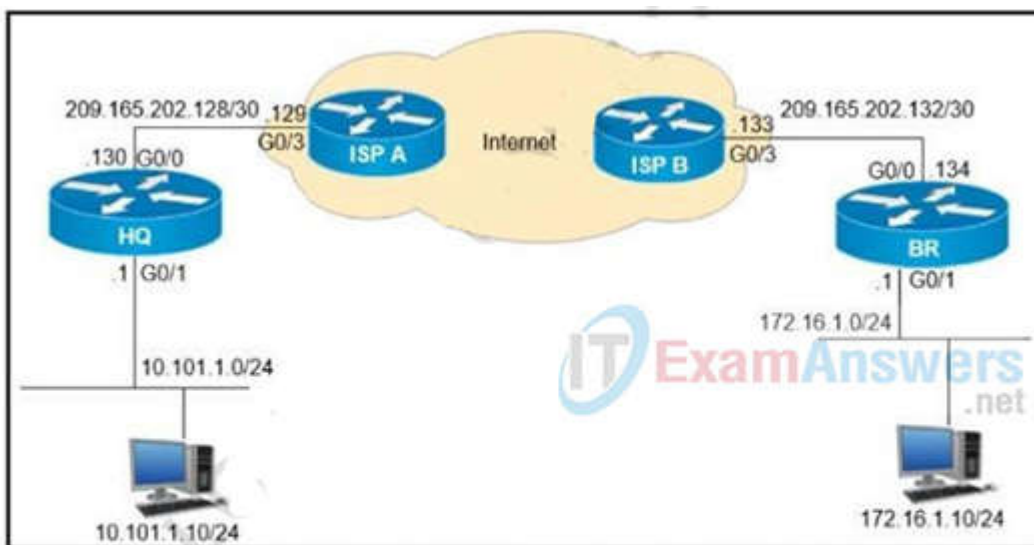
- A. Option A  
 B. Option B  
 C. Option C  
 D. Option D

**Correct Answer:**  
**Section: (none)**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 265**

Refer to the exhibit. A GRE tunnel has been created between HQ and BR routers. What is the tunnel IP on the HQ router?



```
> Frame 24: 138 bytes on wire (1104 bits), 138 bytes captured (1104 bits) on interface 0
> Ethernet II, Src: 50:00:00:01:00:01 (50:00:00:01:00:01), Dst: 50:00:00:02:00:01 (50:00:00:02:00:01)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 209.165.202.130, Dst: 209.165.202.134
> Generic Routing Encapsulation (IP)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.111.111.1, Dst: 10.111.111.2
> Internet Control Message Protocol
```

- A. 10.111.111.1  
 B. 10.111.111.2  
 C. 209.165.202.130  
 D. 209.165.202.134

**Correct Answer:** A  
**Section:** (none)  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

In the above output, the IP address of “209.165.202.130” is the tunnel source IP while the IP 10.111.1.1 is the tunnel IP address.

**QUESTION 266**

Why would a log file contain a \* next to the date?

- A. The network device was receiving NTP time when the log messages were recorded
- B. The network device was unable to reach the NTP server when the log messages were recorded.
- C. The network device is not configured to use NTP
- D. The network device is not configured to use NTP time stamps for logging.

**Correct Answer:** C  
**Section:** (none)  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 267**

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

**Correct Answer:** A  
**Section:** (none)  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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 IT Certification Guaranteed, The Easy Way! 81command that is added to the DHCP scope is option 43 hex f108c0a80a05c0a80a14.”

Reference: [Click](#)

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).

**QUESTION 268**

Refer to the exhibit. Which password allows access to line con 0 for a username of “tommy” under normal operation?

```

aaa new-model
aaa authentication login local tacacs+
tacacs-server host 10.1.1.1
tacacs-server key CISCO
!
line con 0
login authentication local
line aux 0
line vty 0 4
!
username tommy password 0 Cisco
end

```

TACACS+ Server Passwords

```
username tommy password 0 Tommy
```

- A. Cisco
- B. local
- C. 0 Cisco
- D. Tommy

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

In this question, there are two different passwords for user "tommy":

+ In the TACACS+ server, the password is "Tommy"

+ In the local database of the router, the password is "Cisco".

From the line "login authentication local" we know that the router uses the local database for authentication so the password should be "Cisco".

Note: "... password 0 ..." here means unencrypted password.

**QUESTION 269**

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

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 270**

Refer to the exhibit. Which configuration allows Customer2 hosts to access the FTP server of Customer1 that has the IP address of 192.168.1.200?

```

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

```

- 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

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 271

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer entered the command no spanning-tree bpduguard enable on interface Fa 1/0/7. What is the effect of this command on Fa 1/0/7?

```
DSW2#sh spanning-tree vlan 10

VLAN0010
Spanning tree enabled protocol ieee
Root ID Priority 10
 Address 0013.80f9.8880
 Cost 2
 Port 9 (FastEthernet1/0/7)
 Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec

Bridge ID Priority 4106 (priority 4096 sys-id-ext 10)
 Address 0018.7363.4300
 Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec
 Aging Time 300

Interface Role Sts Cost Prio.Nbr Type

Fa1/0/7 Root FWD 2 128.9 P2p
Fa1/0/10 Desg FWD 4 128.12 P2p
Fa1/0/11 Desg FWD 2 128.13 P2p
Fa1/0/12 Desg FWD 2 128.14 P2p

DSW2#
*Mar 3 07:29:24.854: %SPANTREE-2-BLOCK_BPDUGUARD: Received BPDU on port Fa1/0/7
with BPDU Guard enabled. Disabling port.
*Mar 3 07:29:24.854: %PM-4-ERR_DISABLE: bpduguard error detected on Fa1/0/7, put
ting Fa1/0/7 in err-disable state
*Mar 3 07:29:24.879: %SPANTREE-2-BLOCK_BPDUGUARD: Received BPDU on port Fa1/0/7
with BPDU Guard enabled. Disabling port.
*Mar 3 07:29:25.869: %LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEtherne
t1/0/7, changed state to down
*Mar 3 07:29:26.884: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet1/0/7, changed state
to down
```

- A. It remains in err-disabled state until the shutdown/no shutdown command is entered in the interface configuration mode.
- B. It remains in err-disabled state until the errdisable recovery cause failed-port-state command is entered in the global configuration mode.
- C. It remains in err-disabled state until the no shutdown command is entered in the interface configuration mode.
- D. It remains in err-disabled state until the spanning-tree portfast bpduguard disable command is entered in the interface configuration mode.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

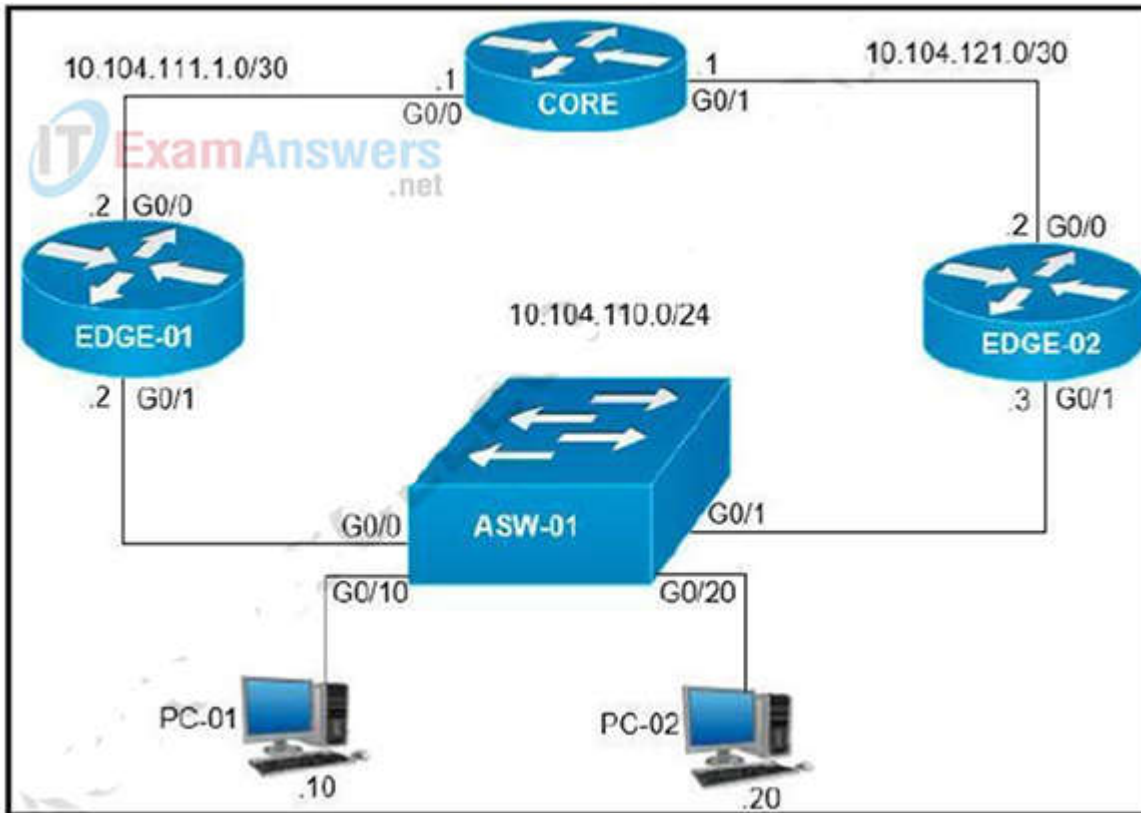
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Seems someone maybe trying to insert a switch into that port which sends bpd packets. The port is configured to not allow this so it goes into an error disable mode and shuts the port down. You have to do a shut and no shut on the port to bring it back up. However, it may go down again if the device sending bpd's is still active on the port.

**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 Core
- B. G0/0 on Edge-01 and G0/0 on Edge-02
- C. G0/1 on Edge-01 and G0/1 on Edge-02
- D. G0/0 and G0/1 on ASW-01

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 273**

Which protocol is responsible for data plane forwarding in a Cisco SD-Access deployment?

- A. VXLAN
- B. IS-IS
- C. OSPF
- D. LISP

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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 plane is based on Cisco 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)

**QUESTION 274**

An engineer is configuring GigabitEthernet1/0/0 for VRRP. When the router has the highest priority in group 5, it must assume the master role. Which command set should the engineer add to the configuration to accomplish this task?



```
interface GigabitEthernet1/0/0
description To IDF A 38-72-100-76
ip address 172.16.13.2 255.255.255.0
```

- standby 5 ip 172.16.13.254  
standby 5 priority 100  
standby 5 preempt
- vrrp 5 ip 172.16.13.254 255.255.255.0  
vrrp 5 track 1 decrement 10  
vrrp 5 preempt
- standby 5 ip 172.16.13.254  
standby 5 priority 100  
standby 5 track 1 decrement 10
- vrrp 5 ip 172.16.13.254  
vrrp 5 priority 100

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

**Correct Answer:** D  
**Section:** (none)  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**  
Preempt is by default enabled on VRRP.

#### QUESTION 275

What is a benefit of using a Type 2 hypervisor instead of a Type 1 hypervisor?

- A. better application performance
- B. Improved security because the underlying OS is eliminated
- C. Improved density and scalability
- D. ability to operate on hardware that is running other OSs

**Correct Answer:** D  
**Section:** (none)  
**Explanation**

#### Explanation/Reference:

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. A 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).

Type 1 is more efficient and well performing, it is also more secure than type 2 because the flaws and vulnerabilities that are endemic to Operating Systems are often absent from Type 1, bare metal hypervisors.

Type 1 has better performance, scalability and stability but supported by limited hardware.

#### QUESTION 276

Refer to the exhibit. What is required to configure a second export destination for IP address 192.168.10.1?

```

configure terminal
ip flow-export destination 192.168.10.1 9991
ip flow-export version 9

```

- A. Specify a VRF.
- B. Specify a different UDP port.
- C. Specify a different flow ID
- D. Configure a version 5 flow-export to the same destination.
- E. Specify a different TCP port.

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

To configure multiple NetFlow export destinations to a router, use the following commands in global configuration mode:

Step 1: Router(config)# ip flow-export destination ip-address udp-port

Step 2: Router(config)# ip flow-export destination ip-address udp-port

The following example enables the exporting of information in NetFlow cache entries:

```
ip flow-export destination 10.42.42.1 9991 ip flow-export destination 10.0.101.254 1999
```

**QUESTION 277**

Refer to exhibit. What are two reasons for IP SLA tracking failure? (Choose two )

```

R1(config)#ip sla 1
R1(config-ip-sla)#icmp-echo 172.20.20.2 source-interface FastEthernet0/0
R1(config-ip-sla-echo)#timeout 5000
R1(config-ip-sla-echo)#frequency 10
R1(config-ip-sla-echo)#threshold 500
R1(config)#ip sla schedule 1 start-time now life forever
R1(config)#track 10 ip sla 1 reachability
R1(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 172.20.20.2 track 10
R1(config)#no ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 172.20.20.2
R1(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 172.30.30.2 5

```

- A. The destination must be 172.30 30 2 for icmp-echo
- B. The threshold value is wrong
- C. A route back to the R1 LAN network is missing in R2
- D. The source-interface is configured incorrectly.
- E. The default route has the wrong next hop IP address

**Correct Answer:** CD

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 278**

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

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

A 401 error response indicates that the client tried to operate on a protected resource without providing the proper authorization. It may have provided the wrong credentials or none at all.

Note: answer 'HTTP Status Code 200' 4xx code indicates a "client error" while a 5xx code indicates a "server error".

Reference: <https://restfulapi.net/http-status-codes/>

**QUESTION 279**

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

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**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.

**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.

**QUESTION 280**

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

```
Router#sh| run | b vty
```

```
line vty 0 4
 session-timeout 30
 exec-timeout 20 0
 session-limit 30
 login local
line vty 5 15
 session-timeout 30
 exec-timeout 20 0
 session-limit 30
 login local
```

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

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

The “exec-timeout” command is used to configure the inactive session timeout on the console port or the virtual terminal. The syntax of this command is:

exec-timeout minutes [seconds]

Therefore we need to use the “exec-timeout 10 0” command to set the user inactivity timer to 600 seconds (10 minutes).

**QUESTION 281**

Refer to the exhibit. Which command must be applied to Router1 to bring the GRE tunnel to an up/up state?

```
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#
```

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

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 282**

Which QoS queuing method transmits packets out of the interface in the order the packets arrive?

- A. custom
- B. weighted- fair
- C. FIFO
- D. priority

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

First-in, first-out (FIFO): FIFO entails no concept of priority or classes of traffic. With FIFO, transmission of packets out the interface occurs in the order the packets arrive, which means no QoS.

**QUESTION 283**

Refer to the exhibit. isco 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

**Correct Answer:** B  
**Section:** (none)  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 284**

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.

**Correct Answer:** B  
**Section:** (none)  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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>

**QUESTION 285**

An engineer must configure HSRP group 300 on a Cisco IOS router. When the router is functional, it must be the active HSRP router. The peer router has been configured using the default priority value. Which three commands are required? (Choose three.)

- A. standby 300 timers 1 110
- B. standby 300 priority 90
- C. standby 300 priority 110
- D. standby version 2
- E. standby 300 preempt
- F. standby version 1

**Correct Answer:** CDE  
**Section:** (none)  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 286**

Which DHCP option provides the CAPWAP APs with the address of the wireless controller(s)?

- A. 43



- B. 66
- C. 69
- D. 150

**Correct Answer:** A  
**Section:** (none)  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

DHCP option 43 is an option used for providing Wireless LAN Controller IP addresses to the AP. The DHCP option 43 is used to notify the AP to convert into CAPWAP AP.

**QUESTION 287**

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

**Correct Answer:** B  
**Section:** (none)  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

SDA RoamingSDA supports two additional types of roaming, which are Intra-xTR and Inter-xTR. In SDA, xTR stands for an access-switch that is a fabric edge node. It serves both as an ingress tunnel router as well as an egress tunnel router.

Intra-xTR

When a client on a fabric enabled WLAN, roams from an access point to another access point on the same access-switch, it is called Intra-xTR. Here, the local client database and client history table are updated with the information of the newly associated access point.

Inter-xTR.

When a client on a fabric enabled WLAN, roams from an access point to another access point on a different access-switch, it is called Inter-xTR.

[https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/9800/config-guide/b\\_wl\\_16\\_10\\_cg/mobility.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/9800/config-guide/b_wl_16_10_cg/mobility.html)

**QUESTION 288**

What is one fact about Cisco SD-Access wireless network deployments?

- A. The access point is part of the fabric underlay
- B. The WLC is part of the fabric underlay
- C. The access point is part the fabric overlay
- D. The wireless client is part of the fabric overlay

**Correct Answer:** C  
**Section:** (none)  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Access Points

+ AP is directly connected to FE (or to an extended node switch)

+ AP is part of Fabric overlay

**QUESTION 289**

How does a fabric access point fit in the network?

- A. It is in local mode and must be connected directly to the fabric border node.
- B. It is in FlexConnect mode and must be connected directly to the fabric border node.
- C. It is in local mode and must be connected directly to the fabric edge switch.
- D. It is in FlexConnect mode and must be connected directly to the fabric edge switch.

**Correct Answer:** C  
**Section:** (none)  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Fabric mode APs continue to support the same wireless media services that traditional APs support; apply AVC, quality of service (QoS), and other wireless policies; and establish the CAPWAP control plane to the fabric WLC. Fabric APs join as local-mode APs and must be directly connected to the fabric edge node switch to enable fabric registration events, including RLOC assignment via the fabric WLC. The fabric edge nodes use CDP to recognize APs as special wired hosts, applying special port configurations and assigning

the APs to a unique overlay network within a common EID space across a fabric. The assignment allows management simplification by using a single subnet to cover the AP infrastructure at a fabric site.

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

### QUESTION 290

Refer to the exhibit. What is the result when a switch that is running PVST+ is added to this network?

```
DSW2#sh spanning-tree vlan 10

VLAN0010
 Spanning tree enabled protocol rstp
 Root ID Priority 4106
 Address 0018.7363.4300
 This bridge is the root
 Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec

 Bridge ID Priority 4106 (priority 4096 sys-id-ext 20)
 Address 0018.7363.4300
 Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec
 Aging Time 300

Interface Role Sts Cost Prio.Nbr Type

Fa1/0/7 Desg FWD 2 128.9 P2p Peer (STP)
Fa1/0/10 Desg FWD 4 128.12 P2p Peer (STP)
Fa1/0/11 Desg FWD 2 128.13 P2p Peer (STP)
Fa1/0/12 Desg FWD 2 128.14 P2p Peer (STP)
```

- A. DSW2 operates in Rapid PVST+ and the new switch operates in PVST+
- B. Both switches operate in the PVST+ mode
- C. Spanning tree is disabled automatically on the network
- D. Both switches operate in the Rapid PVST+ mode.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

#### Explanation/Reference:

From the output we see DSW2 is running in RSTP mode (in fact Rapid PVST+ mode as Cisco does not support RSTP alone). When a new switch running PVST+ mode is added to the topology, they keep running the old STP instances as RSTP (in fact Rapid PVST+) is compatible with PVST+.

### QUESTION 291

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"]}

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

### QUESTION 292

Which level message does the WLC send to the syslog server?

- A. syslog level errors and less severity messages
- B. syslog level errors messages
- C. all syslog levels messages
- D. syslog level errors and greater severity messages

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

If you set a syslog level, only those messages whose severity is equal to or less than that level are sent to the syslog servers. For example, if you set the syslog level to Notifications (severity level 5), only those messages whose severity is between 0 and 5 are sent to the syslog servers. <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless/4100-series-wireless-lan-controllers/107252-WLC-Syslog-Server.html>

### QUESTION 293

What is the differences between TCAM and the MAC address table?

- A. The MAC address table is contained in CAM ACL and QoS information is stored in TCAM
- B. The MAC address table supports partial matches. TCAM requires an exact match
- C. Router prefix lookups happens in CAM. MAC address table lookups happen in TCAM.
- D. TCAM is used to make Layer 2 forwarding decisions CAM is used to build routing tables

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

When using Ternary Content Addressable Memory (TCAM) inside routers it's used for faster address lookup that enables fast routing.

In switches Content Addressable Memory (CAM) is used for building and lookup of mac address table that enables L2 forwarding decisions.

Besides Longest-Prefix Matching, TCAM in today's routers and multilayer Switch devices are used to store ACL, QoS and other things from upper-layer processing.

**QUESTION 294**

Which two southbound interfaces originate from Cisco DNA Center and terminate at fabric underlay switches? (Choose two)

- A. ICMP: Discovery
- B. UDP 67: DHCP
- C. TCP 23: Telnet
- D. UDP 6007: NetFlow
- E. UDP 162: SNMP

**Correct Answer:** AC

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 295**

What is the function of a control-plane node in a Cisco SD-Access solution?

- A. to run a mapping system that manages endpoint to network device relationships
- B. to implement policies and communicate with networks outside the fabric
- C. to connect external Layer 3 networks to the SD Access fabric.
- D. to connect APs and wireless endpoints to the SD-Access fabric

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Control-Plane Nodes – Map System that manages Endpoint to Device relationships  
Fabric Border Nodes – A Fabric device (e.g. Core) that connects External L3 network(s) to the SDA Fabric  
Fabric Edge Nodes – A Fabric device (e.g. Access or Distribution) that connects Wired Endpoints to the SDA Fabric  
Fabric Wireless Controller – A Fabric device (WLC) that connects APs and Wireless Endpoints to the SDA Fabric

Click here [Click here](#)

**QUESTION 296**

After a redundant route processor failure occurs on a Layer 3 device, which mechanism allows for packets to be forwarded from a neighboring router based on the most recent tables?

- A. RPVST+
- B. NSF
- C. BFD
- D. RP failover

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 297**

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

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

**Correct Answer:** CD

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

If you have Cisco SD-Access implemented and DNA Center becomes unreachable then the wired and wireless network will continue to forward packets as usual. There will be no impact to network performance or behavior. Yes you will be able to SSH / telnet / console into switches and wireless network infrastructure as usual. For the period DNA Center is unreachable, Assurance data will be lost, and you will not be able to make configuration changes to the Cisco SD-Access network.

**QUESTION 298**

Which measure is used by an NTP server to indicate its closeness to the authoritative time source?

- A. time zone
- B. hop count
- C. stratum
- D. latency

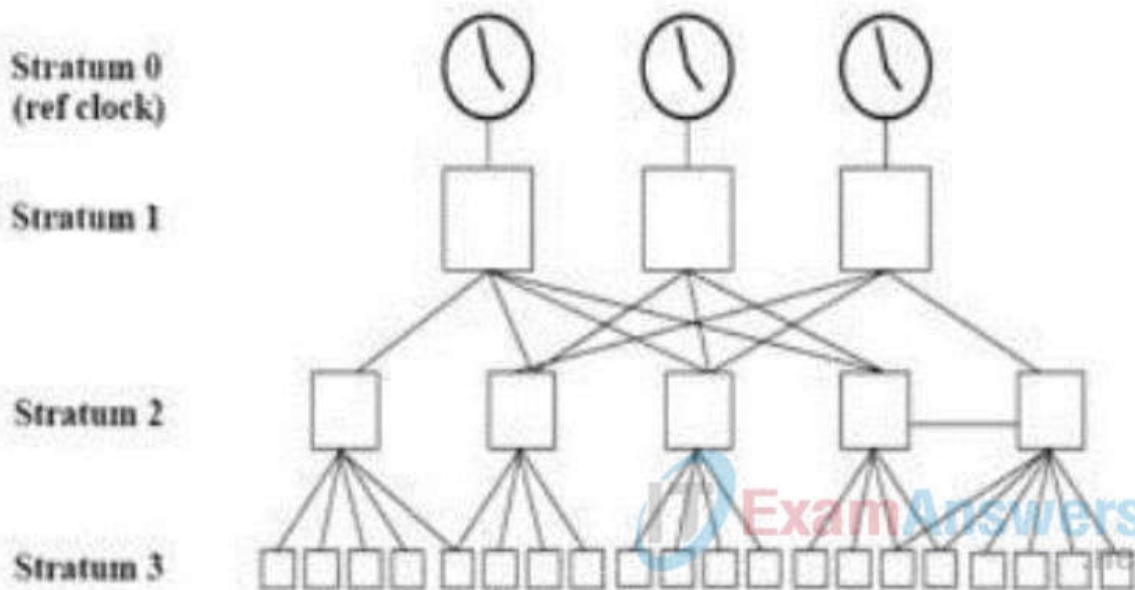
**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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...

**QUESTION 299**

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

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

**QUESTION 300**

Which two components are supported by LISP? (choose two)

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

**Correct Answer:** AB

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



[https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/iproute\\_lisp/configuration/xr-3s/irl-xe-3s-book/irl-overview.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/iproute_lisp/configuration/xr-3s/irl-xe-3s-book/irl-overview.html)

An Egress Tunnel Router (ETR) connects a site to the LISP-capable part of a core network (such as the Internet), publishes EID-to-RLOC mappings for the site, responds to MapRequest messages, and decapsulates and delivers LISP-encapsulated user data to end systems at the site.

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

### QUESTION 301

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

**Correct Answer:** AC

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

#### Explanation/Reference:

In the 5GHz spectrum some of the channels used by 802.11 are subject to Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS) requirements. This is due to our clients coexistence with other RF technologies such as Maritime, Aviation and Weather RADAR.

Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS) is the process of detecting radar signals that must be protected against interference from 5.0 GHz (802.11a/h) radios, and upon detection switching the operating frequency of the 5.0 GHz (802.11a/h) radio to one that is not interfering with the radar systems.

Click here [Click here](#)

Although DFS helps reduce interference with radar systems but “DFS channels” refer to the 5GHz channels that require DFS check. In other words, DFS channels are channels that may interfere with radar signal.

Therefore we should disable these DFS channels -> Answer C is correct.

UNII-2 (5.250-5.350 GHz and 5.470-5.725 GHz) which contains channels 52, 56, 60, 64, 100, 104, 108, 112, 116, 120, 124, 128, 132, 136, and 140 are permitted in the United States, but shared with radar systems.

Therefore, APs operating on UNII-2 channels are required to use Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS) to avoid interfering with radar signals. If an AP detects a radar signal, it must immediately stop using that channel and randomly pick a new channel.

[https://documentation.meraki.com/MR/WiFi\\_Basics\\_and\\_Best\\_Practices/Channel\\_Planning\\_Best\\_Practices](https://documentation.meraki.com/MR/WiFi_Basics_and_Best_Practices/Channel_Planning_Best_Practices) [Click here](#)

### QUESTION 302

Refer to the exhibit. What does the output confirm about the switch's spanning tree configuration?

```

DSW1#sh spanning-tree vlan 20

VLAN0020
 Spanning tree enabled protocol ieee
 Root ID Priority 24596
 Address 001b.7363.4300
 Cost 2
 Port 13 (FastEthernet1/0/11)
 Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec

 Bridge ID Priority 28692 (priority 28672 sys-id-ext 20)
 Address 001b.0d3e.e080
 Hello Time 2 sec Max Age 20 sec Forward Delay 15 sec
 Aging Time 300

Interface Role Sts Cost Prio.Nbr Type

Fa1/0/7 Desg FWD 2 128.9 P2p
Fa1/0/10 Desg FWD 2 128.12 P2p
Fa1/0/11 Root FWD 2 128.13 P2p
Fa1/0/12 Altn BLK 2 128.14 P2p

```

- A. The spanning-tree mode stp ieee command was entered on this switch
- B. The spanning-tree operation mode for this switch is PVST.
- C. The spanning-tree operation mode for this switch is PVST+.
- D. The spanning-tree operation mode for this switch is IEEE

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

The default spanning-tree mode in Cisco switch is PVST+. This spanning-tree mode is based on the IEEE 802.1D standard and Cisco proprietary extensions. PVST+ is same as standard IEEE 802.1D but it runs on each VLAN. In the output we see the line "Spanning tree enabled protocol ieee" under "VLAN 20" so it can say the switch is running in PVST+ mode.

**QUESTION 303**

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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.

**QUESTION 304**

What is a characteristic of para-virtualization?

- A. Para-virtualization guest servers are unaware of one another
- B. Para-virtualization allows direct access between the guest OS and the hypervisor
- C. Para-virtualization allows the host hardware to be directly accessed
- D. Para-virtualization lacks support for containers

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Paravirtualization is virtualization in which the guest operating system (the one being virtualized) is aware that it is a guest and accordingly has

drivers that, instead of issuing hardware commands, simply issues commands directly to the host operating system. This will include things such as memory management as well.

#### QUESTION 305

Which solution do IaaS service providers use to extend a Layer 2 segment across a Layer 3 network?

- A. VLAN
- B. VTEP
- C. VXLAN
- D. VRF

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 306

A customer requests a network design that supports these requirements:

- \* FHRP redundancy
- \* multivendor router environment
- \* IPv4 and IPv6 hosts

Which protocol does the design include?

- A. GLBP
- B. VRRP version 2
- C. VRRP version 3
- D. HSRP version 2

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Unlike HSRP or GLBP, VRRP is an open standard. Only VRRPv3 supports both IPv4 and IPv6.

#### QUESTION 307

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

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

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

#### QUESTION 308

What is a characteristic of MACsec?

- A. 802.1AE provides encryption and authentication services.
- B. 802.1AE is built between the host and switch using the MKA protocol, which negotiates encryption keys based on the master session key from a successful 802.1X session.
- C. 802.1AE is built between the host and switch using the MKA protocol using keys generated via the Diffie-Hellman algorithm (anonymous encryption mode).
- D. 802.1AE is negotiated using Cisco AnyConnect NAM and the SAP protocol.

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

MACsec, defined in 802.1AE, provides MAC-layer encryption over wired networks by using out-of-band methods for encryption keying. The MACsec Key Agreement (MKA) Protocol provides the required session keys and manages the required encryption keys. MKA and MACsec are implemented after successful authentication using the 802.1x Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP-TLS) or Pre Shared Key (PSK)

framework.

**QUESTION 309**

Refer to the exhibit. What happens to access interfaces where VLAN 222 is assigned?

```
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
```

- A. STP BPDU guard is enabled
- B. A description "RSPAN" is added
- C. They are placed into an inactive state
- D. They cannot provide PoE

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

```
SW5#sh int status
```

| Port  | Name | Status     | Vlan       | Duplex | speed | Type |
|-------|------|------------|------------|--------|-------|------|
| Et0/0 |      | connected  | trunk      | a-full | auto  | RJ45 |
| Et0/1 |      | notconnect | 1          | auto   | auto  | RJ45 |
| Et0/2 |      | notconnect | 1          | auto   | auto  | RJ45 |
| Et0/3 |      | inactive   | 222        | a-full | auto  | RJ45 |
| Po5   |      | notconnect | unassigned | auto   | auto  |      |

**QUESTION 310**

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

```

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

**Correct Answer:** C  
**Section:** (none)  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 311**

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

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

**Correct Answer:** AD  
**Section:** (none)  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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.

**QUESTION 312**

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 SDWAN overlay
- B. Set of statements that defines how data is forwarded based on IP packet information and specific VPNs
- C. detailed database mapping several kinds of addresses with their corresponding location
- D. group of services tested to guarantee devices and links liveliness within the SD-WAN overlay

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Data policy operates on the data plane in the Cisco SD-WAN overlay network and affects how data traffic is sent among Cisco SD-WAN devices in the network. The Cisco SD-WAN architecture defines two types of data policy, centralized data policy, which controls the flow of data traffic based on the IP header fields in the data packets and based on network segmentation, and localized data policy, which controls the flow of data traffic into and out of interfaces and interface queues on the devices.

Reference: [https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/cloud-systems-management/network-automation-and-management/dna-center/tech\\_notes/sda\\_fabric\\_troubleshooting/b\\_cisco\\_sda\\_fabric\\_troubleshooting\\_guide.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/cloud-systems-management/network-automation-and-management/dna-center/tech_notes/sda_fabric_troubleshooting/b_cisco_sda_fabric_troubleshooting_guide.html)

**QUESTION 313**

Refer to the exhibit. What step resolves the authentication issue?

| TYPE       | PROT        | SYSTEM IP | ID  | ID   | PRIVATE IP     | LOCAL COLOR | PROXY STATE | UPTIME |
|------------|-------------|-----------|-----|------|----------------|-------------|-------------|--------|
| PUBLIC IP  |             |           |     | PORT |                |             |             |        |
| vsmart     | dtls        | 0.0.0.0   | 100 | 1    | 192.168.100.80 |             |             |        |
| 12346      | 10.10.20.70 |           |     |      | 12446          | default     | No          | up     |
| 0:02:24:09 | 0           |           |     |      |                |             |             |        |
| vbond      | dtls        | 0.0.0.0   | 0   | 0    | 192.168.100.81 |             |             |        |
| 12346      | 10.10.20.80 |           |     |      | 12346          | default     | -           | up     |
| 0:02:24:10 | 0           |           |     |      |                |             |             |        |
| vmanage    | dtls        | 4.4.4.90  | 100 | 0    | 192.168.100.82 |             |             |        |
| 12446      | 10.10.20.90 |           |     |      | 12446          | default     |             |        |

POST [https://192.168.100.80:12442/i\\_security\\_check](https://192.168.100.80:12442/i_security_check)

Params Authorization Headers (8) **Body** Pre-request Script Tests Settings

none  form-data  x-www-form-urlencoded  raw  binary  GraphQL

| KEY                                            | VALUE | DESCRIPTION |
|------------------------------------------------|-------|-------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> L_username | admin |             |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> L_password | admin |             |
| Key                                            | Value | Description |

## Could not get any response

There was an error connecting to [https://192.168.100.80:12442/i\\_security\\_check](https://192.168.100.80:12442/i_security_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*

- A. use basic authentication
- B. change the port to 12446
- C. target 192.168.100.82 in the URI
- D. restart the vsmart host

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

#### Explanation/Reference:

The first figure is the output of the "show control connections" command. From this figure we learned that the 192.168.100.82 so we need to connect to this IP address (not 192.168.100.80).

#### QUESTION 314

Refer to the exhibit. Which action resolves the EtherChannel issue between SW2 and SW3?

```
SW2# show etherchannel summary
```

```
Flags: D - down P - bundled in port-channel
 I - stand-alone s - suspended
 H - Hot-standby (LACP only)
 R - Layer3 S - Layer2
 U - in use f - failed to allocate 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     | Pol (SD)     | PAgP     | Gi0/0 (I) Gi0/1 (I) |

```
SW3# show etherchannel summary
```

```
Flags: D - down P - bundled in port-channel
 I - stand-alone s - suspended
 H - Hot-standby (LACP only)
 R - Layer3 S - Layer2
 U - in use f - failed to allocate 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     | Pol (SD)     | LACP     | Gi0/0 (I) Gi0/1 (I) |

- A. Configure switchport mode trunk on SW2.
- B. Configure switchport nonegotiate on SW3
- C. Configure channel-group 1 mode desirable on both interfaces.
- D. Configure channel-group 5 mode active on both interfaces.

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 315**

Refer to the exhibit. 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)

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

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

**Correct Answer:** BE

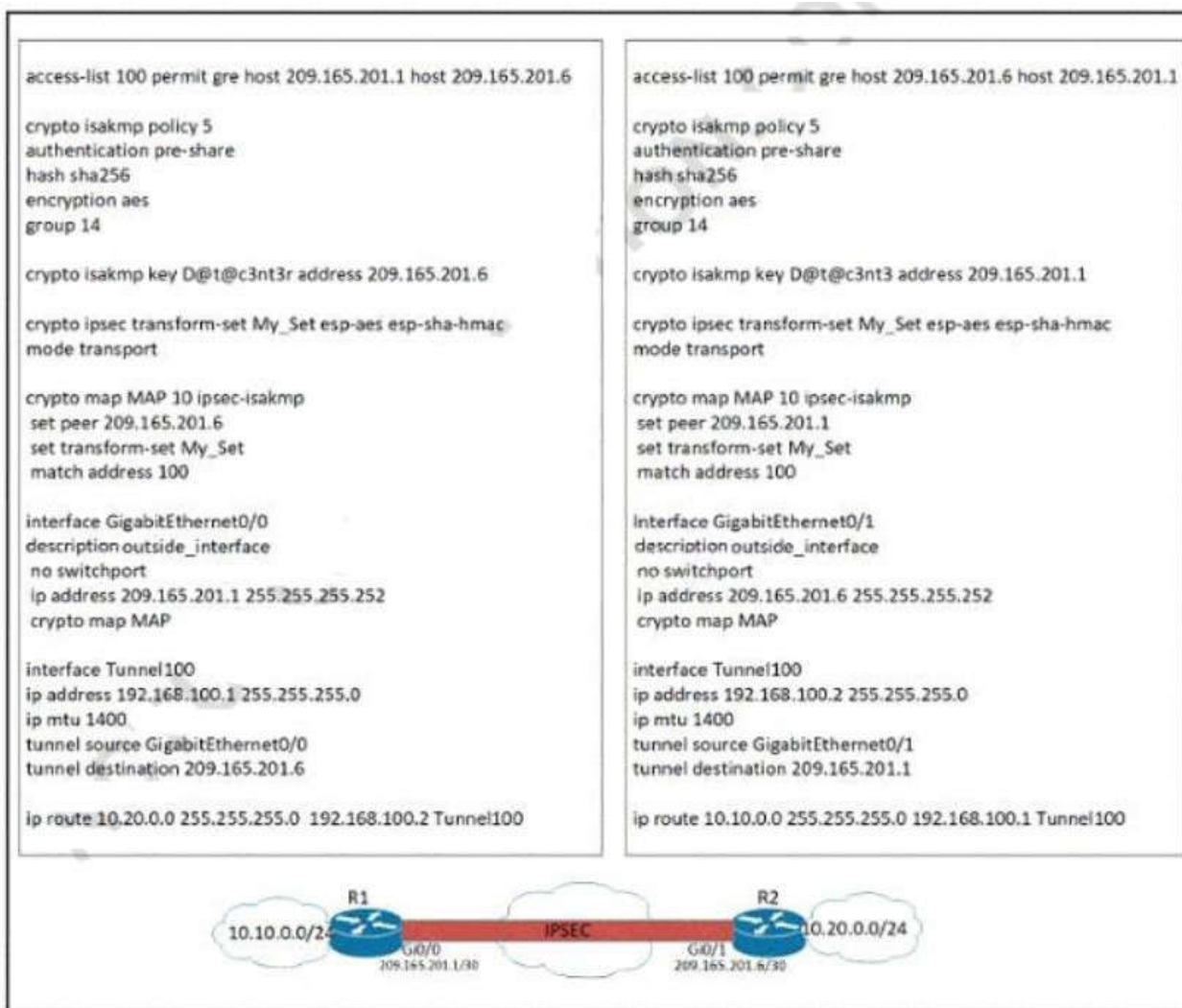
**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 316**

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).



- Apply the crypto map to the tunnel interface and change the tunnel mode to tunnel mode ipsec ipv4.
- Create an IPsec profile, associate the transform-set. and apply the profile to the tunnel interface.
- Remove the crypto map and modify the ACL to allow traffic between 10.10.0.0/24 to 10.20.0.0/24.
- Remove all configuration related to crypto map from R1 and R2 and eliminate the ACL 100

**Correct Answer:** BD

**Section:** (none)

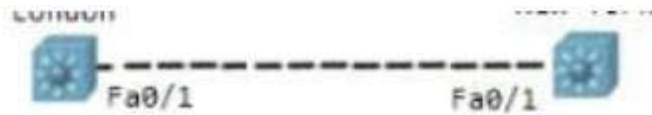
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 317

Refer to the exhibit. Communication between London and New York is down Which command set must be applied to resolve this issue?





```
London(config)#interface fa0/1
London(config-if)#switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q
London(config-if)#switchport mode trunk

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN:Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to down
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN:Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to up

London(config-if)#end
```

```
NewYork#show dtp interface fa0/1
DTP information for FastEthernet0/1:
 TOS/TAS/TNS: ACCESS/AUTO/ACCESS
 TOT/TAT/TNT: NATIVE/ISL/NATIVE
```

A)

```
NewYork(config)#int f0/1
NewYork(config)#switchport trunk encap dot1q
NewYork(config)#end
NewYork#
```

B)

```
NewYork(config)#int f0/1
NewYork(config)#switchport mode trunk
NewYork(config)#end
NewYork#
```

C)

```
NewYork(config)#int f0/1
NewYork(config)#switchport nonegotiate
NewYork(config)#end
NewYork#
```

D)

```
NewYork(config)#int f0/1
NewYork(config)#switchport mode dynamic desirable
NewYork(config)#end
NewYork#
```

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

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 318**

Which encryption hashing algorithm does NTP use for authentication?

- A. SSL
- B. MD5
- C. AES128
- D. AES256

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

An example of configuring NTP authentication is shown below:

```
Router1(config)#ntp authentication-key 2 md5 itexamanswers
Router1(config)#ntp authenticate
Router1(config)#ntp trusted-key 2
```

**QUESTION 319**

What is a VPN in a Cisco SD-WAN deployment?

- A. common exchange point between two different services
- B. attribute to identify a set of services offered in specific places in the SD-WAN fabric
- C. virtualized environment that provides traffic isolation and segmentation in the SD-WAN fabric
- D. virtual channel used to carry control plane information

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 320**

What is an emulated machine that has dedicated compute, memory, and storage resources and a fully installed operating system?

- A. host
- B. mainframe
- C. container
- D. virtual machine

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 321**

Which two methods are used to reduce the AP coverage area? (Choose two.)

- A. Increase minimum mandatory data rate
- B. Reduce AP transmit power
- C. Disable 2.4 GHz and use only 5 GHz.
- D. Enable Fastlane.
- E. Reduce channel width from 40 MHz to 20 MHz

**Correct Answer:** AB

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

<https://www.ciscopress.com/articles/article.asp?p=2186207&seqNum=2>

**QUESTION 322**

In a Cisco SD-Access solution, what is the role of the Identity Services Engine?

- A. It is leveraged for dynamic endpoint to group mapping and policy definition.
- B. It provides GUI management and abstraction via apps that share context.
- C. it is used to analyze endpoint to app flows and monitor fabric status.

D. It manages the LISP EID database.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

DNA Controller – Enterprise SDN Controller (e.g. DNA Center) provides GUI management and abstraction via Apps that share context

Identity Services – External ID System(s) (e.g. ISE) are leveraged for dynamic Endpoint to Group mapping and Policy definition

Analytics Engine – External Data Collector(s) (e.g. NDP) are leveraged to analyze Endpoint to App flows and monitor fabric status

Reference: [https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/global/da\\_dk/assets/training/seminaria-materials/Software\\_Defined\\_Access\\_2017.pdf](https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/global/da_dk/assets/training/seminaria-materials/Software_Defined_Access_2017.pdf)

### QUESTION 323

If the noise floor is -90 dBm and the wireless client is receiving a signal of -75 dBm, what is the SNR?

- A. 15
- B. 1.2
- C. -165
- D. .83

**Correct Answer:** A

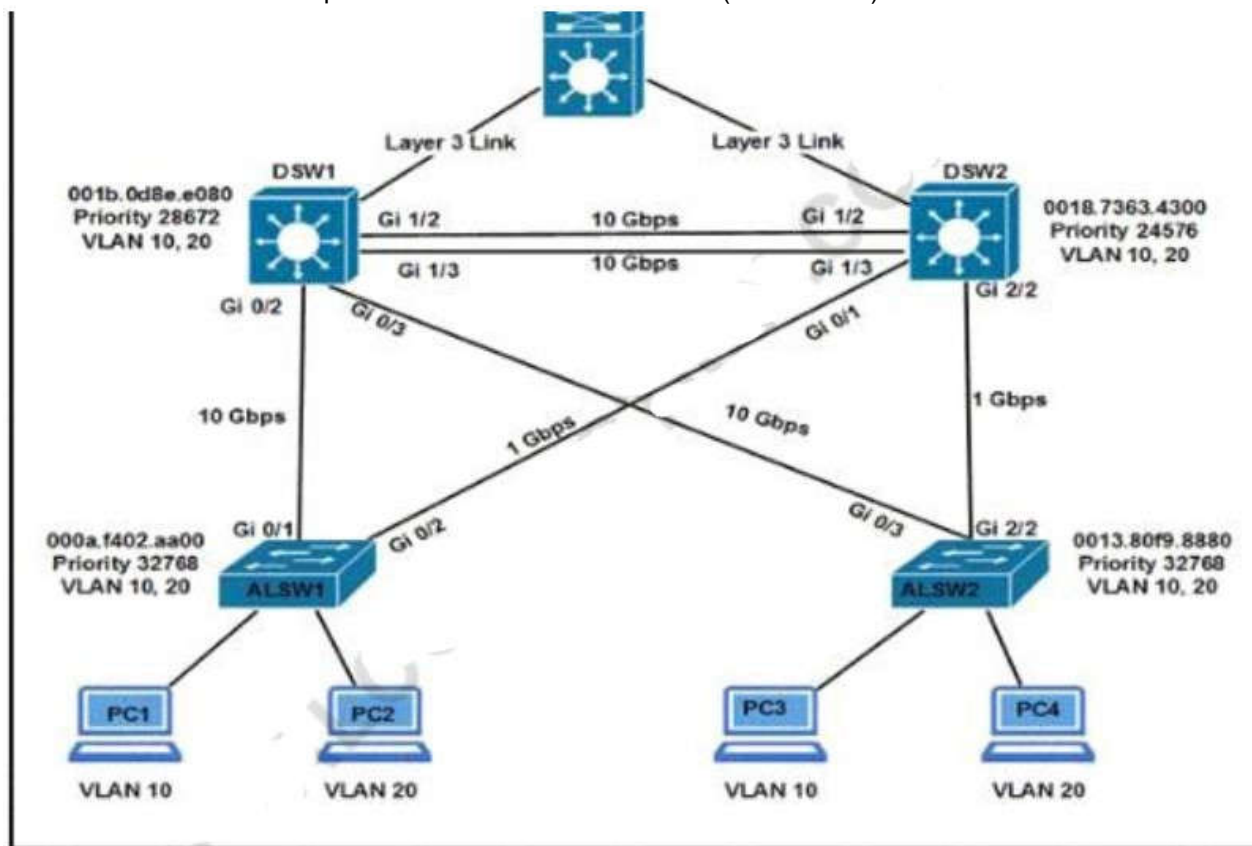
**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 324

Refer to the exhibit. All switches are configured with the default port priority value. Which two commands ensure that traffic from PC1 is forwarded over Gi1/3 trunk port between DWS1 and DWS2? (Choose two)



- A. DSW2(config-if)#spanning-tree port-priority 128
- B. DSW2(config-if)#spanning-tree port-priority 16
- C. DSW2(config-if)#interface gi1/3
- D. DSW1(config-if)#interface gi1/3
- E. DWS1(config-if)#spanning-tree port-priority 0

**Correct Answer:** BC

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 325**

In a three-tier hierarchical campus network design, which action is a design best-practice for the core layer?

- A. provide QoS prioritization services such as marking, queueing, and classification for critical network traffic
- B. provide redundant Layer 3 point-to-point links between the core devices for more predictable and faster convergence
- C. provide advanced network security features such as 802.1X, DHCP snooping, VACLs, and port security
- D. provide redundant aggregation for access layer devices and first-hop redundancy protocols such as VRRP

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 326**

Which two network problems indicate a need to implement QoS in a campus network? (Choose two)

- A. port flapping
- B. excess jitter
- C. misrouted network packets
- D. duplicate IP addresses
- E. bandwidth-related packet loss

**Correct Answer:** BE

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 327**

A customer has completed the installation of a Wi-Fi 6 greenfield deployment at their new campus. They want to leverage Wi-Fi 6 enhanced speeds on the trusted employee WLAN. To configure the employee WLAN, which two Layer 2 security policies should be used? (Choose two.)

- A. 802.1X
- B. WPA (AES)
- C. WPA2(AES)+WEP
- D. OPEN

**Correct Answer:** AD

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 328**

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

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 329

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

**Correct Answer:** C

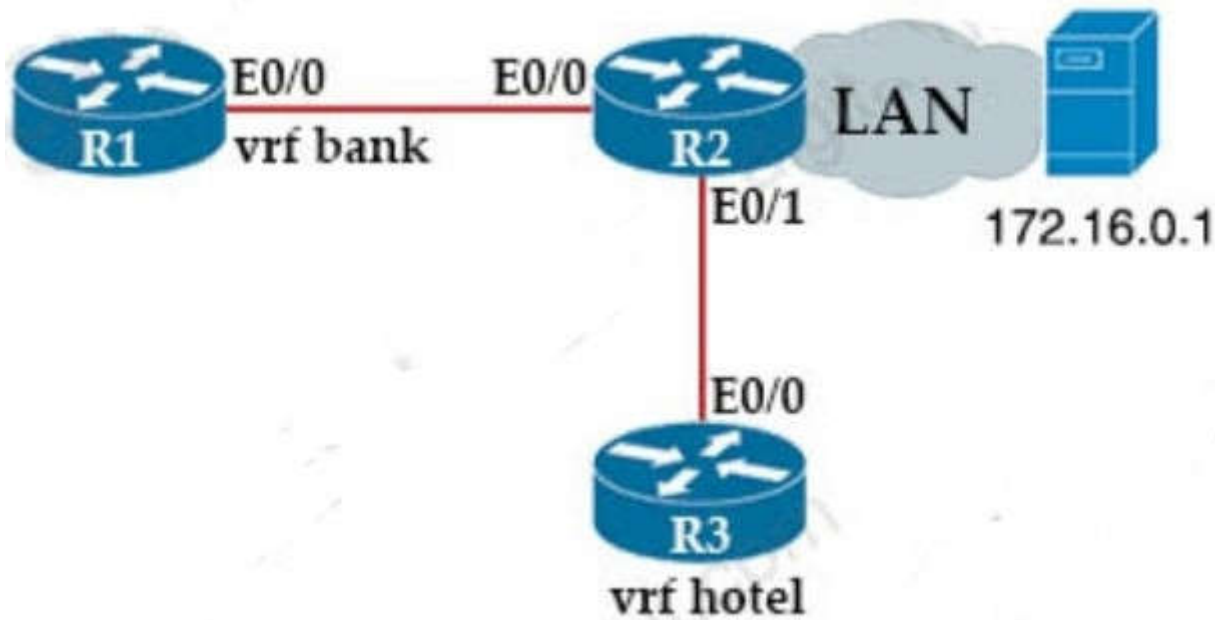
**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 330**

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



**R2:**

```
vrf definition hotel
 address-family ipv4
 exit-address-family
```

```
vrf definition bank
 address-family ipv4
 exit-address-family
```

```
interface Ethernet0/0
 vrf forwarding bank
 ip address 172.16.0.4 255.255.0.0
```

```
interface Ethernet0/1
 vrf forwarding hotel
 ip address 172.1.0.5 255.255.0.0
```

```
router ospf 42 vrf bank
 router-id 1.1.1.1
 network 172.16.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0
```

```
router ospf 43 vrf hotel
 router-id 3.3.3.3
 network 172.16.0.0 0.0.255.255 area 0
```

**R1:**

```
vrf definition bank
!
 address-family ipv4
 exit-address-family
```

|                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Option A</b></p> <pre>interface Ethernet0/0 ip address 172.16.0.7 255.255.0.0 ! router ospf 44 vrf hotel network 172.16.0.0 0.0.255.255</pre>                           | <p><b>Option B</b></p> <pre>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</pre> |
| <p><b>Option C</b></p> <pre>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</pre> | <p><b>Option D</b></p> <pre>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</pre>                              |

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

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 331**

Based on the output below, which Python code shows the value of the “upTime” key?

```
{
 "response": [{
 "family": "Routers",
 "type": "Cisco ASR 1001-X Router",
 "errorCode": null,
 "location": null,
 "macAddress": "00:c8:8b:80:bb:00",
 "hostname": "asr1001-x.abc.inc",
 "role": "BORDER ROUTER",
 "lastUpdateTime": 1577391299537,
 "serialNumber": "FXS1932Q1SE",
 "softwareVersion": "16.3.2",
 "locationName": null,
 "upTime": "49 days, 13:43:44.13",
 "lastUpdated": "2019-12-22 14:55:23"
]
}
```

A)

```
json_data = response.json()
print(json_data['response']['family']['upTime'])
```

B)

```
json_data = response.json()
print(json_data[response][0][upTime])
```

C)

```
json_data = json.loads(response.text)
print(json_data[response]['family']['upTime'])
```

D)

```
json_data = response.json()
print(json_data[response][0][upTime])
```

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

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 332**

What is YANG used for?

- A. scraping data via CLI
- B. processing SNMP read-only polls
- C. describing data models
- D. providing a transport for network configuration data between client and server

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

YANG is used to model each protocol based on RFC 6020.

Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/datamodels/configuration/xe-16/data-models-xe-16-book/yang-netconf.html>

**QUESTION 333**

Refer to the exhibit. Which JSON syntax is derived from this data?

```
Person#1:
First Name is Johnny
Last Name is Table
Hobbies are:
• Running
• Video games

Person#2:
First Name is Billy
Last Name is Smith
Hobbies are:
• Napping
• Reading
```

- A. {'Person': [{'First Name': 'Johnny', 'Last Name': 'Table', 'Hobbies': ['Running', 'Video games']}, {'First Name': 'Billy', 'Last Name': 'Smith', 'Hobbies': ['Napping', 'Reading']}]}
- B. [{'First Name': 'Johnny', 'Last Name': 'Table', 'Hobbies': 'Running', 'Hobbies': 'Video games'}, {'First Name': 'Billy', 'Last Name': 'Smith', 'Hobbies': 'Napping', 'Hobbies': 'Reading'}]}
- C. {'Person': [{'First Name': 'Johnny', 'Last Name': 'Table', 'Hobbies': 'Running', 'Video games'}, {'First Name': 'Billy', 'Last Name': 'Smith', 'Hobbies': 'Napping', 'Reading'}]}
- D. [{'First Name': 'Johnny', 'Last Name': 'Table', 'Hobbies': ['Running', 'Video games']}, {'First Name': 'Billy', 'Last Name': 'Smith', 'Hobbies': ['Napping', 'Reading']}]}

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 334**

Refer to the exhibit. Which two facts does the device output confirm? (Choose two)



```

Vlan503 - Group 1
 State is Active
 1 state change, last state change 32w6d
 Virtual IP address is 10.0.3.241
 Active virtual MAC address is 0000.0c07.ac01
 Local virtual MAC address is 0000.0c07.ac01 (v1 default)
 Hello time 3 sec, hold time 10 sec
 Next hello sent in 0.064 secs
 Preemption enabled
 Active router is local
 Standby router is 10.0.3.242, priority 100 (expires in 10.624 sec)
 Priority 110 (configured 110)
 Group name is "hsrp-V1503-1" (default)

```

- A. The device is using the default HSRP hello timer
- B. The standby device is configured with the default HSRP priority
- C. The device's HSRP group uses the virtual IP address 10.0.3.242.
- D. The device is configured with the default HSRP priority
- E. The device sends unicast messages to its peers

**Correct Answer:** AB

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 335

The following system log message is presented after a network administrator configures a GRE tunnel:  
 %TUN-RECURDOWN: Interface Tunnel 0 temporarily disabled due to recursive routing.  
 Why is Tunnel 0 disabled?

- A. Because dynamic routing is not enabled
- B. Because the tunnel cannot reach its tunnel destination
- C. Because the best path to the tunnel destination is through the tunnel itself
- D. Because the router cannot recursively identify its egress forwarding interface.

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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/enhan>

#### QUESTION 336

Which two actions, when applied in the LAN network segment, will facilitate Layer 3 CAPWAP discovery for lightweight AP? (Choose two.)

- A. Utilize DHCP option 17.
- B. Configure WLC IP address on LAN switch.
- C. Utilize DHCP option 43.
- D. Configure an ip helper-address on the router interface
- E. Enable port security on the switch port

**Correct Answer:** CD

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

In a Cisco Unified Wireless network, the LAPs must first discover and join a WLC before they can service wireless clients.

However, this presents a question: how did the LAPs find the management IP address of the controller when it is on a different subnet? If you do not tell the LAP where the controller is via DHCP option 43, DNS resolution of "Cisco-capwap-controller.local\_domain", or statically configure it, the LAP does not know where in the network to find the management interface of the controller.  
Reference: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless/5500-series-wireless-controllers/119286-lap-notjoin-wlc-tshoot.html>

#### QUESTION 337

What is provided by the Stealthwatch component of the Cisco Cyber Threat Defense solution?

- A. real-time threat management to stop DDoS attacks to the core and access networks
- B. real-time awareness of users, devices and traffic on the network
- C. malware control
- D. dynamic threat control for web traffic

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

#### Explanation/Reference:

Cisco Stealthwatch is a comprehensive, network telemetry-based, security monitoring and analytics solution that streamlines incident response through behavioral analysis; detecting denial of service attacks, anomalous behaviour, malicious activity and insider threats. Based on a scalable enterprise architecture, Stealthwatch provides near real-time situational awareness of all users and devices on the network.

Reference: <https://www.endace.com/cisco-stealthwatch-solution-brief.pdf>

Note: Although answer A seems to be correct but in fact, Stealthwatch does not provide real-time protection for DDoS attack. It just helps detect DDoS attack only.

Stealthwatch aggregates observed network activity and performs behavioral and policy driven analytics against what it sees in order to surface problematic activities. While we don't position our self as a DDOS solution, we're going to leverage our analytical capabilities to identify a DDOS attack against an internal host using the WebUI.

Reference: <https://www.ciscolive.com/c/dam/r/ciscolive/us/docs/2016/pdf/LTRSEC-8421-LG.pdf>

#### QUESTION 338

How does Protocol Independent Multicast function?

- A. In sparse mode it establishes neighbor adjacencies and sends hello messages at 5-second intervals.
- B. It uses the multicast routing table to perform the multicast forwarding function.
- C. It uses unicast routing information to perform the multicast forwarding function.
- D. It uses broadcast routing information to perform the multicast forwarding function.

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

#### Explanation/Reference:

Although PIM is called a multicast routing protocol, it actually uses the unicast routing table to perform the reverse path forwarding (RPF) check function instead of building up a completely independent multicast routing table. Unlike other routing protocols, PIM does not send and receive routing updates between routers.

Reference: [https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/ipmulti\\_pim/configuration/xr-16/imc-pim-xr-16-book/imc-tech-oview.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/ipmulti_pim/configuration/xr-16/imc-pim-xr-16-book/imc-tech-oview.html)

#### QUESTION 339

Under which network conditions is an outbound QoS policy that is applied on a router WAN interface most beneficial?

- A. under all network conditions
- B. under network convergence conditions
- C. under traffic classification and marking conditions
- D. under interface saturation conditions

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

#### Explanation/Reference:

#### QUESTION 340

Which technology does VXLAN use to provide segmentation for Layer 2 and Layer 3 traffic?

- A. bridge domain
- B. VLAN

- C. VRF
- D. VNI

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

VXLAN has a 24-bit VXLAN network identifier (VNI), which allows for up to 16 million (= 2<sup>24</sup>) VXLAN segments to coexist within the same infrastructure. This surely solve the small number of traditional VLANs.

**QUESTION 341**

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

**Correct Answer:** B

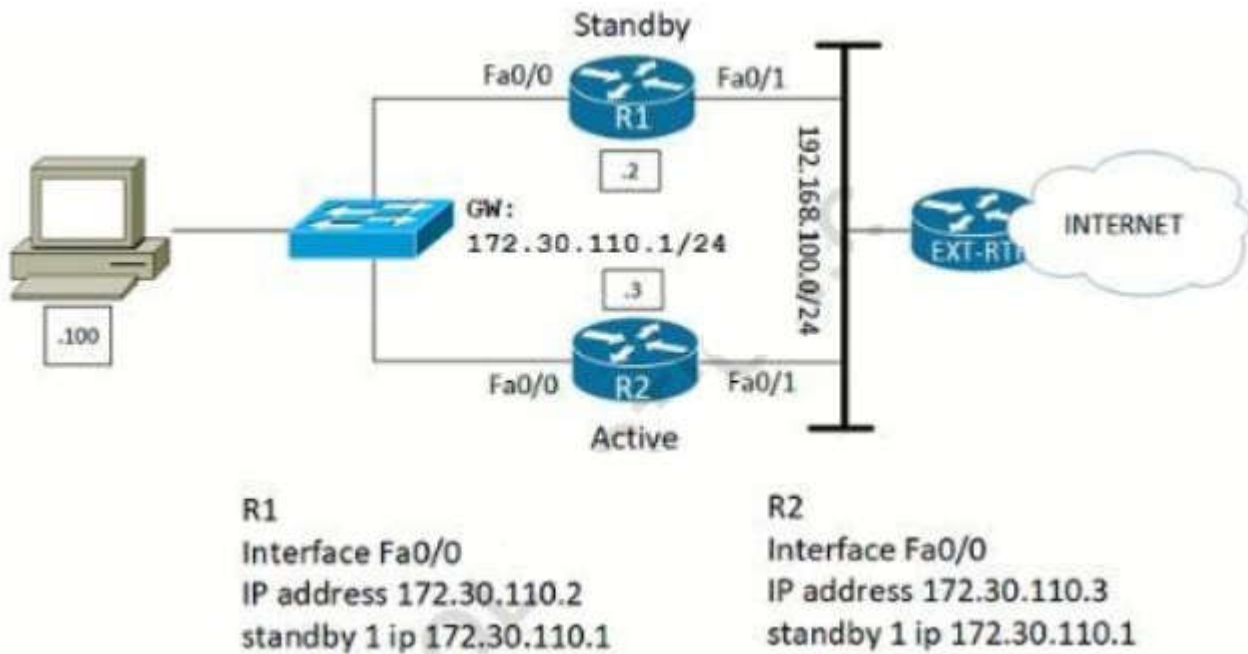
**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 342**

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?



|                                                                           |                                                                            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Option A</b><br>R1<br>standby 1 preempt<br>R2<br>standby 1 priority 90 | <b>Option B</b><br>R1<br>standby 1 preempt<br>R2<br>standby 1 priority 100 |
| <b>Option C</b><br>R2<br>standby 1 priority 100<br>standby 1 preempt      | <b>Option D</b><br>R2<br>standby 1 priority 110<br>standby 1 preempt       |

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

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 343**

What are two methods of ensuring that the multicast RPF check passes without changing the unicast routing table? (Choose two.)

- A. implementing static mroutes
- B. disabling BGP routing protocol
- C. implementing MBGP
- D. disabling the interface of the router back to the multicast source
- E. implementing OSPF routing protocol

**Correct Answer:** AC

**Section:** (none)

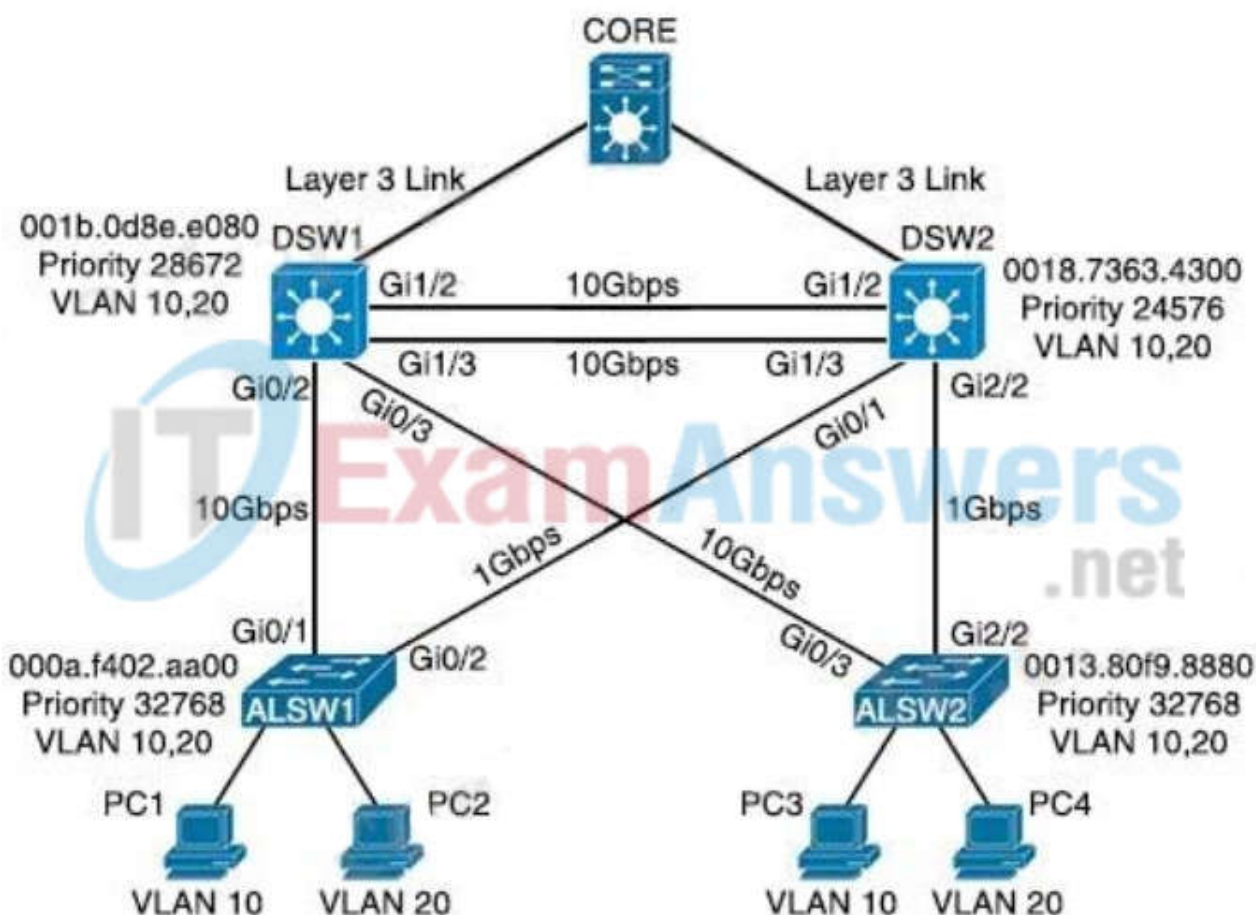
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/ip-multicast/16450-mcastguide0.html>

**QUESTION 344**

Refer to the exhibit. How to make DSW1 the primary root for VLAN 10? (Choose two)



- A. DWS1(config-if)#spanning-tree port-priority 0
- B. DSW2(config-if)#spanning-tree port-priority 16
- C. DSW1(config-if)#interface gi1/3
- D. DSW2(config-if)#interface gi1/3
- E. DSW2(config-if)#spanning-tree port-priority 128

**Correct Answer:** AC

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Maybe something was wrong with this question but we still have to choose the best answers.

#### QUESTION 345

What is the result when an active route processor fails in a design that combines NSF with SSO?

- A. An NSF-aware device immediately updates the standby route processor RIB without churning the network
- B. The standby route processor temporarily forwards packets until route convergence is complete
- C. An NSF-capable device immediately updates the standby route processor RIB without churning the network
- D. The standby route processor immediately takes control and forwards packets along known routes

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Stateful Switchover

Routers specifically designed for high availability include hardware redundancy, such as dual power supplies and route processors (RPs). An RP is responsible for learning the network topology and building the route table (RIB). An RP failure can trigger routing protocol adjacencies to reset, resulting in packet loss and network instability. During an RP failure, it may be more desirable to hide the failure and allow the router to continue forwarding packets using the previously programmed CEF table entries rather than temporarily drop packets while waiting for the secondary RP to reestablish the routing protocol adjacencies and rebuild the forwarding table.

Stateful switchover (SSO) is a redundancy feature that allows a Cisco router with two RPs to synchronize router configuration and control plane state information. The process of mirroring information between RPs is referred to as checkpointing. SSO-enabled routers always checkpoint line card operation and Layer 2 protocol states. During a switchover, the standby RP immediately takes control and prevents basic problems such as interface link flaps. However, Layer 3 packet forwarding is disrupted without additional configuration.

The RP switchover triggers a routing protocol adjacency flap that clears the route table. When the routing table is cleared, the CEF entries are purged, and traffic is no longer routed until the network topology is relearned and the forwarding table is reprogrammed. Enabling nonstop



forwarding (NSF) or nonstop routing (NSR) high availability capabilities informs the router(s) to maintain the CEF entries for a short duration and continue forwarding packets through an RP failure until the control plane recovers.

#### QUESTION 346

What is a benefit of a virtual machine when compared with a physical server?

- A. Multiple virtual servers can be deployed on the same physical server without having to buy additional hardware.
- B. Virtual machines increase server processing performance.
- C. The CPU and RAM resources on a virtual machine cannot be affected by other virtual machines.
- D. Deploying a virtual machine is technically less complex than deploying a physical server.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 347

What is the recommended MTU size for a Cisco SD-Access Fabric?

- A. 1500
- B. 9100
- C. 4464
- D. 17914

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

VXLAN adds 50 bytes to the original packet. The common denominator and recommended MTU value available on devices operating in a fabric role is 9100. Network should have a minimum starting MTU of at least 1550 bytes to support the fabric overlay. MTU values between 1550 and 9100 are supported along with MTU values larger than 9100 though there may be additional configuration and limitations based on the original packet size.

MTU 9100 is provisioned as part of LAN Automation. Devices in the same routing domain and Layer 2 domain should be configured with a consistent MTU size to support routing protocol adjacencies and packet forwarding without fragmentation.

#### QUESTION 348

What is the process for moving a virtual machine from one host machine to another with no downtime?

- A. high availability
- B. disaster recovery
- C. live migration
- D. multisite replication

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Live migration refers to the process of moving a running virtual machine or application between different physical machines without disconnecting the client or application. Memory, storage, and network connectivity of the virtual machine are transferred from the original guest machine to the destination. An example of live migration tool is VMware vSphere vMotion.

#### QUESTION 349

What are two features of NetFlow flow monitoring? (Choose two.)

- A. Copies all ingress flow information to an interface
- B. Include the flow record and the flow importer
- C. Can track ingress and egress information
- D. Can be used to track multicast, MPLS, or bridged traffic.
- E. Does not require packet sampling on interfaces

**Correct Answer:** CD

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

The following are restrictions for Flexible NetFlow:

+ Traditional NetFlow (TNF) accounting is not supported.

- + Flexible NetFlow v5 export format is not supported, only NetFlow v9 export format is supported.
- + Both ingress and egress NetFlow accounting is supported.
- + Microflow policing feature shares the NetFlow hardware resource with FNF.
- + Only one flow monitor per interface and per direction is supported.

When configuring NetFlow, follow these guidelines and restrictions:

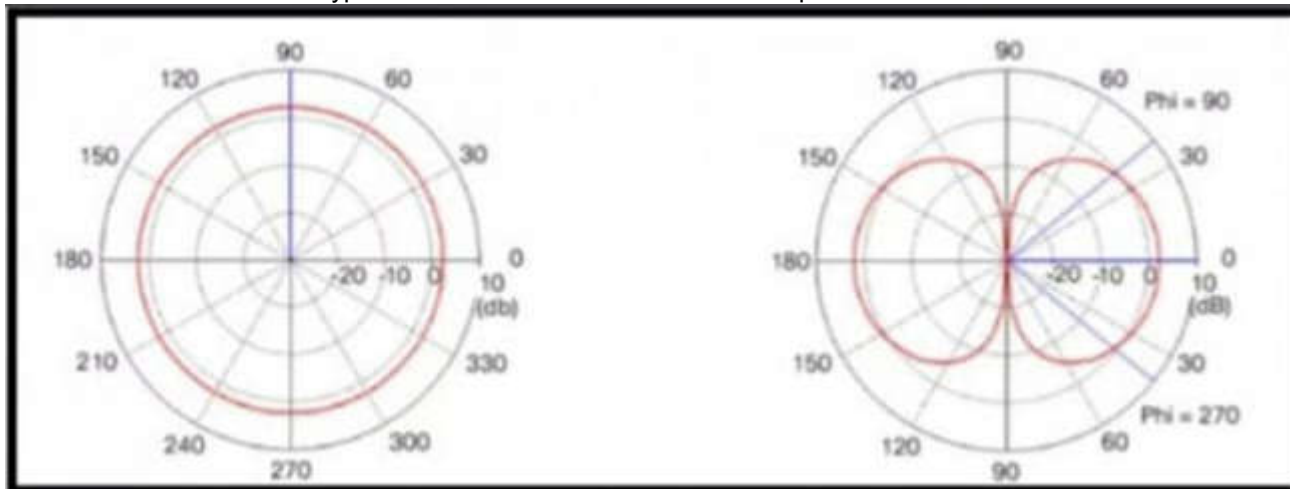
- + Except in PFC3A mode, NetFlow supports bridged IP traffic. PFC3A mode does not support NetFlow bridged IP traffic.
- + NetFlow supports multicast IP traffic.

The Flexible NetFlow – MPLS Egress NetFlow feature allows you to capture IP flow information for packets that arrive on a router as Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) packets and are transmitted as IP packets.

This feature allows you to capture the MPLS VPN IP flows that are traveling through the service provider backbone from one site of a VPN to another site of the same VPN.

#### QUESTION 350

Refer to the exhibit. Which type of antenna is show on the radiation patterns?



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

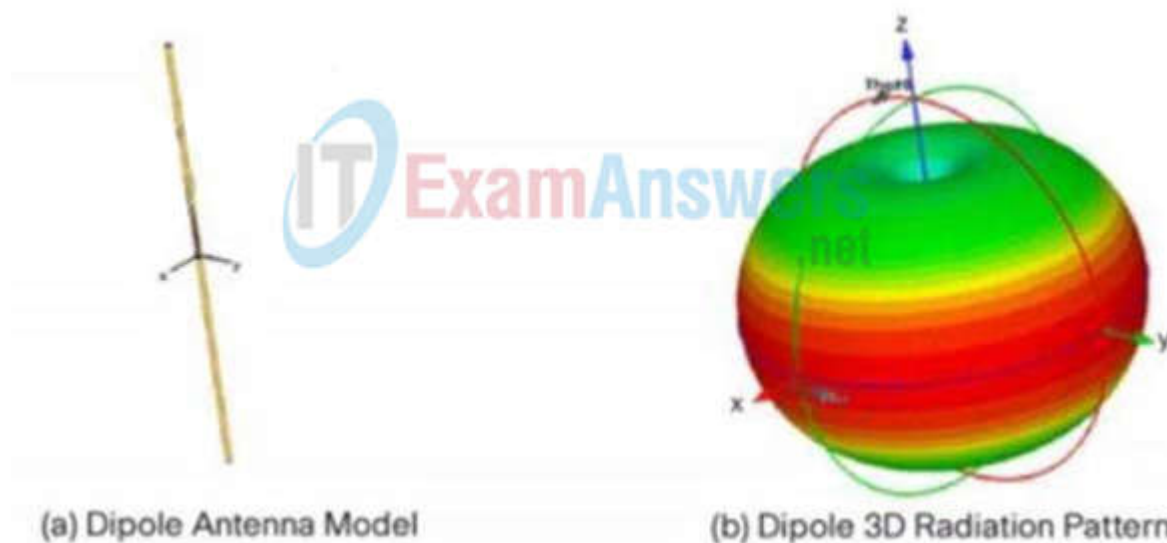
**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

#### Explanation/Reference:

A dipole antenna most commonly refers to a half-wavelength ( $\lambda/2$ ) dipole. The physical antenna (not the package that it is in) is constructed of conductive elements whose combined length is about half of a wavelength at its intended frequency of operation. This is a simple antenna that radiates its energy out toward the horizon (perpendicular to the antenna). The patterns shown are those resulting from a perfect dipole formed with two thin wires oriented vertically along the z axis.



#### QUESTION 351

What is the wireless received signal strength indicator?

- A. The value given to the strength of the wireless signal received compared to the noise level.
- B. The value of how strong the wireless signal is leaving the antenna using transmit power, cable loss, and antenna gain.
- C. The value of how much wireless signal is lost over a defined amount of distance.
- D. The value of how strong a wireless signal is received, measured in dBm.

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

RSSI, or "Received Signal Strength Indicator," is a measurement of how well your device can hear a signal from an access point or router. It's a value that is useful for determining if you have enough signal to get a good wireless connection.

This value is measured in decibels (dBm) from 0 (zero) to -120 (minus 120). The closer to 0 (zero) the stronger the signal is which means it's better, typically voice networks require a -65db or better signal level while a data network needs -80db or better.

**QUESTION 352**

Which method should an engineer use to deal with a long-standing contention issue between any two VMs on the same host?

- A. Adjust the resource reservation limits
- B. Live migrate the VM to another host
- C. Reset the VM
- D. Reset the host

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 353**

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

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

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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.

Reference:

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/sdwan/configuration/security/vedge/securitybook/security-overvi>

**QUESTION 354**

What does the number in an NTP stratum level represent?

- A. The number of hops it takes to reach the master time server.
- B. The number of hops it takes to reach the authoritative time source.
- C. The amount of offset between the device clock and true time.
- D. The amount of drift between the device clock and true time.

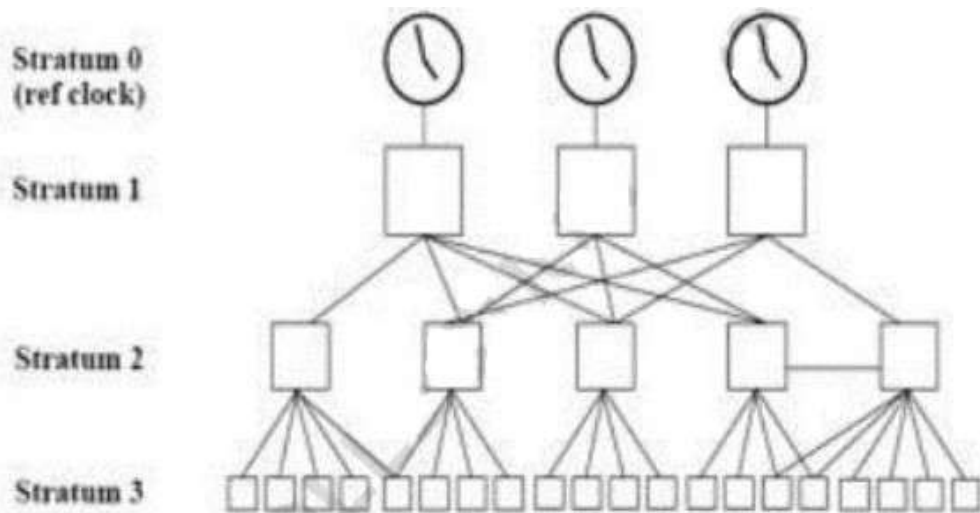
**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

NTP uses the concept of a stratum to describe how many hops (routers) away a machine is from an authoritative time source, usually a 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.



**QUESTION 355**

Refer to the exhibit. What is the effect of introducing the sampler feature into the Flexible NetFlow configuration on the router?

```

flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1
 record netflow ipv6 original-input
 exit
!
sampler SAMPLER-1
 mode deterministic 1 out-of 2
 exit
!
ip cef
ipv6 cef
!
interface GigabitEthernet 0/0/0
 ipv6 address 2001:DB8:2:ABCD::2/48
 ipv6 flow monitor FLOW-MONITOR-1 sampler SAMPLER-1 input
!

```

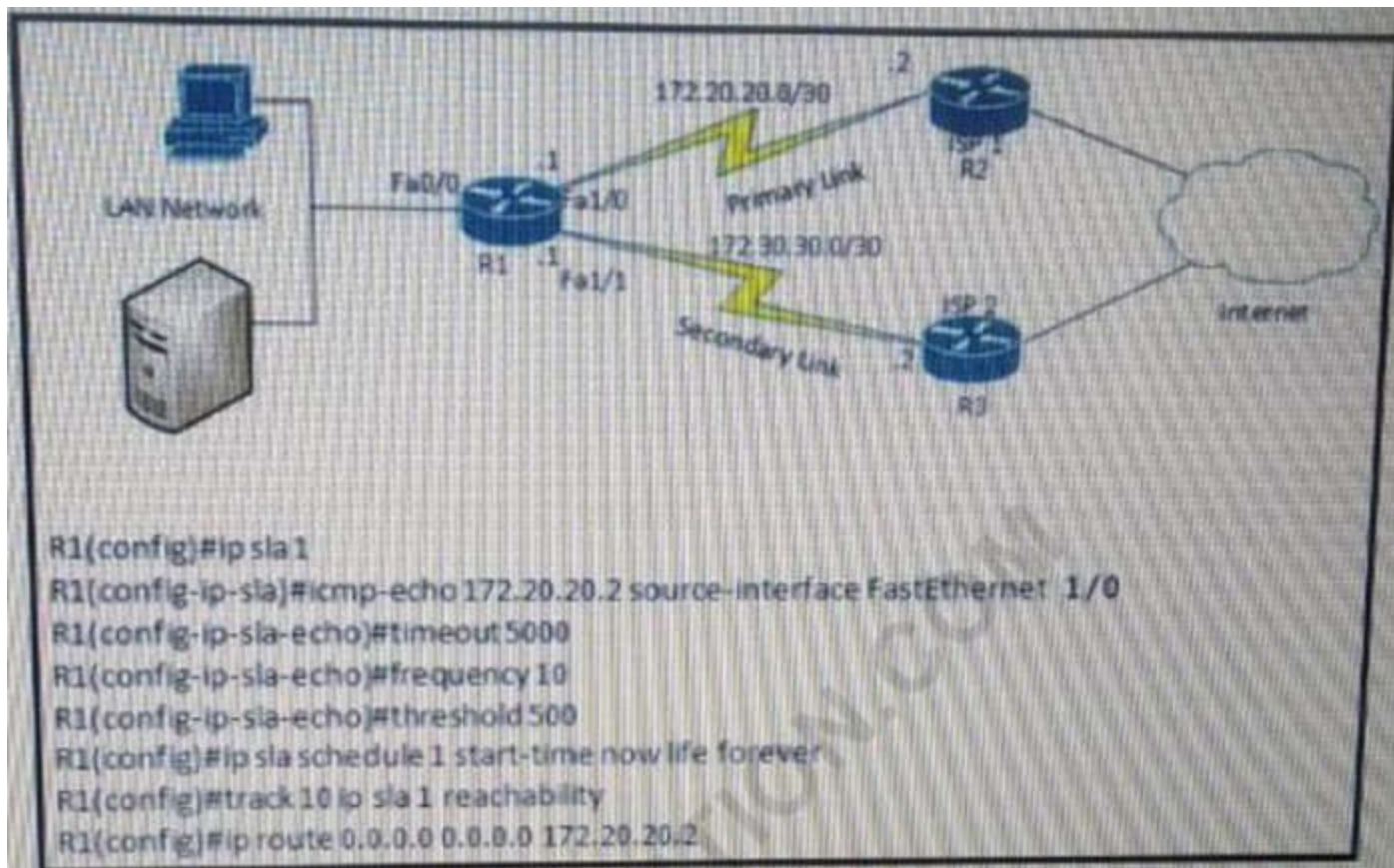
- A. NetFlow updates to the collector are sent 50% less frequently.
- B. Every second IPv4 packet is forwarded to the collector for inspection.
- C. CPU and memory utilization are reduced when compared with what is required for full NetFlow.
- D. The resolution of sampling data increases, but it requires more performance from the router.

**Correct Answer:** C  
**Section:** (none)  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 356**

Refer to the exhibit. After implementing the configuration 172.20.20.2 stops replaying 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.

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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

#### QUESTION 357

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

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

vbond-as-stun-server:

Enable Session Traversal Utilities for NAT (STUN) to allow the tunnel interface to discover its public IP address and port number when the vEdge router is located behind a NAT (on vEdge routers only).

When you configure this command, vEdge routers can exchange their public IP addresses and port numbers over private TLOCs.

With this configuration, the vEdge router uses the vBond orchestrator as a STUN server, so the router can determine its public IP address and public port number. (With this configuration, the router cannot learn the type of NAT that it is behind.)

No overlay network control traffic is sent and no keys are exchanged over tunnel interface configured to the the vBond orchestrator as a STUN server. However, BFD does come up on the tunnel, and data traffic can be sent on it.

#### QUESTION 358

When does a stack master lose its role?

- A. When the priority value of a stack member is changed to a higher value
- B. when a switch with a higher priority is added to the stack
- C. when the stack master is reset
- D. when a stack member fails



**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

A stack master retains its role unless one of these events occurs:

The switch stack is reset.\*

The stack master is removed from the switch stack.

The stack master is reset or powered off.

The stack master fails.

The switch stack membership is increased by adding powered-on standalone switches or switch stacks.\*

In the events marked by an asterisk (\*), the current stack master might be re-elected based on the listed factors.

When you power on or reset an entire switch stack, some stack members might not participate in the stack master election. Stack members that are powered on within the same 20-second time frame participate in the stack master election and have a chance to become the stack master.

Stack members that are powered on after the 20-second time frame do not participate in this initial election and become stack members. All stack members participate in re-elections. For all powering considerations that affect stack-master elections, see the "Switch Installation" chapter in the hardware installation guide.

The new stack master becomes available after a few seconds. In the meantime, the switch stack uses the forwarding tables in memory to minimize network disruption. The physical interfaces on the other available stack members are not affected during a new stack master election and reset.

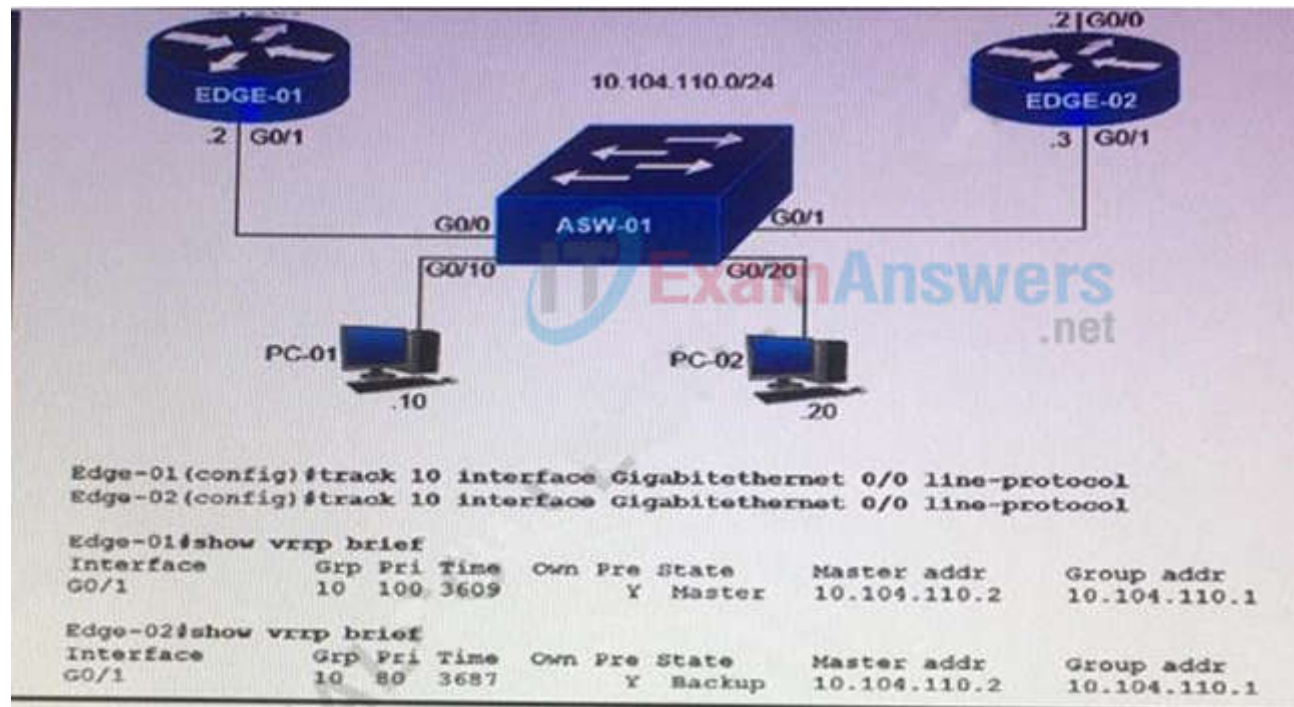
After a new stack master is elected and the previous stack master becomes available, the previous stack master does not resume its role as stack master.

As described in the hardware installation guide, you can use the Master LED on the switch to see if the switch is the stack master.

[https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst3750x\\_3560x/software/release/12-2\\_55\\_se/configuration/guide/3750xscg/swstack.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/lan/catalyst3750x_3560x/software/release/12-2_55_se/configuration/guide/3750xscg/swstack.html)

### QUESTION 359

Refer to the exhibit.



Object tracking has been configured for VRRP. Enabled routers Edge-01 and Edge-02. Which commands cause Edge-02 to preempt Edge-01 in the event that interface G0/0 goes down on Edge-01?

```
Edge-01(config)#interface G0/1
Edge-01(config-if)#vrrp 10 track 10 decrement 30

Edge-02(config)#interface G0/1
Edge-02(config-if)#vrrp 10 track 10 decrement 30

Edge-02(config)#interface G0/1
Edge-02(config-if)#vrrp 10 track 10 decrement 10

Edge-01(config)#interface G0/1
Edge-01(config-if)#vrrp 10 track 10 decrement 10
```

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

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 360

What is the calculation that is used to measure the radiated power of a signal after it has gone through the radio, antenna cable, and antenna?

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

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Once you know the complete combination of transmitter power level, the length of cable, and the antenna gain, you can figure out the actual power level that will be radiated from the antenna. This is known as the effective isotropic radiated power (EIRP), measured in dBm. EIRP is a very important parameter because it is regulated by governmental agencies in most countries. In those cases, a system cannot radiate signals higher than a maximum allowable EIRP. To find the EIRP of a system, simply add the transmitter power level to the antenna gain and subtract the cable loss.

Suppose a transmitter is configured for a power level of 10 dBm (10 mW). A cable with 5-dB loss connects the transmitter to an antenna with an 8-dBi gain. The resulting EIRP of the system is  $10 \text{ dBm} - 5 \text{ dB} + 8 \text{ dBi}$ , or 13 dBm.

You might notice that the EIRP is made up of decibel-milliwatt (dBm), dB relative to an isotropic antenna (dBi), and decibel (dB) values. Even though the units appear to be different, you can safely combine them because they are all in the dB "domain".

#### QUESTION 361

An engineer is concerned with the deployment of a 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

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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.

Reference:

UDP Jitter measures the delay, delay variation (jitter), corruption, misordering and packet loss by generating periodic UDP traffic. This operation always requires IP SLA responder. The command to enable UDP Jitter Operation is "ip sla responder udp-echo {destination-ip-address} [destination-port]"

### QUESTION 362

In a Cisco DNA Center Plug and Play environment, why would a device be labeled unclaimed?

- A. The device has not been assigned a workflow.
- B. The device could not be added to the fabric.
- C. The device had an error and could not be provisioned.
- D. The device is from a third-party vendor.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 363

Which of the following statements regarding BFD are correct? (Select 2 choices.)

- A. BFD is supported by OSPF, EIGRP, BGP, and IS-IS.
- B. BFD detects link failures in less than one second.
- C. BFD can bypass a failed peer without relying on a routing protocol.
- D. BFD creates one session per routing protocol per interface.
- E. BFD is supported only on physical interfaces.
- F. BFD consumes more CPU resources than routing protocol timers do.

**Correct Answer:** AB

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 364

Refer to the exhibit. The connection between SW1 and SW2 is not operational. Which two actions resolve the issue? (Choose two.)

```

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...

```

The diagram shows two switches, SW1 and SW2, connected via their GigabitEthernet 0/0 interfaces. SW1 is connected to PC1 and PC3. SW2 is connected to PC2 and PC4. The connection between SW1 and SW2 is labeled as not operational.

- A. configure switchport mode access on SW2

- B. configure switchport negotiate on SW2
- C. configure switchport mode trunk on SW2
- D. configure switchport negotiate on SW1
- E. configure switchport mode dynamic desirable on SW2

**Correct Answer:** CE

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 365

How do cloud deployments differ from on-prem deployments?

- A. Cloud deployments require longer implementation times than on-premises deployments
- B. Cloud deployments are more customizable than on-premises deployments.
- C. Cloud deployments have lower upfront costs than on-premises deployments.
- D. Cloud deployments require less frequent upgrades than on-premises deployments.

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 366

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

```
ip nat pool Internet 10.10.10.1 10.10.10.100 netmask 255.255.255.0
ip nat inside source route-map Users pool Internet
!
ip access-list standard Users
 10 permit 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255
!
route-map Users permit 10
 match ip address Users
```

- A. Configure a match-host type NAT pool
- B. Reconfigure the pool to use the 192.168.1.0 address range
- C. Increase the NAT pool size to support 254 usable addresses
- D. Configure a one-to-one type NAT pool

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 367

A customer has 20 stores located throughout a city. Each store has a single Cisco AP managed by a central WLC. The customer wants to gather analytics for users in each store. Which technique supports these requirements?

- A. angle of arrival
- B. presence
- C. hyperlocation
- D. trilateration

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

We only have one AP in each store so we can only use "Presence", which is the most basic form of location tracking.

Reference: <https://www.ciscolive.com/c/dam/r/ciscolive/emea/docs/2016/pdf/BRKEWN-2012.pdf>

**QUESTION 368**

Refer to the exhibit. 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?

```
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)
```

- 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.

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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.

**QUESTION 369**

Refer to the exhibit. Extended access-list 100 is configured on interface GigabitEthernet 0/0 in an inbound direction, but it does not have the expected behavior of allowing only packets to or from 192.168.0.0/16 Which command set properly configures the access list?

```
R1#show access-list 100
Extended IP access list 100
 10 deny ip any any
 20 permit ip 192.168.0.0 0.0.255.255 any
 30 permit ip any 192.168.0.0 0.0.255.255
```

- R1(config)#ip access-list extended 100  
R1(config-ext-nacl)#5 permit ip any any
- R1(config)#no access-list 100 seq 10  
R1(config)#access-list 100 seq 40 deny ip any any
- R1(config)#no access-list 100 deny ip any any
- R1(config)#ip access-list extended 100  
R1(config-ext-nacl)#no 10



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

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

The first ACL statement of "10 deny ip any any" will match and drop all traffic so we have to remove this statement.

### QUESTION 370

An engineer runs the sample code, and the terminal returns this output. Which change to the sample code corrects this issue?

**Sample Code**

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
```

```
import json
import sys
```

```
test_json = """
```

```
{
 "type": "Cisco ASR 1001-X Router",
 "lastUpdateTime": 1552394222783,
 "macAddress": "00:c8:8b:80:bb:00",
 "serialNumber": "FXS1932Q1SE"
}
```

```
"""
```

```
print(json.load(test_json))
```

**Output**

```
$ python print_json.py
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
```

```
File "question_3.py", line 15, in <module>
```

```
 Print(json.load(test_json))
```

```
File
```

```
"/System/Library/Framework/Python.framework/Versions/2.7/lib/python2.7/json/_init_.py", line 286 in load
```

```
 return loads(fp.read(),
```

```
AttributeError: 'str' object has no attribute 'read'
```

- A. Change the JSON method from load() to loads().
- B. Enclose null in the test\_json string in double quotes
- C. Use a single set of double quotes and condense test\_json to a single line
- D. Call the read() method explicitly on the test\_json string

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

- `json.load()` method (without "s" in "load") used to **read JSON encoded data from a file** and convert it into a Python dictionary.
- `json.loads()` method, which is used to **parse valid JSON string** into Python dictionary.

### QUESTION 371

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.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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.

Reference:

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless/4400-series-wireless-lan-controllers/69561-wlc-faq.html>

#### QUESTION 372

An engineer must create an EEM applet that sends a syslog message in the event a change happens in the network due to trouble with an OSPF process. Which action should the engineer use?

```
event manager applet LogMessage
 event routing network 172.30.197.0/24 type all
```

- A. action 1 syslog msg "OSPF ROUTING ERROR"
- B. action 1 syslog send "OSPF ROUTING ERROR"
- C. action 1 syslog pattern "OSPF ROUTING ERROR"
- D. action 1 syslog write "OSPF ROUTING ERROR"

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 373

A customer has a pair of Cisco 5520 WLCs set up in an SSO cluster to manage all APs. Guest traffic is anchored to a Cisco 3504 WLC located in a DM2. Which action is needed to ensure that the EoIP tunnel remains in an UP state in the event of failover on the SSO cluster?

- A. Use the mobility MAC when the mobility peer is configured
- B. Use the same mobility domain on all WLCs
- C. Enable default gateway reachability check
- D. Configure back-to-back connectivity on the RP ports

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

In order to keep the mobility network stable without any manual intervention and in the event of failure or switchover, the back-and-forth concept of Mobility MAC has been introduced.

Reference: [https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/technotes/7-5/High\\_Availability\\_DG.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/technotes/7-5/High_Availability_DG.html)

#### QUESTION 374

Which resource is able to be shared among virtual machines deployed on the same physical server?

- A. disk
- B. operating system
- C. VM configuration file
- D. applications

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 375

Which function is handled by vManage in the Cisco SD-WAN fabric?

- A. Establishes BFD sessions to test liveliness of links and nodes
- B. Distributes policies that govern data forwarding
- C. Performs remote software upgrades for WAN Edge, vSmart and vBond
- D. Establishes IPsec tunnels with nodes.

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

We can remote upgrades WAN Edge, vSmart and vBond in vManage.

[https://sdwan-docs.cisco.com/Product\\_Documentation/vManage\\_Help/Release\\_18.4/Maintenance/Software\\_Upgrade](https://sdwan-docs.cisco.com/Product_Documentation/vManage_Help/Release_18.4/Maintenance/Software_Upgrade)

**QUESTION 376**

A network administrator configured RSPAN to troubleshoot an issue between switch1 and switch2. The switches are connected using interface GigabitEthernet 1/1. An external packet capture device is connected to switch2 interface GigabitEthernet1/2. Which two commands must be added to complete this configuration? (Choose two)

```
switch1(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1/1
switch1(config-if)# switchport mode trunk
switch1(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan 10,20,30,40,50,60,70-90
switch1(config)# exit
switch1(config)# monitor session 1 source vlan 10
switch1(config)# monitor session 1 destination remote vlan 70

switch2(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1/1
switch2(config-if)# switchport mode trunk
switch2(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan 10,20,30,40,50,60,80-90
switch2(config)# exit
switch2(config)# monitor session 2 source remote vlan 70
switch2(config)# monitor session 2 destination interface GigabitEthernet1/1
```

- A. switch1(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1/1  
switch1(config-if)# switchport mode access  
switch1(config-if)# switchport access vlan 10  
  
switch2(config)# interface GigabitEthernet 1/1  
switch2(config-if)# switchport mode access  
switch2(config-if)# switchport access vlan 10
- B. switch2(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan 10,20,30,40,50,60,70-80
- C. switch2(config)# monitor session 1 source remote vlan 70  
switch2(config)# monitor session 1 destination interface GigabitEthernet1/1
- D. switch2(config)# monitor session 2 destination vlan 10
- E. switch2(config)# monitor session 1 source remote vlan 70  
switch2(config)# monitor session 1 destination interface GigabitEthernet1/2

**Correct Answer:** BE

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Switch2 is not allowing VLAN 70 which is used on Switch1 for RSPAN

so we must allow it -> Option B is correct (although it would not allow VLAN 81 to 90 to go through).

“An external packet capture device is connected to switch2 interface GigabitEthernet1/2” so we must configure Gi1/2 as the destination port. For your information, 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
```

**QUESTION 377**

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must create a script that appends the output of the show process cpu sorted command to a file. Which action completes the configuration?

- A. action 4.0 syslog command “show process cpu sorted | append flash:high-cpu-file”
- B. action 4.0 cli command “show process cpu sorted | append flash:high-cpu-file”
- C. action 4.0 ens-event “show process cpu sorted | append flash:high-cpu-file”
- D. action 4.0 publish-event “show process cpu sorted | append flash:high-cpu-file”

**Correct Answer:** B

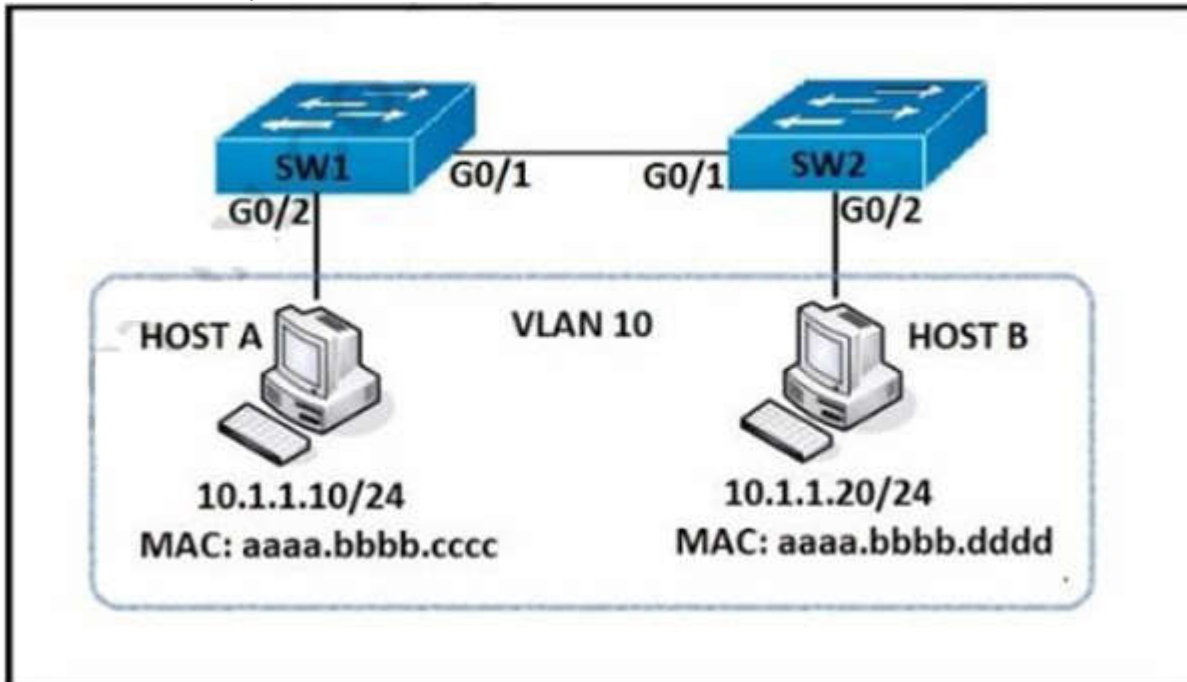
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

**QUESTION 378**

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must deny HTTP traffic from host A to host B while allowing all other communication between the hosts. Which command set accomplishes this task?



SW1(config)# ip access-list extended DENY-HTTP  
SW1(config-ext-nacl)# permit 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

SW1(config)# mac access-list extended HOST-A-B  
SW1(config-ext-nacl)# permit host aaaa.bbbb.cccc aaaa.bbbb.dddd

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)# vlan access-map DROP-MAC 10  
SW1(config-access-map)# match mac address HOST-A-B  
SW1(config-access-map)# action drop  
SW1(config)# vlan access-map HOST-A-B 20  
SW1(config-access-map)# match ip address DENY-HTTP  
SW1(config-access-map)# action drop



```

SW1(config)# mac access-list extended HOST-A-B
SW1(config-ext-macl)# permit host aaaa.bbbb.cccc aaaa.bbbb.dddd

SW1(config)# ip access-list extended DENY-HTTP
SW1(config-ext-nacl)# permit tcp host 10.1.1.10 host 10.1.1.20 eq www

SW1(config)# vlan access-map DROP-MAC 10
SW1(config-access-map)# match mac address HOST-A-B
SW1(config-access-map)# action forward
SW1(config)# vlan access-map HOST-A-B 20
SW1(config-access-map)# match ip address DENY-HTTP
SW1(config-access-map)# action drop

SW1(config)# vlan filter HOST-A-B vlan 10

```

```

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

```

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

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

In this case we need to configure a VLAN access-map to deny HTTP traffic and apply it to VLAN 10. To do it, first create an access-list, by which interesting traffic will be matched. The principle of VLAN access-map config is similar to the route-map principle. After this we'll create a vlan access-map, which has two main parameters: action and match. Match: by this parameter the interesting traffic is matched and here RACL or MAC ACL can be applied as well. Action: what to do with matched traffic. Two main parameters exist: Drop and Forward. In case of Drop, matched traffic will be dropped, and in case of forward, matched traffic will be allowed. A good reference and example can be found at <https://www.networkstraining.com/vlan-access-mapexample-configuration/>

**QUESTION 379**

Refer to the exhibit. Which Python code snippet prints the descriptions of disabled interfaces only?

```

>>> netconf_data["GigabitEthernet"][0]["enabled"]
u'false'
>>> netconf_data["GigabitEthernet"][1]["enabled"]
u'true'
>>> netconf_data["GigabitEthernet"][2]["enabled"]
u'false'
>>> netconf_data["GigabitEthernet"][0]["description"]
u'my description'

```



- for interface in netconf\_data["GigabitEthernet"]:  
print(interface["enabled"])  
print(interface["description"])
- for interface in netconf\_data["GigabitEthernet"]:  
if interface["disabled"] != 'true':  
print(interface["description"])
- for interface in netconf\_data["GigabitEthernet"]:  
if interface["enabled"] != 'true':  
print(interface["description"])
- for interface in netconf\_data["GigabitEthernet"]:  
if interface["enabled"] != 'false':  
print(interface["description"])

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

**Correct Answer:** C  
**Section:** (none)  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

If "enabled" element is not "true" (interface["enabled"] != 'true') then it is a disable interface -> Option C is correct

**QUESTION 380**

Which three resources must the hypervisor make available to the virtual machines? (Choose three)

- A. memory
- B. bandwidth
- C. IP address
- D. processor
- E. storage
- F. secure access

**Correct Answer:** ADE  
**Section:** (none)  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 381**

What is the function of vBond in a Cisco SDWAN deployment?

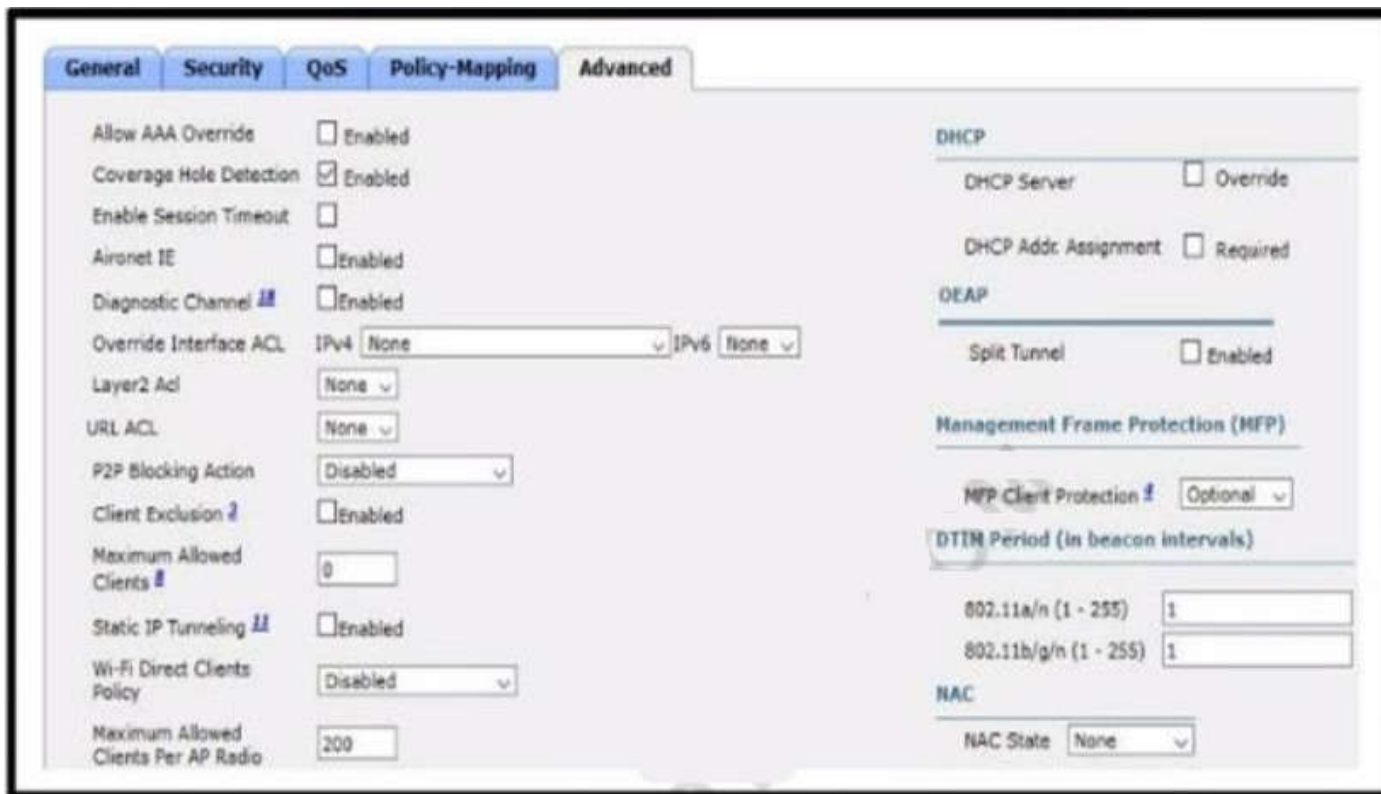
- A. initiating connections with SD-WAN routers automatically
- B. pushing of configuration toward SD-WAN routers
- C. onboarding of SDWAN routers into the SD-WAN overlay
- D. gathering telemetry data from SD-WAN routers

**Correct Answer:** C  
**Section:** (none)  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 382**

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

2.3 Ensure 'Peer-to-Peer Blocking Action' is set to 'Drop' for All 'Wireless LAN Identifiers' (Scored)

Description:

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.

### QUESTION 383

What is an advantage of using BFD?

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

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 384

Which function does a fabric AP perform in a Cisco SD-Access deployment?

- A. It updates wireless clients' locations in the fabric
- B. It connects wireless clients to the fabric.
- C. It manages wireless clients' membership information in the fabric
- D. It configures security policies down to wireless clients in the fabric

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 385**

Which design principle should be followed in a Cisco SD-Access wireless network deployment?

- A. The WLC is connected outside of the fabric
- B. The WLC is part of the fabric underlay
- C. The access point is connected outside of the fabric.
- D. The WLC is part of the fabric overlay.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

WLC

- WLC is connected outside Fabric (optionally directly to Border)
- WLC needs to reside in global routing table – to talk to CP!
- No need for inter-VRF leaking for AP to join the WLC
- WLC can only belong to one FD. WLC talks to one CP (two for HA)

Access Points

- AP is directly connected to FE (or to an extended node switch)
- AP is part of Fabric overlay
- AP belongs to the INFRA\_VN which is mapped to the global routing table (new in DNAC 1.1)
- AP joins the WLC in Local mode

**QUESTION 386**

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

- A. mW
- B. db
- C. amp
- D. dbm

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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).

**QUESTION 387**

An engineer measures the Wi-Fi coverage at a customer site. The RSSI values are recorded as follows:

- Location A: -72 dBm
- Location B: -75 dBm
- Location C: -65 dBm
- Location D: -80 dBm

Which two statements does the engineer use to explain these values to the customer? (Choose two)

- A. The signal strength at location B is 10 dB better than location C.
- B. Location D has the strongest RF signal strength.
- C. The signal strength at location C is too weak to support web surfing.
- D. The RF signal strength at location B is 50% weaker than location A
- E. The RF signal strength at location C is 10 times stronger than location B

**Correct Answer:** DE

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 388**

What is a type 2 hypervisor?

- A. Installed as an application on an already installed operating system.

- B. Runs directly on a physical server and includes its own operating system.
- C. Supports over-allocation of physical resources.
- D. Also referred to as a “bare metal hypervisor” because it sits directly on the physical

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 389

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

```
#!/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["software Type"], item["soft
wareVersion"], item["upTime"]])
```

- A.  login = dnac\_login(dnac["host"], dnac["username"], dnac["password"])  
network\_device\_list(dnac, login)  
for item in dnac\_devices:  
  print(dnac\_devices.item)
- B.  login = dnac\_login(dnac["host"], dnac["username"], dnac["password"])  
network\_device\_list(dnac, login)  
print(dnac\_devices)
- C.  network\_device\_list(dnac["host"], dnac["username"], dnac["password"])  
login = dnac\_login(dnac)  
print(dnac\_devices)
- D.  network\_device\_list(dnac["host"], dnac["username"], dnac["password"])  
login = dnac\_login(dnac)  
for item in dnac\_devices:  
  print(dnac\_devices.item)

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

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 390**

An engineer must configure a GRE tunnel interface in the default mode. The engineer has assigned an IPv4 address on the tunnel and sourced the tunnel from an ethernet interface. Which additional configuration must be made on the tunnel interface?

- A.  (config-if)# **keepalive** <seconds retries>
- B.  (config-if)# **tunnel destination** <ip address>
- C.  (config-if)# **ip tcp adjust-mss** <value>
- D.  (config-if)# **ip mtu** <value>

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

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



**QUESTION 391**

Which two threats does AMP4E have the ability to block? (Choose two.)

- A. DDoS
- B. ransomware
- C. Microsoft Word macro attack
- D. SQL injection
- E. email phishing

**Correct Answer:** BC

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 392**

Refer to the exhibit. Which troubleshooting a routing issue, an engineer issues a ping from S1 to S2. When two actions from the initial value of the TTL? (Choose two.)

```
graph LR
 R1((R1)) ---|Gi1/0 .1 --- R2((R2))
 R2 ---|Gi1/1 .2 --- R3((R3))
 R1 ---|.254 --- S1[S1]
 R3 ---|.254 --- S2[S2]
 R1 ---|.1 --- S1
 R3 ---|.1 --- S2
```

Network diagram details:  
- R1: Gi1/0 .1, 192.168.12.0/24, 192.168.1.0/24, .254  
- R2: Gi1/1 .2, 192.168.23.0/24  
- R3: Gi1/1 .2, 192.168.3.0/24, .254  
- S1: .1  
- S2: .1

```
> Frame 7: 106 bytes on wire (848 bits), 106 bytes captured (848 bits) on interface 0
> Ethernet II, Src: Vmware_8e:02:44 (00:50:56:8e:02:44), Dst: CiscoInc_8b:36:d1 (00:1d:a1:8b:36:d1)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.1, Dst: 192.168.3.1
 0100 = Version: 4
 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes
 > Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: C50, ECN: Not-ECT)
 Total Length: 92
 Identification: 0x03c7 (967)
 > Flags: 0x00
 Fragment offset: 0
 > Time to live: 2
 Protocol: ICMP (1)
 > Header checksum: 0x0000 [validation disabled]
 Source: 192.168.1.1
 Destination: 192.168.3.1
 [Source GeoIP: Unknown]
 [Destination GeoIP: Unknown]
 > Internet Control Message Protocol
 Type: E (Echo (ping) request)
 Code: 0
 Checksum: 0xf783 [correct]
 Identifier (BE): 1 (0x0001)
 Identifier (LE): 256 (0x0100)
 Sequence number (BE): 123 (0x007b)
 Sequence number (LE): 31488 (0x7b00)
 > [No response seen]
 > Data (64 bytes)
```

- A. The packet reaches R3, and the TTL expires
- B. R2 replies with a TTL exceeded message
- C. R3 replies with a TTL exceeded message.
- D. The packet reaches R2 and the TTL expires
- E. R1 replies with a TTL exceeded message
- F. The packet reaches R1 and the TTL expires.

**Correct Answer:** BD

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 393**

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#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
```

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

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 394**

"HTTP/1.1 204 content" is returned when curl -I -X DELETE command is issued. Which situation has occurred?

- A. The object could not be located at the URI path
- B. The command succeeded in deleting the object
- C. The object was located at the URI, but it could not be deleted.
- D. The URI was invalid

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)


**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

HTTP Status 204 (No Content) indicates that the server has successfully fulfilled the request and that there is no content to send in the response payload body.

**QUESTION 395**

Refer to the exhibit. Communication between London and New York is down. Which command set must be applied to the NewYork switch to resolve the issue?



```
London(config)#interface range fa0/1-2
London(config-if-range)#switchp trunk encapsulation dot1q
London(config-if-range)#switchp mode trunk
London(config-if-range)#channel-group 1 mode active
London(config-if-range)#end
London#

NewYork#show etherchannel summary
Flags: D - down P - in port-channel
 I - stand-alone s - suspended
 H - Hot-standby (LACP only)
 R - Layer3 S - Layer2
 U - in use f - failed to allocate aggregator
 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(SD) PAgP Fa0/1(I) Fa0/2(D)

NewYork#
NewYork#show etherchannel port-channel
Channel-group listing:

Group: 1

Port-channels in the group:

Port-channel: Po1

Age of the Port-channel = 00d:00h:14m:20s
Logical slot/port = 2/1 Number of ports = 0
GC = 0x00000000 HotStandBy port = null
Port state = Port-channel |
Protocol = PAgP
Port Security = Disabled
```

- A. **NewYork(config)#no interface po1  
NewYork(config)#interface range fa0/1-2  
NewYork(config-if)#channel-group 1 mode negotiate  
NewYork(config-if)#end  
NewYork#**
- C. **NewYork(config)#no interface po1  
NewYork(config)#interface range fa0/1-2  
NewYork(config-if)#channel-group 1 mode on  
NewYork(config-if)#end  
NewYork#**
- B. **NewYork(config)#no interface po1  
NewYork(config)#interface range fa0/1-2  
NewYork(config-if)#channel-group 1 mode auto  
NewYork(config-if)#end  
NewYork#**
- D. **NewYork(config)#no interface po1  
NewYork(config)#interface range fa0/1-2  
NewYork(config-if)#channel-group 1 mode passive  
NewYork(config-if)#end  
NewYork#**

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

Correct Answer: D

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 396**

What is the centralized control policy in a Cisco SD-WAN deployment?

- A. list of ordered statements that define user access policies
- B. set of statements that defines how routing is performed
- C. set of rules that governs nodes authentication within the cloud
- D. list of enabled services for all nodes within the cloud

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 397**

What is the function of cisco DNA center in a cisco SD-access deployment?

- A. It is responsible for routing decisions inside the fabric
- B. It is responsible for the design, management, deployment, provisioning, and assurance of the fabric network devices.
- C. It possesses information about all endpoints, nodes and external networks to the fabric
- D. IT provides integration and automation for all nonfabric nodes and their fabric

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 398**

A client device roams between wireless LAN controllers that are mobility peers, Both controllers have dynamic interface on the same client VLAN which type of roam is described?

- A. intra-VLAN
- B. inter-controller
- C. intra-controller
- D. inter-subnet

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Mobility, or roaming, is a wireless LAN client's ability to maintain its association seamlessly from one access point to another securely and with as little latency as possible. Three popular types of client roaming are:

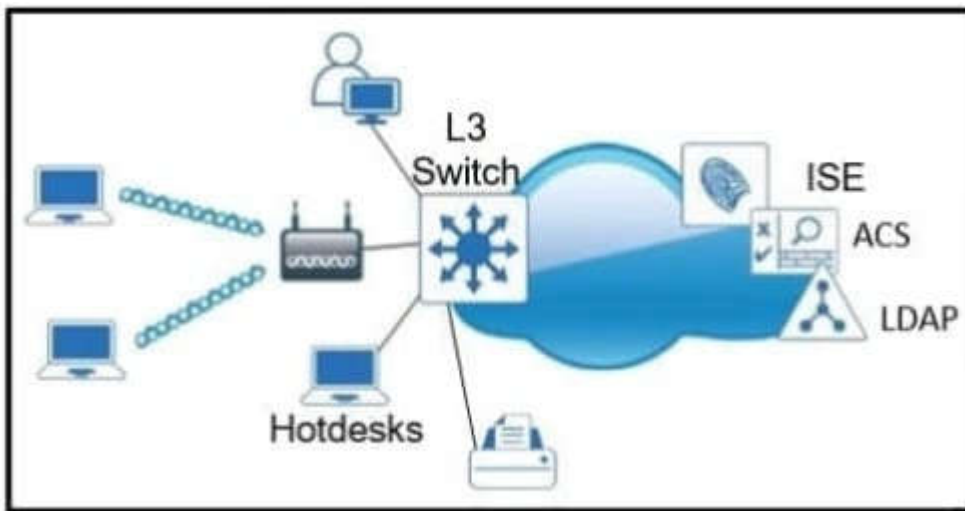
Intra-Controller Roaming: Each controller supports same-controller client roaming across access points managed by the same controller. This roaming is transparent to the client as the session is sustained, and the client continues using the same DHCP-assigned or client-assigned IP address.

Inter-Controller Roaming: Multiple-controller deployments support client roaming across access points managed by controllers in the same mobility group and on the same subnet. This roaming is also transparent to the client because the session is sustained and a tunnel between controllers allows the client to continue using the same DHCP- or client-assigned IP address as long as the session remains active.

Inter-Subnet Roaming: Multiple-controller deployments support client roaming across access points managed by controllers in the same mobility group on different subnets. This roaming is transparent to the client because the session is sustained and a tunnel between the controllers allows the client to continue using the same DHCP-assigned or client-assigned IP address as long as the session remains active.

**QUESTION 399**

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



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

**Correct Answer:** B  
**Section:** (none)  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 400**

What is the function of the LISP map resolver?

- A. to send traffic to non-LISP sites when connected to a service provider that does not accept nonroutable EIDs as packet sources
- B. to connect a site to the LISP-capable part of a core network, publish the EID-to-RLOC mappings for the site and respond to map-request messages
- C. to decapsulate map-request messages from ITRs and forward the messages to the MS
- D. to advertise routable non-USP traffic from one address family to LISP sites in a different address family

**Correct Answer:** C  
**Section:** (none)  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 401**

What are two benefits of virtual switching when compared to hardware switching? (Choose two.)

- A. increased MTU size
- B. hardware independence
- C. VM-level isolation
- D. increased flexibility
- E. extended 802.1Q VLAN range

**Correct Answer:** CD  
**Section:** (none)  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 402**

How are the different versions of IGMP compatible?

- A. IGMPv2 is compatible only with IGMPv1.
- B. IGMPv2 is compatible only with IGMPv2.
- C. IGMPv3 is compatible only with IGMPv3.
- D. IGMPv3 is compatible only with IGMPv1

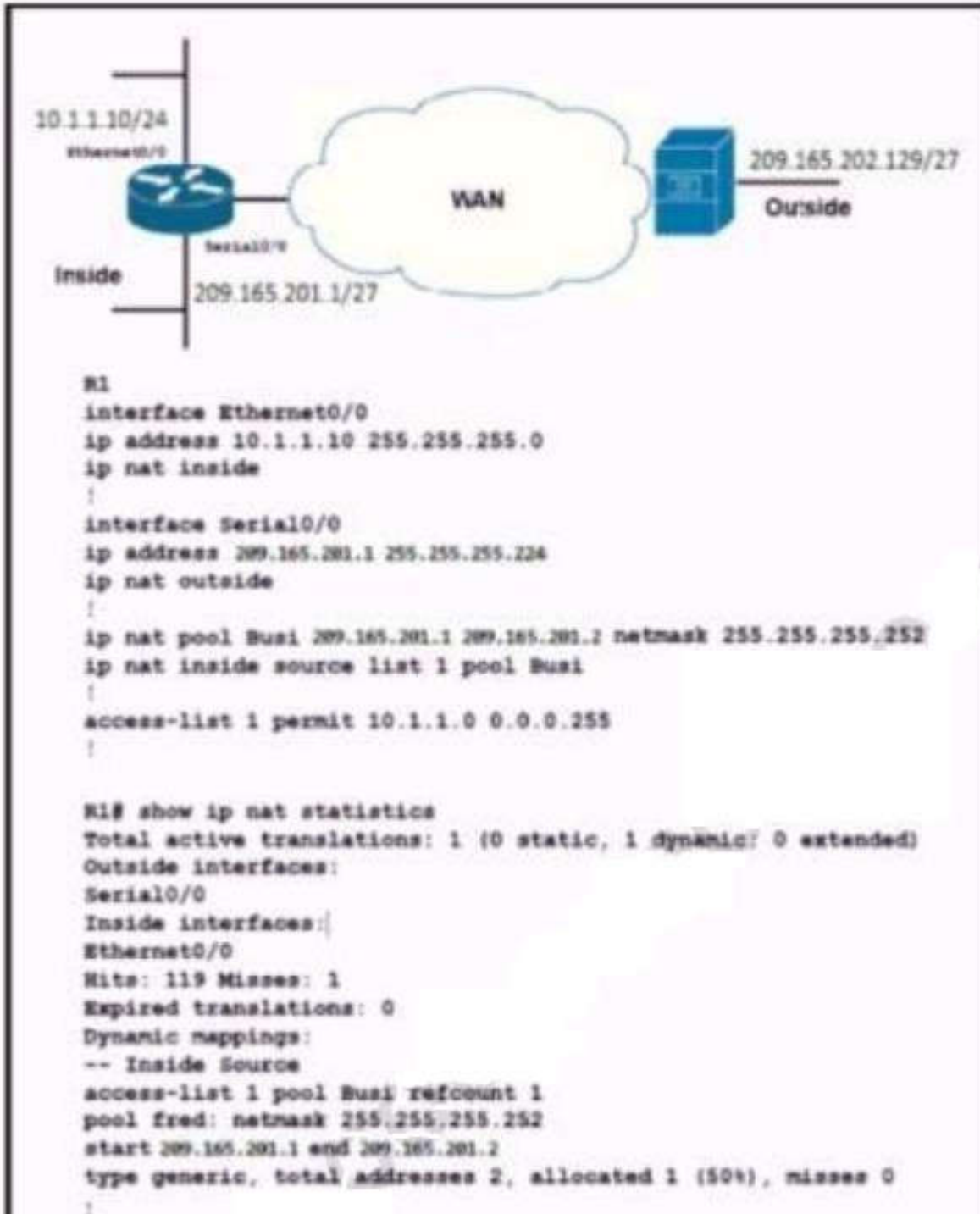


**Correct Answer: A**  
**Section: (none)**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 403

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer configures NAT on R1 and enters the show command to verify the configuration. What does the output confirm?



- A. The first packet triggered NAT to add an entry to the NAT table.
- B. R1 is configured with NAT overload parameters.
- C. A Telnet from 160.1.1.1 to 10.1.1.10 has been initiated.
- D. R1 is configured with PAT overload parameters.

**Correct Answer: A**  
**Section: (none)**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 404

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer attempts to create a configuration to allow the Blue VRF to leak into the global routing table, but the configuration does not function as expected. Which action resolves this issue?

```

ip vrf BLUE
 rd 1:1
 !
interface Vlan100
 description GLOBAL_INTERFACE
 ip address 10.10.1.254 255.255.255.0
 !
access-list 101 permit ip 10.10.5.0 0.0.0.255 10.10.1.0
255.255.255.0
 !
route-map VRF_TO_GLOBAL permit 10
 match ip address 101
 set global
 !
interface Vlan500
 description VRF_BLUE
 ip vrf forwarding BLUE
 ip address 10.10.5.254 255.255.255.0
 ip policy route-map VRF_TO_GLOBAL

```

- A. Change the access-list destination mask to a wildcard.
- B. Change the source network that is specified in access-list 101.
- C. Change the route-map configuration to VRF\_BLUE.
- D. Change the access-list number in the route map

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 405

What are two characteristics of VXLAN? (Choose two)

- A. It uses VTEPs to encapsulate and decapsulate frames.
- B. It has a 12-bit network identifier
- C. It allows for up to 16 million VXLAN segments
- D. It lacks support for host mobility
- E. It extends Layer 2 and Layer 3 overlay networks over a Layer 2 underlay.

**Correct Answer:** AC

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 406

Which entity is a Type 1 hypervisor?

- A. Oracle VM VirtualBox
- B. VMware server
- C. Citrix XenServer
- D. Microsoft Virtual PC

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 407

Running the script causes the output in the exhibit. Which change to the first line of the script resolves the error?

```
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'
```

- A. from ncclient import manager
- B. import manager
- C. from ncclient import\*
- D. ncclient manager import

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 408**

Refer to the exhibit. An e114.ngineer is troubleshooting a connectivity issue and executes a traceroute. What does the result confirm?

```
Router# traceroute 10.10.10.1

Type escape sequence to abort.
Tracing the route to 10.10.10.1

 1 10.0.0.1 5 msec 5 msec 5 msec
 2 10.5.0.1 15 msec 17 msec 17 msec
 3 10.10.10.1 * * *
```

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

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

In Cisco routers, the codes for a traceroute command reply are:

- ! — success
  - \* — time out
  - N — network unreachable
  - H — host unreachable
  - P — protocol unreachable
  - A — admin denied
  - Q — source quench received (congestion)
  - ? — unknown (any other ICMP message)
- In Cisco routers, the codes for a traceroute command reply are:

- ! — success
- \* — time out

N — network unreachable  
H — host unreachable  
P — protocol unreachable  
A — admin denied  
Q — source quench received (congestion)  
? — unknown (any other ICMP message)

#### QUESTION 409

Refer to the exhibit How was spanning-tree configured on this interface?

```
DSW1#sh spanning-tree int fal/0/7
```

| Vlan     | Role | Sts | Cost | Prio. | Nbr | Type |
|----------|------|-----|------|-------|-----|------|
| VLAN0001 | Desg | FWD | 2    | 128.9 | P2p | Edge |
| VLAN0010 | Desg | FWD | 2    | 128.9 | P2p | Edge |
| VLAN0020 | Desg | FWD | 2    | 128.9 | P2p | Edge |
| VLAN0030 | Desg | FWD | 2    | 128.9 | P2p | Edge |
| VLAN0040 | Desg | FWD | 2    | 128.9 | P2p | Edge |

- A. By entering the command spanning-tree portfast trunk in the interface configuration mode.
- B. By entering the command spanning-tree portfast in the interface configuration mode
- C. By entering the command spanning-tree mst1 vlan 10,20,30,40 in the global configuration mode
- D. By entering the command spanning-tree vlan 10,20,30,40 root primary in the interface configuration mode

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 410

Which AP mode allows an engineer to scan configured channels for rogue access points?

- A. sniffer
- B. monitor
- C. bridge
- D. local

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 411

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

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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>

#### QUESTION 412

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer must configure a password expiry mechanism on the gateway router for all local passwords to expire after 60 days. What is required to complete this task?

```
username admin privilege 15 password 0 Cisco013579!
aaa new-model
|
aaa authentication login default local
aaa authentication enable default none
|
aaa common-criteria policy Administrators
min-length 1
max-length 127
char-changes 4
lifetime month 2
|
```

- A. Add the username admin privilege 15 common-criteria-policy Administrators password 0 Cisco013579! command.
- B. Add the aaa authentication enable default Administrators command.
- C. The password expiry mechanism is on the AAA server and must be configured there.
- D. No further action is required. The configuration is complete

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

SUMMARY STEPS

Perform this task to create a password security policy and to apply the policy to a specific user profile.

```
enable
configure terminal
aaa new-model
aaa common-criteria policy policy-name
char-changes number
max-length number
min-length number
numeric-count number
special-case number
exit
username username common-criteria-policy policy-name password password
end
```

#### QUESTION 413

An engineer must export the contents of the devices object in JSON format. Which statement must be used?

```
from json import dumps, loads

Devices=[
{
'name': 'distsw1',
'ip': '192.168.255.1',
'type': 'Catalyst C9407R',
'user': 'netadmin',
'pass': '66674431c3577d399739655c0bfb6fe5'
}]
```

- A. json.repr(Devices)
- B. json.dumps(Devices)
- C. json.prints(Devices)
- D. json.loads(Devices)

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 414

How is 802.11 traffic handled in a fabric-enabled SSID?

- A. centrally switched back to WLC where the user traffic is mapped to a VXLAN on the WLC



- B. converted by the AP into 802.3 and encapsulated into VXLAN
- C. centrally switched back to WLC where the user traffic is mapped to a VLAN on the WLC
- D. converted by the AP into 802.3 and encapsulated into a VLAN

**Correct Answer:** B  
**Section:** (none)  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 415**

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

**Correct Answer:** AC  
**Section:** (none)  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 416**

Which features does Cisco EDR use to provide threat detection and response protection?

- A. containment, threat intelligence, and machine learning
- B. firewalling and intrusion prevention
- C. container-based agents
- D. cloud analysis and endpoint firewall controls

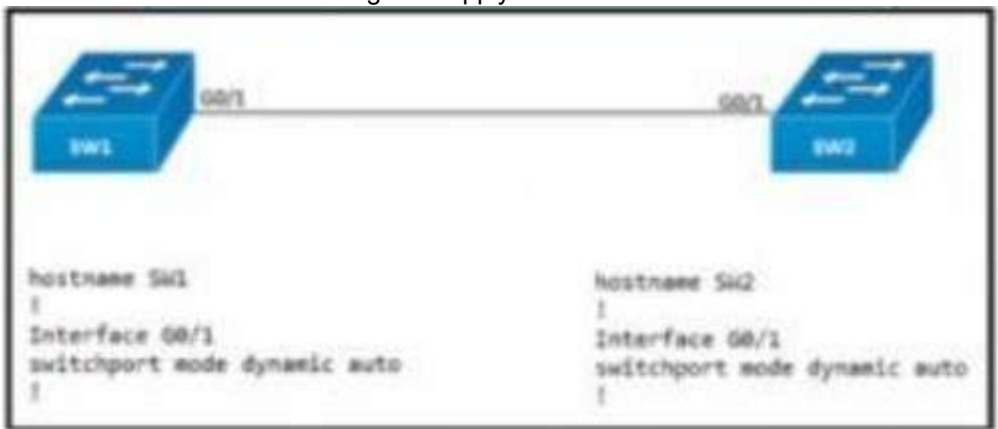
**Correct Answer:** A  
**Section:** (none)  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/security/endpoint-security/what-is-endpoint-detection-response-edr.html>

**QUESTION 417**

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer attempts to configure a trunk between switch sw1 and switch SW2 using DTP, but the trunk does not form. Which command should the engineer apply to switch SW2 to resolve this issue?



- A. switchport mode dynamic desirable
- B. switchport nonegotiate
- C. no switchport
- D. switchport mode access

**Correct Answer:** A  
**Section:** (none)  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 418**

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configures a new HSRP group. While reviewing the HSRP status, the engineer sees the logging message generated on R2. Which is the cause of the message?

```
R2#show standby
FastEthernet1/0 - Group 50
State is Active
 2 state changes, last state change 00:04:02
Virtual IP address is 10.10.1.1
Active virtual MAC address is 0000.0c07.ac32 (MAC In Use)
Local virtual MAC address is 0000.0c07.ac32 (v1 default)
Hello time 3 sec, hold time 10 sec
Next hello sent in 1.504 secs
Preemption enabled, delay reload 90 secs
Active router is local
Standby router is unknown
Priority 200 (configured 200)
Track interface FastEthernet0/0 state Up decrement 20
Group name is "hsrp-Fal/0-50" (default)
R2#
%IP-4-DUPADDR: Duplicate address 10.10.1.1 on FastEthernet1/0, sourced by 0000.0c07.ac28
R2#
```

- A. The same virtual IP address has been configured for two HSRP groups
- B. The HSRP configuration has caused a spanning-tree loop
- C. The HSRP configuration has caused a routing loop
- D. A PC is on the network using the IP address 10.10.1.1

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 419**

In cisco SD\_WAN, which protocol is used to measure link quality?

- A. OMP
- B. BFD
- C. RSVP
- D. IPsec

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 420**

Refer to me exhibit. What is the cause of the log messages?

```
%OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 1, Nbr 10.0.0.2 on FastEthernet0/0 from
FULL to DOWN, Neighbor Down: Interface down or detached
%OSPF-6-AREACHG: 10.0.0.1/32 changed from area 0 to area 1
%OSPF-4-ERRRCV: Received invalid packet: mismatch area ID, from
backbone area must be virtual-link but not found from 10.0.0.2,
FastEthernet0/0
```

- A. hello packet mismatch
- B. OSPF area change
- C. MTU mismatch
- D. IP address mismatch

**Correct Answer: B**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 421**

Which two operational models enable an AP to scan one or more wireless channels for rogue access points and at the same time provide wireless services to clients?

- A. Rouge detector
- B. Sniffer
- C. FlexConnect
- D. Local
- E. Monitor

**Correct Answer:** CD

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

+In a dense RF environment, where maximum rogue access points are suspected, the chances of detecting rogue access points by a local mode access point and FlexConnect mode access point in channel 157 or channel 161 are less when compared to other channels. To mitigate this problem, we recommend that you use dedicated monitor mode access points.

+The local and FlexConnect mode access points are designed to serve associated clients. These access points spend relatively less time performing off-channel scanning: about 50 milliseconds on each channel. If you want to perform high rogue detection, a monitor mode access point must be used. Alternatively, you can reduce the scan intervals from 180 seconds to a lesser value, for example, 120 or 60 seconds, ensuring that the radio goes off-channel more frequently, which improves the chances of rogue detection. However, the access point continues to spend about 50 milliseconds on each channel.

[https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/7-5/configuration-guide/b\\_cg75/b\\_cg75\\_chapter\\_0111001.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/7-5/configuration-guide/b_cg75/b_cg75_chapter_0111001.html)

**QUESTION 422**

An engineer must provide wireless converge in a square office. The engineer has only one AP and believes that it should be placed in the middle of the room. Which antenna type should the engineer use?

- A. directional
- B. polarized
- C. Yagi
- D. omnidirectional

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:****QUESTION 423**

Which measurement is used from a post wireless survey to depict the cell edge of the access points?

- A. SNR
- B. Noise
- C. RSSI
- D. CCI

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Heat map that displays RF coverage for all 'in-scope' areas with coverage set at the target RSSI for cell edge with a signal legend.

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/wireless/5500-series-wireless-controllers/116057-site-survey-guidelines-wlan-00.html>

**QUESTION 424**

What is a characteristic of a virtual machine?

- A. It must be aware of other virtual machines, in order to allocate physical resources for them
- B. It is deployable without a hypervisor to host it
- C. It must run the same operating system as its host
- D. It relies on hypervisors to allocate computing resources for it

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

## Explanation

### Explanation/Reference:

#### QUESTION 425

How is Layer 3 roaming accomplished in a unified wireless deployment?

- A. An EoIP tunnel is created between the client and the anchor controller to provide seamless connectivity as the client is associated with the new AP.
- B. The client entry on the original controller is passed to the database on the new controller.
- C. The new controller assigns an IP address from the new subnet to the client
- D. The client database on the original controller is updated the anchor entry, and the new controller database is updated with the foreign entry.

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

### Explanation

### Explanation/Reference:

#### QUESTION 426

What is one benefit of implementing a VSS architecture?

- A. It provides multiple points of management for redundancy and improved support.
- B. It uses GLBP to balance traffic between gateways
- C. It provides a single point of management for improved efficiency
- D. It uses a single database to manage configuration for multiple switches

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

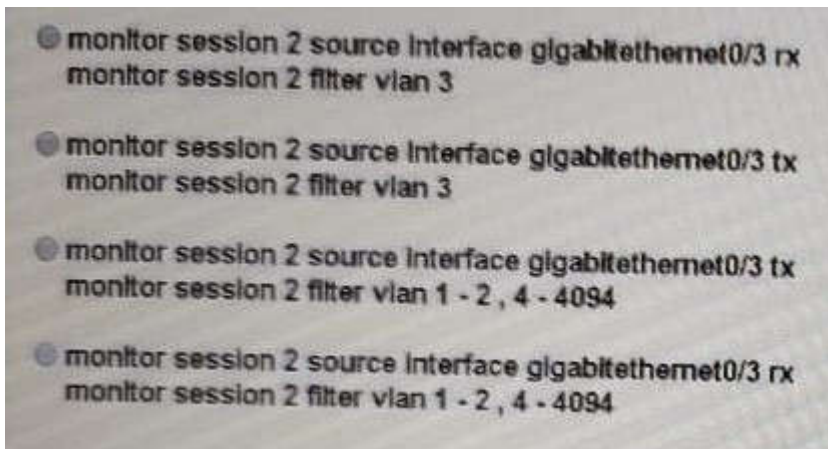
### Explanation

### Explanation/Reference:

Support Virtual Switching System (VSS) to provide resiliency, and increased operational efficiency with a single point of management;

#### QUESTION 427

Which command set configures RSPAN to capture outgoing traffic from VLAN 3 on interface GigabitEthernet 0/3 while ignoring other VLAN traffic on the same interface?



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

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

### Explanation

### Explanation/Reference:

#### QUESTION 428

How is MSDP used to interconnect multiple PIM-SM domains?

- A. MSDP depends on BGP or multiprotocol BGP for interdomain operation.

- B. MSDP SA request messages are used to request a list of active sources for a specific group
- C. MSDP allows a rendezvous point to dynamically discover active sources outside of its domain
- D. MSDP messages are used to advertise active sources in a domain

**Correct Answer:** B

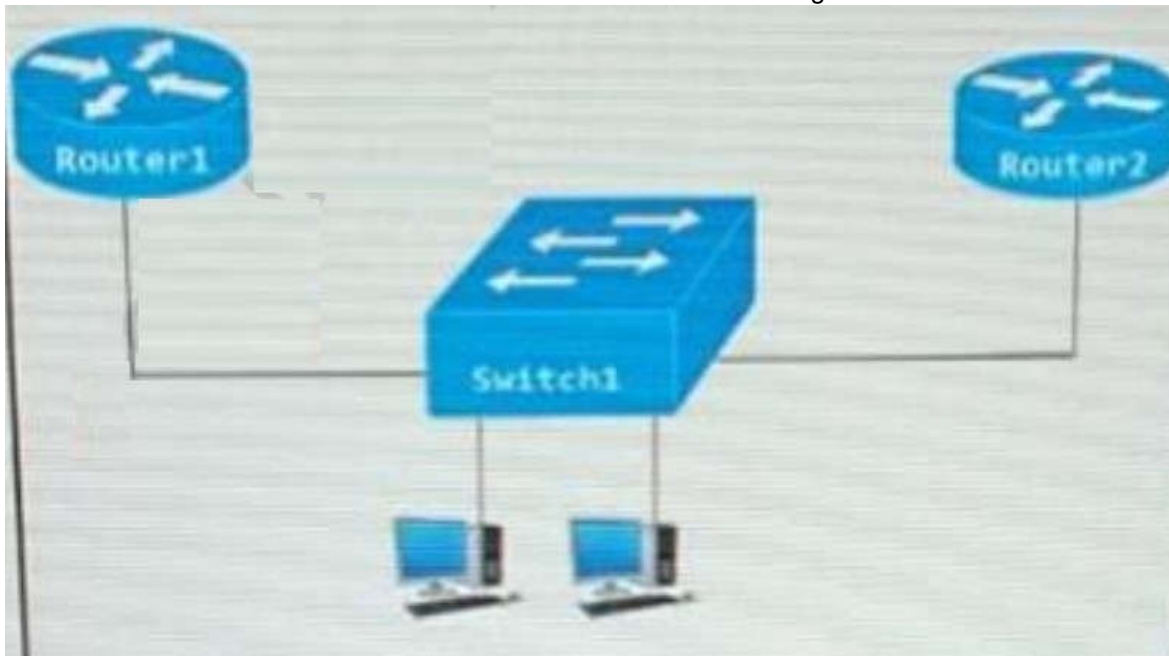
**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 429**

Refer to the exhibit. 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 10 priority
- B. standby 10 timers
- C. standby 10 track
- D. standby 10 preempt

**Correct Answer:** D

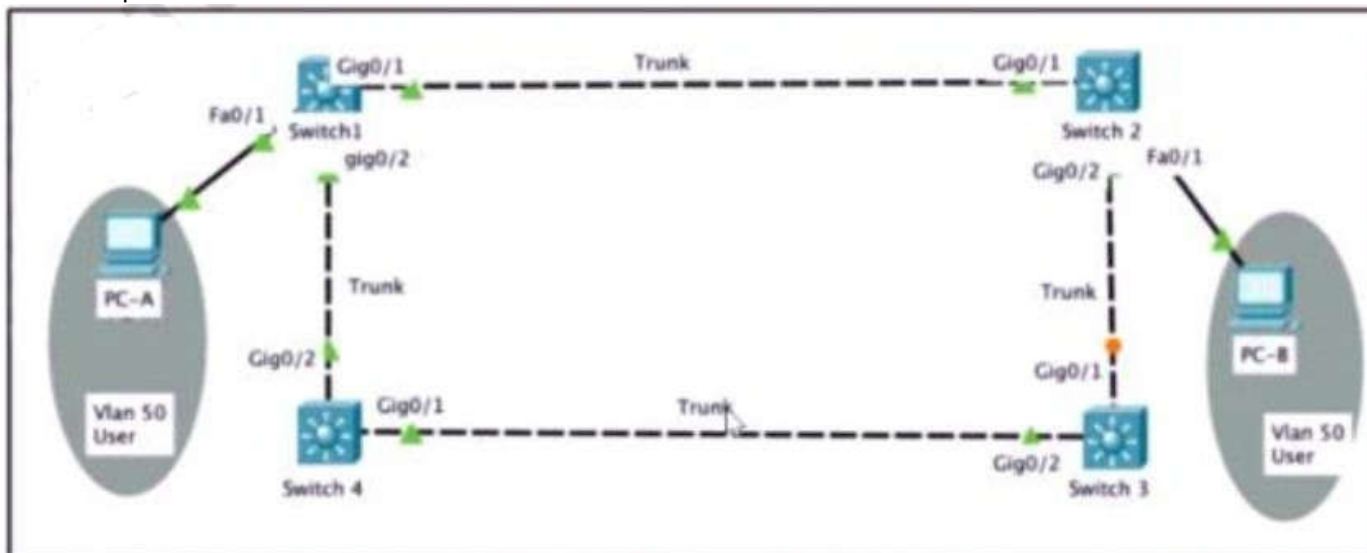
**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 430**

Refer to the exhibit. Rapid PVST+ is enabled on all switches. Which command set must be configured on switch1 to achieve the following results on port fa0/1?





- When a device is connected, the port transitions immediately to a forwarding state.
- The interface should not send or receive BPDUs.
- If a BPDU is received, it continues operating normally.

- Switch1(config)# **interface f0/1**  
Switch1(config-if)# **spanning-tree portfast**
- Switch1(config)# **spanning-tree portfast bpdupfilter default**  
Switch1(config)# **interface f0/1**  
Switch1(config-if)# **spanning-tree portfast**
- Switch1(config)# **spanning-tree portfast bpduguard default**  
Switch1(config)# **interface f0/1**  
Switch1(config-if)# **spanning-tree portfast**
- Switch1(config)# **interface f0/1**  
Switch1(config-if)# **spanning-tree portfast**  
Switch1(config-if)# **spanning-tree bpduguard enable**

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

**Correct Answer:** B

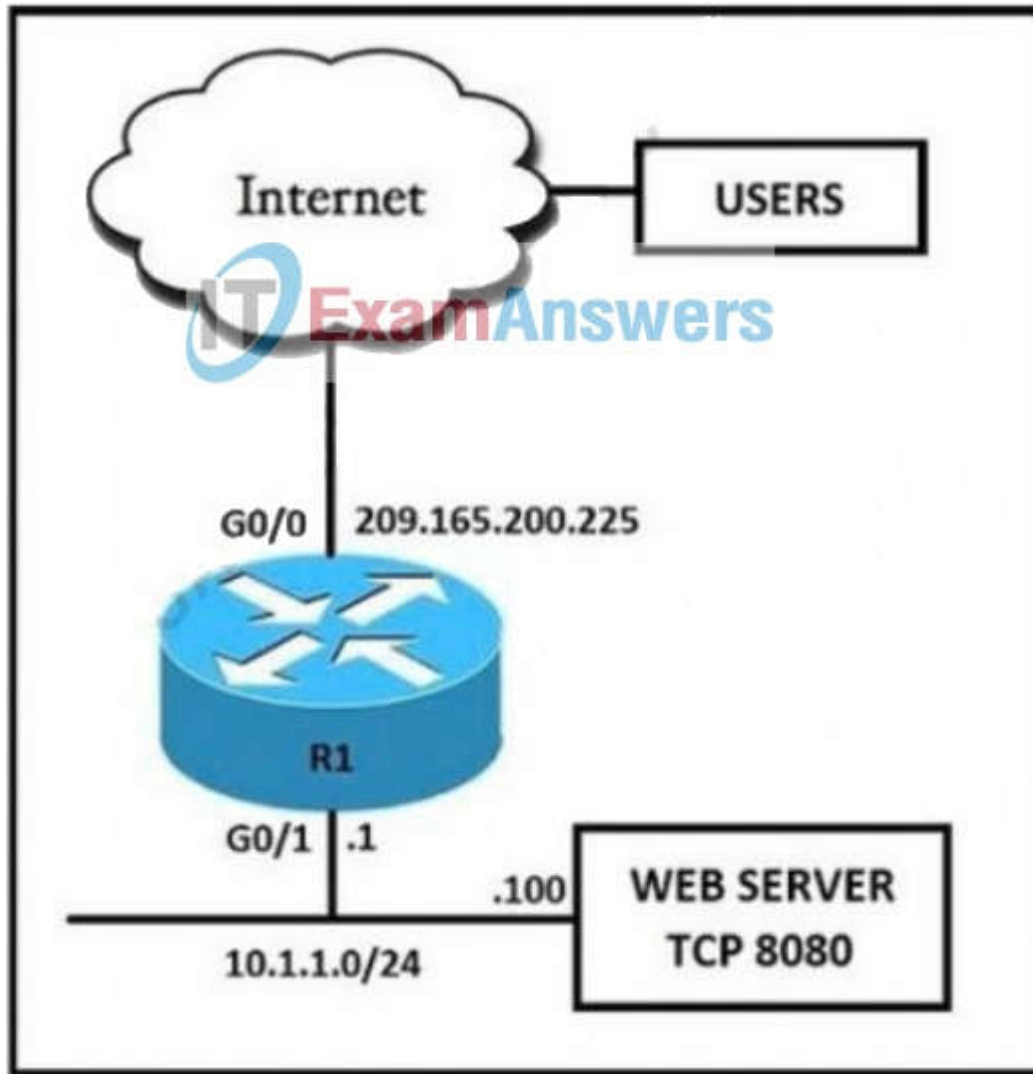
**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 431**

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?



- 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
- 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
- interface G0/0  
 ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.224  
 ip nat inside
- 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 209.165.200.225 80 10.1.1.100 8080
- 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 209.165.200.225 8080 10.1.1.100 8080

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

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 432**

A network engineer configures BGP between R1 and R2. Both routers use BGP peer group CORP and are set up to use MD5 authentication. This message is logged to the console of router R1:

```
*May 5 39:85:86.070: %TCP-6-BADAUTH" Invalid MD5 digest from 10.10.10.1 (29832) to 10.120.10.1 (179) tebleid -0
```

Which two configurations allow a peering session to form between R1 and R2? (Choose two.)

- R2(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.1 peer-group CORP  
R2(config-router)#neighbor PEER password Cisco
- R2(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.1 peer-group CORP  
R2(config-router)#neighbor CORP password Cisco
- R1(config-router)#neighbor 10.10.10.1 peer-group CORP  
R1(config-router)#neighbor CORP password Cisco
- R2(config-router)#neighbor 10.120.10.1 peer-group CORP  
R2(config-router)#neighbor CORP password Cisco
- R1(config-router)#neighbor 10.120.10.1 peer-group CORP  
R1(config-router)#neighbor CORP password Cisco

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

**Correct Answer:** CD

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 433**

When is an external antenna used inside a building?

- A. only when using Mobility Express
- B. when it provides the required coverage
- C. only when using 2.4 GHz
- D. only when using 5 GHz

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 434**

What is used to perform QoS packet classification?

- A. the Options field in the Layer 3 header
- B. the Type field in the Layer 2 frame
- C. the Flags field in the Layer 3 header
- D. the TOS field in the Layer 3 header

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

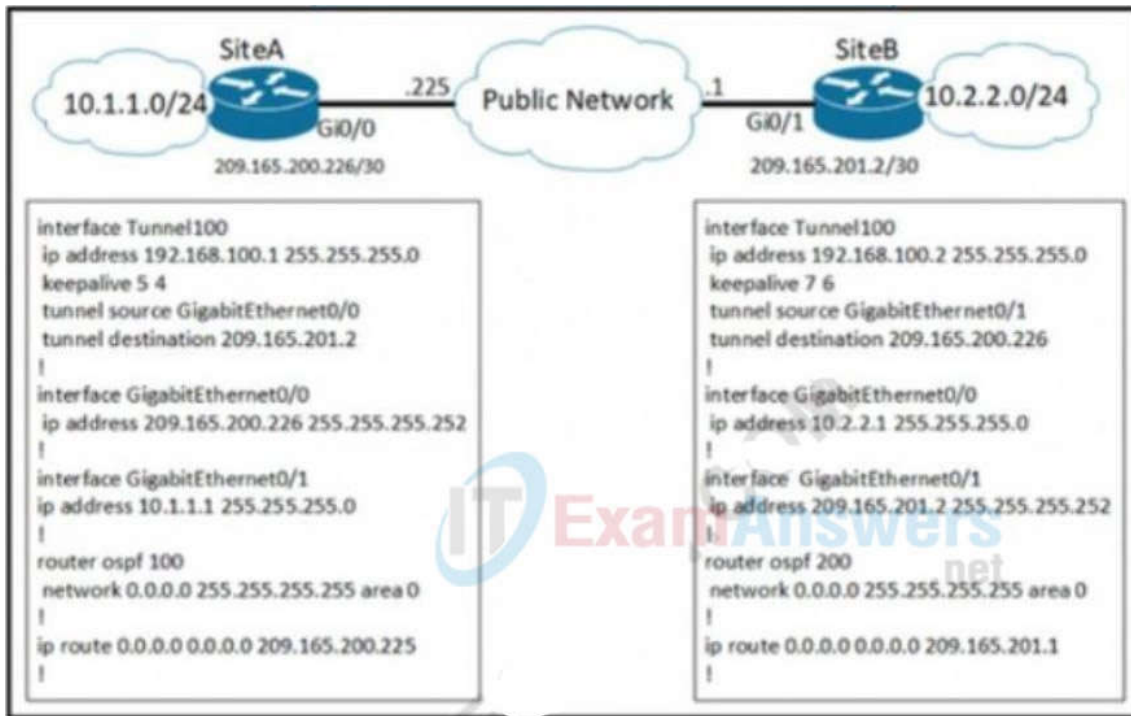
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Type of service, when we talk about PACKET, means layer 3

**QUESTION 435**

A network engineer configures a new GRE tunnel and enters the show run command. What does the output verify?



- A. The tunnel will be established and work as expected
- B. The tunnel destination will be known via the tunnel interface
- C. The tunnel keepalive is configured incorrectly because they must match on both sites
- D. The default MTU of the tunnel interface is 1500 byte.

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 436

Which HTTP code must be returned to prevent the script from exiting?

```

def get_token () :
 device_uri = "https://192.168.1.1/dna/system/api/v1/auth/token"
 http_result = requests.post(device_uri, auth = ("test", "test399079338!"))
 if http_result.status_code != requests.codes.ok:
 print ("Call failed! Review get_token () . ")
 sys.exit ()
 return (http_result.json () ["Token"])

```

- A. 200
- B. 201
- C. 300
- D. 301

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

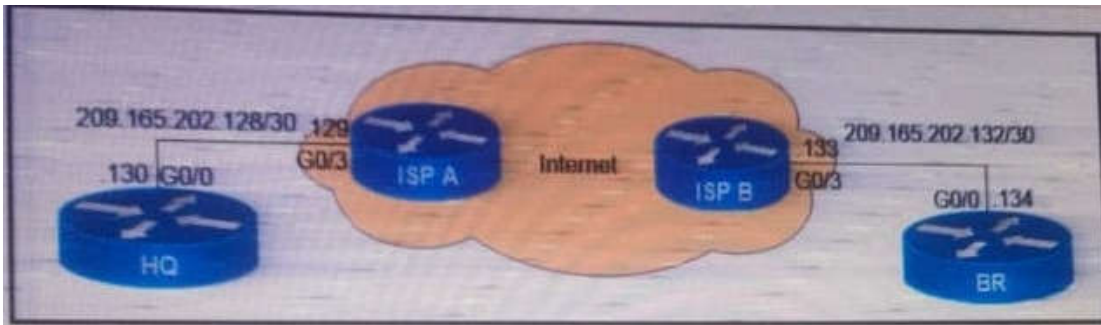
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 437

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 tunnel line protocol goes down when the keepalive counter reaches 6
- B. The keepalives are sent every 5 seconds and 3 retries
- C. The keepalives are sent every 3 seconds and 5 retries.
- D. The tunnel line protocol goes down when the keepalive counter reaches 5

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 438

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

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

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 439

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

**Correct Answer:** BCD

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

<https://www.ciscolive.com/c/dam/r/ciscolive/emea/docs/2020/pdf/BRKEWN-3010.pdf>

#### QUESTION 440

What is a consideration when designing a Cisco SD-Access underlay network?

- A. End user subnets and endpoints are part of the underlay network.
- B. The underlay switches provide endpoint physical connectivity for users.
- C. Static routing is a requirement,
- D. It must support IPv4 and IPv6 underlay networks.

**Correct Answer:** B



```

R1#ping 10.1.3.2
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 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

R1#ping 10.1.3.2 size 1500
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 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

R1#debug ip icmp
ICMP packet debugging is on

R1#ping 10.1.3.2 size 1500 df-bit
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 1500-byte ICMP Echos to 10.1.3.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
Packet sent with the DF bit set
MMMMM
Success rate is 0 percent (0/5)

```

- A. PMTUD does not work due to ICMP Packet Too Big messages being dropped by an ACL
- B. The remote router drops the traffic due to high CPU load.
- 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

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 444

While configuring an IOS router for HSRP with a virtual IP of 10.1.1.1, an engineer sees this log message. Which configuration change must the engineer make?

Jan 1 12:12:12.111 : %HSRP-4-DIFFVIP1: GigabitEthernet0/0 Grp 1 active routers virtual IP address 10.1.1.1 is different to the locally configured address 10.1.1.25

- A. Change the HSRP group configuration on the remote router to 1.
- B. Change the HSRP group configuration on the local router to 1.
- C. Change the HSRP virtual address on the remote router to 10.1.1.1
- D. Change the HSRP virtual address on the local router to 10.1.1.1

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 445

An engineer runs the code against an API of Cisco DNA Center, and the platform returns this output. What does the response indicate?

```

import requests
import sys
import urllib3

urllib3.disable_warnings(urllib3.exceptions.InsecureRequestWarning)

def main():
 device_uri = "https://192.168.1.1/dna/system/api/v1/auth/token"
 http_result = requests.get(device_uri, auth=("root", 'test398586070!'))
 print(http_result)
 if http_result.status_code != requests.codes.ok:
 print("Call failed! Review get_token() . ")
 sys.exit()
 print(http_result.json()["Token"])

if __name__ == "__main__":
 sys.exit(main())

```

#### Output

```

$ python get_token.py
<Response [405]>
Call failed! Review get_token ().

```

- A. The authentication credentials are incorrect
- B. The URI string is incorrect.
- C. The Cisco DNA Center API port is incorrect
- D. The HTTP method is incorrect

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 446

Which Cisco DNA Center application is responsible for group-based access control permissions?

- A. Design
- B. Provision
- C. Assurance
- D. Policy

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 447

Which new enhancement was implemented in Wi-Fi 6?

- A. Wi-Fi Protected Access 3
- B. 4096 Quadrature Amplitude Modulation Mode
- C. Channel bonding
- D. Uplink and Downlink Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 448**

Refer to the exhibit. 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?

```
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)
```

- A. Use the xml library to parse the data returned by the NETCONF server for the interface's configuration
- B. Create an XML filter as a string and pass it to get\_config() method as an argument.
- C. Create a JSON filter as a string and pass it to the get\_config() method as an argument.
- D. Use the JSON library to parse the data returned by the NETCONF server for the interface's configuration.

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 449**

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?

```
R1#show crypto isakmp sa
IPv4 Crypto ISAKMP SA
dst src state conn-id status
209.165.201.6 209.165.201.1 QM_IDLE 1001 ACTIVE
```

- 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.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

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>

**QUESTION 450**

What is the output of this code?

```
def get_credentials():
 creds={'username': 'cisco', 'password': 'c3577dc8ae4e36c0bfb6fe5399079338'}
 return (creds.get('username'))

print(get_credentials())
```

- A. username: cisco
- B. get\_credentials
- C. username
- D. cisco

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**



Explanation/Reference:

### QUESTION 451

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

The exhibit shows a network diagram with two switches, SW2 and SW3, connected via their GigabitEthernet 0/0 and 0/1 interfaces. Below the diagram is terminal output from SW2 and SW3. The output shows the configuration for the EtherChannel on both switches. On SW2, the channel-group 1 mode is set to 'active'. On SW3, the channel-group 1 mode is set to 'passive'. The terminal output also includes a summary of the EtherChannel configuration, showing that the channel is not operational due to the mismatch in mode between the two switches.

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

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

### QUESTION 452

Which line must be added in the Python function to return the JSON object {"cat\_9k": "FXS193202SE"}?

```
import json
def get_data():
 test_json = """
 {
 "response": [{
 "managementIpAddress": "10.10.2.253",
 "memorySize": "3398345152",
 "serialNumber": "FXS1932Q2SE",
 "softwareVersion": "16.3.2",
 "hostname": "cat_9k"
 }],
 "version": "1.0"
 }
 """
```

- A. return (json.dumps({d['hostname']: d['serialNumber'] for d in json.loads(test\_json)['response']}))
- B. return (json.loads({for d in json.dumps(test\_json)['response']: d['hostname']: d['serialNumber']}))
- C. return (json.loads({d['hostname']: d['serialNumber'] for d in json.dumps(test\_json)['response']}))
- D. return (json.dumps({for d in json.loads(test\_json)['response']: d['hostname']: d['serialNumber']}))

Correct Answer: A

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

json.loads = from json to python

json.dumps = from python to json

**QUESTION 453**

Which device makes the decision for a wireless client to roam?

- A. wireless client
- B. wireless LAN controller
- C. access point
- D. WCS location server

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 454**

What is a characteristic of YANG?

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

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 455**

What is one difference between saltstack and ansible?

- A. SaltStack uses an API proxy agent to program Cisco boxes on agent mode, whereas Ansible uses a Telnet connection
- B. SaltStack uses the Ansible agent on the box, whereas Ansible uses a Telnet server on the box
- C. SaltStack is constructed with minion, whereas Ansible is constructed with YAML
- D. SaltStack uses SSH to interact with Cisco devices, whereas Ansible uses an event bus

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 456**

Which congestion queuing method on Cisco IOS based routers uses four static queues?

- A. Priority
- B. custom
- C. weighted fair
- D. low latency

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 457**

Which LISP component is required for a LISP site to communicate with a non-LISP site?

- A. ETR

- B. ITR
- C. Proxy ETR
- D. Proxy ITR

**Correct Answer:** C  
**Section:** (none)  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 458**

An engineer is troubleshooting the Ap join process using DNS. Which FQDN must be resolvable on the network for the access points to successfully register to the WLC?

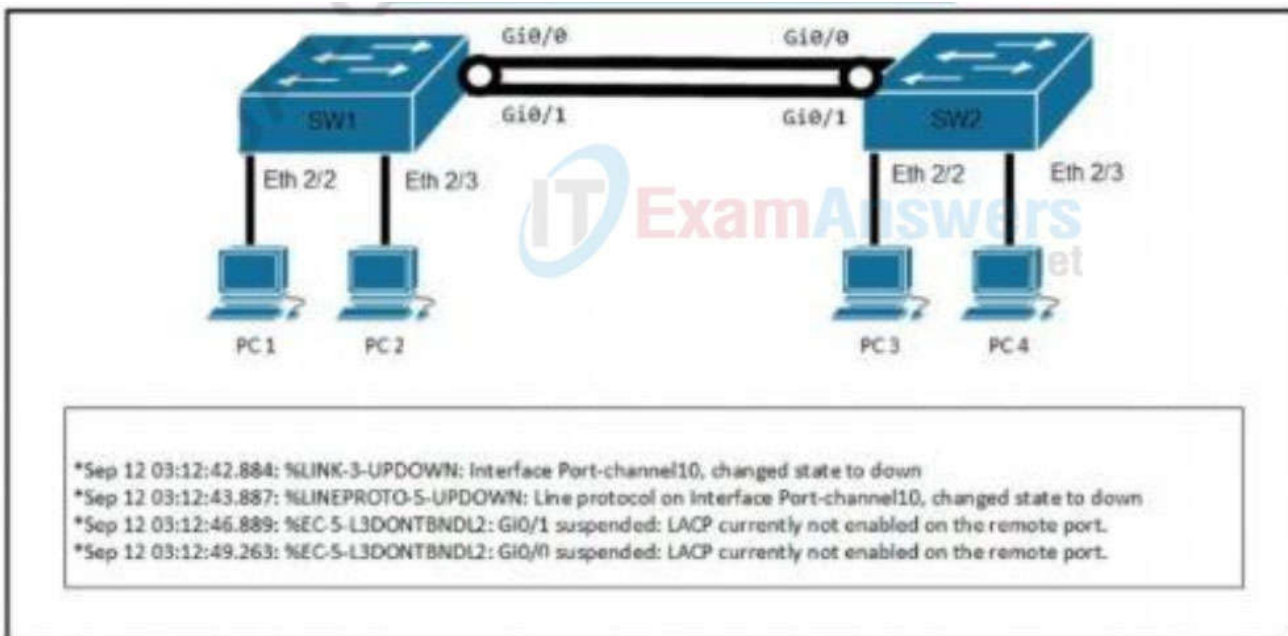
- A. wlcbostrname.domain.com
- B. cisco-capwap-controller.domain.com
- C. ap-manager.domain.com
- D. primary-wlc.domain.com

**Correct Answer:** B  
**Section:** (none)  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 459**

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer troubleshoots an issue with the port channel between SW1 and SW2. which command resolves the issue?



- SW1(config-if)#channel-group 10 mode desirable
- SW1(config-if)#channel-group 10 mode active
- SW2(config-if)#switchport mode trunk
- SW2(config-if)#channel-group 10 mode on

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

**Correct Answer:** B

Section: (none)  
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

**QUESTION 460**

What does the Cisco DNA 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": "f8:7b: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 has the incorrect credentials for cat3850-1
- B. Cisco DNA Center Is unable to communicate with cat9000-1
- C. Cisco DNA Center has the incorrect credentials for cat9000-1
- D. Cisco DNA Center has the Incorrect credentials for RouterASR-1

**Correct Answer: C**  
Section: (none)  
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

**QUESTION 461**

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configures VRRP and issues to show commands to verify operation. What does the engineer confirm about

VRRP group 1 from the output?

```
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 192 bytes
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
 ip address 192.168.3.5 255.255.255.0
 duplex full
 vrrp 1 ip 192.168.3.1
 vrrp 1 priority 110
 vrrp 1 authentication text cisco
 vrrp 1 track 20 decrement 20
end

R1#show running-config | include track 20
track 20 ip route 10.10.1.1 255.255.255.255 reachability

R2#show running-config interface fa0/0
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 141 bytes
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
 ip address 192.168.3.2 255.255.255.0
 duplex full
 vrrp 1 ip 192.168.3.1
 vrrp 1 authentication text cisco
end
```

- A. Communication between VRRP members is encrypted using MD5
- B. If R1 reboot, R2 becomes the master virtual router until R2 reboots
- C. There is no route to 10.10.1.1/32 in R2's routing table
- D. R1 is master if 10.10.1.1/32 is in its routing table

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 462**

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must add the SNMP interface table to the NetFlow protocol flow records. Where should the SNMP table option be added?



```

flow record Recorder
 match ipv4 protocol
 match ipv4 source address
 match ipv4 destination address
 match transport source-port
 match transport destination-port
!
flow exporter Exporter
 destination 192.168.100.22
 transport udp 2055
!
flow monitor Monitor
 exporter Exporter
 record Recorder
!
et-analytics
 ip flow-export destination 192.168.100.22 2055
!
interface gil
 ip flow monitor Monitor input
 ip flow monitor Monitor output
 et-analytics enable
!

```

- A. under the interface
- B. under the flow record
- C. under the flow monitor
- D. under the flow exporter

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 463

How does a router behave when configured with the default DNS lookup settings, and a URL is entered on the CLI?

- A. prompts the user to specify the desired IP address.
- B. initiates a pinfsfg request to the URL.
- C. continuously attxempts tos resolve the URL until the command is cancelled.
- D. attempts to query a DNS server on the network

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 464

What does a router do when configured with the default DNS lookup settings, and a URL is entered on the CLI?

- A. initiates a ping request to the URL
- B. prompts the user to specify the desired IP address
- C. continuously attempts to resolve the URL until the command is cancelled
- D. sends a broadcast message in an attempt to resolve the URL

**Correct Answer:** D  
**Section:** (none)  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 465**

What are two benefits of YANG? (choose two)

- A. it collects statistical constraint analysis information
- B. In enforces the use of specific encoding format for NETCONF
- C. in enforces configuration semantics
- D. it enables multiple leaf statements to exist within a leaf list
- E. it enforces configuration constraints

**Correct Answer:** BE  
**Section:** (none)  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 466**

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).

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <pre>access-list 100 permit gre host 209.165.201.1 host 209.165.201.6  crypto isakmp policy 5 authentication pre-share hash sha256 encryption aes group 14  crypto isakmp key D@@c3nt3r address 209.165.201.6  crypto ipsec transform-set My_Set esp-aes esp-sha-hmac mode transport  crypto map MAP 10 ipsec-isakmp set peer 209.165.201.6 set transform-set My_Set match address 100  interface GigabitEthernet0/0 description outside_interface no switchport ip address 209.165.201.1 255.255.255.252 crypto map MAP  interface Tunnel100 ip address 192.168.100.1 255.255.255.0 ip mtu 1400 tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/0 tunnel destination 209.165.201.6  ip route 10.20.0.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.100.2 Tunnel100</pre> | <pre>access-list 100 permit gre host 209.165.201.6 host 209.165.201.1  crypto isakmp policy 5 authentication pre-share hash sha256 encryption aes group 14  crypto isakmp key D@@c3nt3 address 209.165.201.1  crypto ipsec transform-set My_Set esp-aes esp-sha-hmac mode transport  crypto map MAP 10 ipsec-isakmp set peer 209.165.201.1 set transform-set My_Set match address 100  interface GigabitEthernet0/1 description outside_interface no switchport ip address 209.165.201.6 255.255.255.252 crypto map MAP  interface Tunnel100 ip address 192.168.100.2 255.255.255.0 ip mtu 1400 tunnel source GigabitEthernet0/1 tunnel destination 209.165.201.1  ip route 10.10.0.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.100.1 Tunnel100</pre> |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

The diagram illustrates a network topology where two routers, R1 and R2, are connected via a red line labeled 'IPSEC'. R1 is connected to a cloud labeled '10.10.0.0/24' and has interface Gi0/0 with IP 209.165.201.1/30. R2 is connected to a cloud labeled '10.20.0.0/24' and has interface Gi0/1 with IP 209.165.201.6/30.

- A. Create an IPsec profile, associate the transform-set ACL, and apply the profile to the tunnel interface.
- B. Apply the crypto map to the tunnel interface and change the tunnel mode to tunnel mode ipsec ipv4.
- C. Remove all configuration related to crypto map from R1 and R2 and eliminate the ACL.
- D. Create an IPsec profile, associate the transform-set, and apply the profile to the tunnel interface.
- E. Remove the crypto map and modify the ACL to allow traffic between 10.10.0.0/24 to 10.20.0.0/24.

**Correct Answer:** CD  
**Section:** (none)

## Explanation

### Explanation/Reference:

A is wrong, you don't use a "transform-set ACL"

B is wrong, question states use IPsec profiles. Crypto maps was the old way of doing ipsec tunnels before profiles.

C is correct, need to remove crypto map config or it will cause some confusion if the tunnel profile is applied. Didn't lab it up, but book references this.

D is correct, all you need to do is create a profile and associate the transform-set to this profile, then apply it to the tunnel. If no transform set was created you would have to create one.

E is wrong, i believe removing crypto map would cause the traffic to flow unencrypted over the tunnel. acl in this case is to match the interesting traffic to be encrypted. it's denying it.

### QUESTION 467

Which design principle states that a user has no access by default to any resource, and unless a resource is explicitly granted, it should be denied?

- A. least privilege
- B. fail-safe defaults
- C. economy of mechanism
- D. complete mediation

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 468

How does an on-premises infrastructure compare to a cloud infrastructure?

- A. On-premises can increase compute power faster than cloud
- B. On-premises requires less power and cooling resources than cloud
- C. On-premises offers faster deployment than cloud
- D. On-premises offers lower latency for physically adjacent systems than cloud.

**Correct Answer:** D

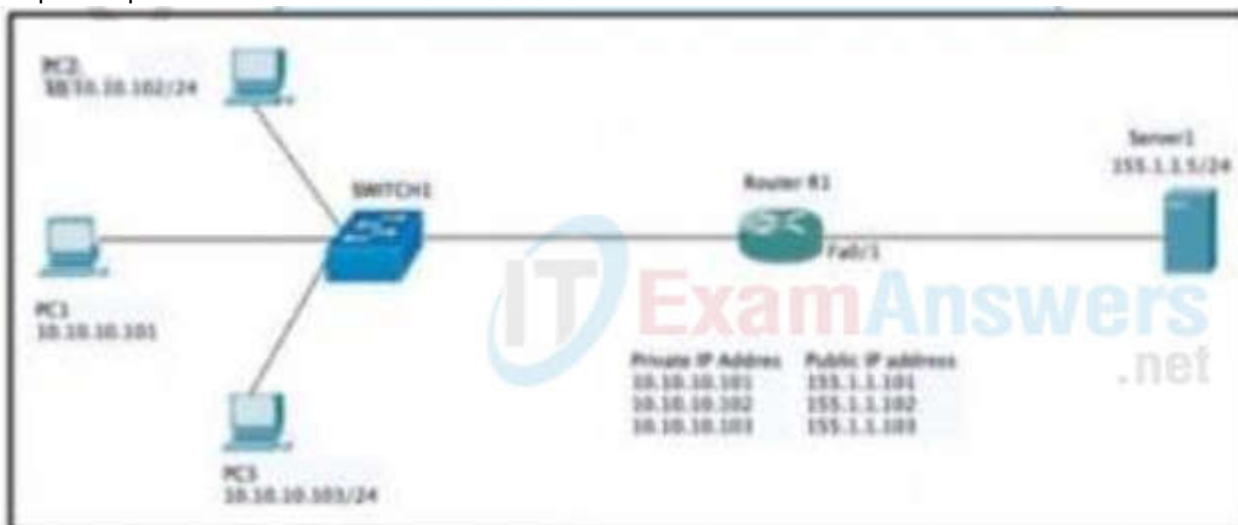
**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 469

Refer to the exhibit. Which set of commands on router r R1 Allow deterministic translation of private hosts PC1, PC2, and PC3 to addresses in the public space?



- A.
- ```

RouterR1(config)#int f0/0
RouterR1(config-if)#ip nat inside
RouterR1(config-if)#exit
RouterR1(config)#int f0/1
RouterR1(config-if)#ip nat outside
RouterR1(config-if)#exit
RouterR1(config)#ip nat inside source static 10.10.10.101 155.1.1.101
RouterR1(config)#ip nat inside source static 10.10.10.102 155.1.1.102
RouterR1(config)#ip nat inside source static 10.10.10.103 155.1.1.103

```
- B.
- ```

RouterR1(config)#int f0/0
RouterR1(config-if)#ip nat inside
RouterR1(config-if)#exit
RouterR1(config)#int f0/1
RouterR1(config-if)#ip nat outside
RouterR1(config-if)#exit
RouterR1(config)#access-list 1 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255
RouterR1(config)#ip nat inside source list 1 interface f0/1 overload

```
- C.
- ```

RouterR1(config)#int f0/0
RouterR1(config-if)#ip nat inside
RouterR1(config-if)#exit
RouterR1(config)#int f0/1
RouterR1(config-if)#ip nat outside
RouterR1(config-if)#exit
RouterR1(config)#access-list 1 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255
RouterR1(config)#ip nat pool POOL 155.1.1.101 155.1.1.103 netmask 255.255.255.0
RouterR1(config)#ip nat inside source list 1 pool POOL

```
- D.
- ```

RouterR1(config)#int f0/0
RouterR1(config-if)#ip nat outside
RouterR1(config-if)#exit
RouterR1(config)#int f0/1
RouterR1(config-if)#ip nat inside
RouterR1(config-if)#exit
RouterR1(config)#ip nat inside source static 10.10.10.101 155.1.1.101
RouterR1(config)#ip nat inside source static 10.10.10.102 155.1.1.102
RouterR1(config)#ip nat inside source static 10.10.10.103 155.1.1.103

```

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 470

What is the function of a VTEP in VXLAN?

- A. provide the routing underlay and overlay for VXLAN headers
- B. dynamically discover the location of end hosts in a VXLAN fabric
- C. encapsulate and de-encapsulate traffic into and out of the VXLAN fabric
- D. statically point to end host locations of the VXLAN fabric

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

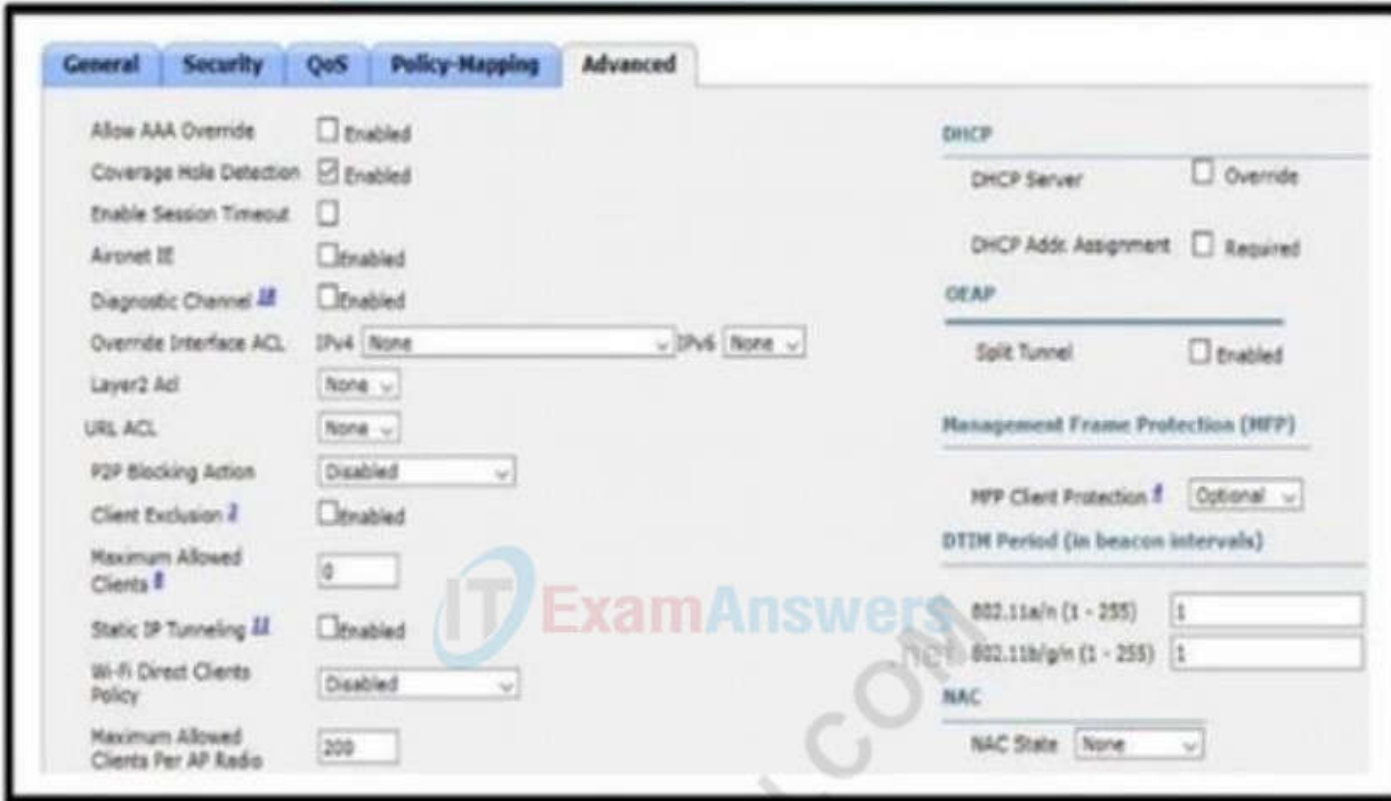
**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 471

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer has configured Cisco ISE to assign VLANs to clients based on their method of authentication, but this is not



working as expected. Which action will resolve this issue?



- A. require a DHCP address assignment
- B. utilize RADIUS profiling
- C. set a NAC state
- D. enable AAA override

**Correct Answer: D**

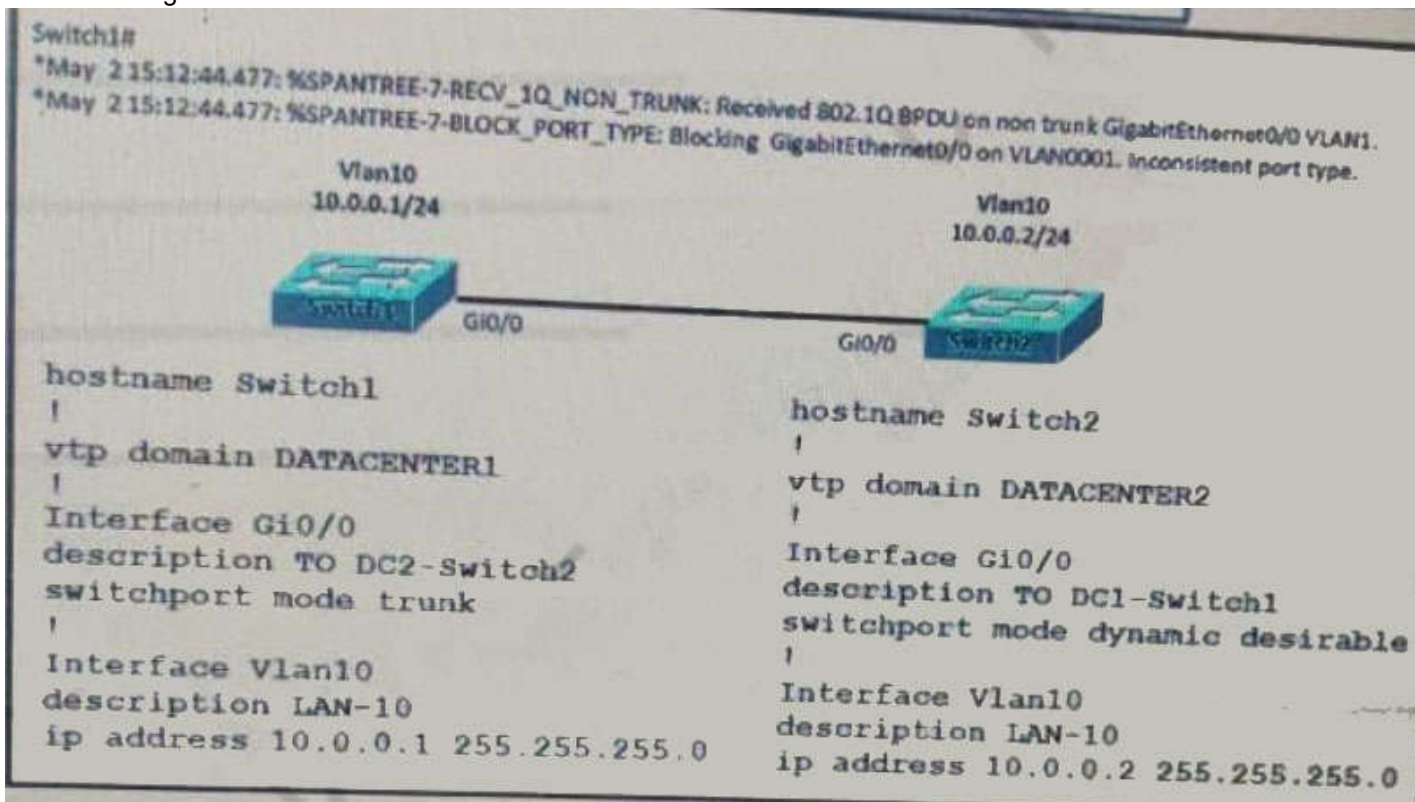
**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 472**

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 the VTP domain to match on both switches
- B. Change Switch2 to switch port mode dynamic auto



- C. Change Switch1 to switch port mode dynamic auto
- D. Change Switch1 to switch port mode dynamic desirable

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 473

What is the function of a fabric border node in a Cisco SD-Access environment?

- A. To collect traffic flow information toward external networks
- B. To connect the Cisco SD-Access fabric to another fabric or external Layer 3 networks
- C. To attach and register clients to the fabric
- D. To handle an ordered list of IP addresses and locations for endpoints in the fabric.

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 474

Refer to the exhibit. Which command is required to verify NETCONF capability reply messages?

```
<rpc-reply> [0, 1] required
 <ok> [0, 1] required
 <data> [0, 1] required
 <rpc-error> [0, 1] required
 <error-type> [0, 1] required
 <error-tag> [0, 1] required
 <error-severity> [0, 1] required
 <error-app-tag> [0, 1] required
 <error-path> [0, 1] required
 <error-message> [0, 1] required
 <error-info> [0, 1] required
 <bad-attribute> [0, 1] required
 <bad-element> [0, 1] required
 <ok-element> [0, 1] required
 <err-element> [0, 1] required
 <noop-element> [0, 1] required
 <bad-namespace> [0, 1] required
 <session-id> [0, 1] required
```

- A. show netconf | section rpc-reply
- B. show netconf rpc-reply
- C. show netconf xml rpc-reply
- D. show netconf schema | section rpc-reply

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 475**

A network engineer must configure a router to send logging messages to a syslog server based on these requirements:

- uses syslog IP address: 10.10.10.1
- uses a reliable protocol
- must not use any well-known TCP/UDP ports

Which configuration must be used?

- A. logging host 10.10.10.1 transport tcp port 1024
- B. logging origin-id 10.10.10.1
- C. logging host 10.10.10.1 transport udp port 1023
- D. logging host 10.10.10.1 transport udp port 1024

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 476**

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer must configure NETCONF. After creating the configuration, the engineer gets output from the command show line, but not from show runningconfig. Which command completes the configuration?

```
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# netconf ssh acl 1
Device(config)# netconf lock-time 100
Device(config)# netconf max-sessions 1
Device(config)# netconf max-message 10
```

- A.  Device(config)# netconf lock-time 500
- B.  Device(config)# netconf max-message 1000
- C.  Device(config)# no netconf ssh acl 1
- D.  Device(config)# netconf max-sessions 100

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

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 477**

An engineer is configuring a new SSID to present users with a splash page for authentication. Which WLAN Layer 3 setting must be configured to provide this functionality?

- A. CCKM
- B. WPA2 Policy
- C. Local Policy
- D. Web Policy

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 478**

Refer to the exhibit. Router BRDR-1 is configured to receive the 0.0.0.0/0 and 172.17.1.0/24 network via BGP and advertise them into OSPF area 0. An engineer has noticed that the OSPF domain is receiving only the 172.17.1.0/24 route and default route 0.0.0.0/0 is still missing. Which configuring must engineer apply to resolve the problem?

```
RP/0/0/CP00:BRDR-1#show route ipv4 0.0.0.0
Routing entry for 0.0.0.0/0
 Known via "bgp 65001", distance 20, metric 0, candidate default path
 Tag 65002, type external
 Installed Jan 2 08:40:59.889 for 00:01:18
 Routing Descriptor Blocks
 100.65.19.1, from 100.65.19.1, BGP external
 Route metric is 0
 No advertising protos.

RP/0/0/CP00:BRDR-1#show run router ospf
router ospf 1
 redistribute bgp 65001 route-policy BGP-TO-OSPF
 area 0
 mpls traffic-eng
 interface Loopback0
 interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0.92
 interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0.3132
 mpls traffic-eng router-id Loopback0

RP/0/0/CP00:BRDR-1#show rpl route-policy BGP-TO-OSPF
route-policy BGP-TO-OSPF
 if destination in (0.0.0.0/0) then
 set metric-type type-1
 endif
 set metric-type type-2
 set ospf-metric 100
end-policy
```

- A.  router ospf 1  
default-information originate always  
end
- B.  router ospf 1  
redistribute bgp 65001 metric 100 route-policy BGP-TO-OSPF  
end
- C.  router ospf 1  
default-metric 100  
end
- D.  router ospf 1  
default-information originate  
end

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

**Correct Answer:** D  
**Section:** (none)  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 479**

An engineer must create an EEM script to enable OSPF debugging in the event the OSPF neighborship goes down. Which script must the

engineer apply?

- A.**  event manager applet ENABLE\_OSPF\_DEBUG  
event syslog pattern "%OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 5, Nbr 1.1.1.1 on Serial0/0 from LOADING to FULL"  
action 1.0 cli command "enable"  
action 2.0 cli command "debug ip ospf event"  
action 3.0 cli command "debug ip ospf adj"  
action 4.0 syslog priority informational msg "ENABLE\_OSPF\_DEBUG"
- B.**  event manager applet ENABLE\_OSPF\_DEBUG  
event syslog pattern "%OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 5, Nbr 1.1.1.1 on Serial0/0 from LOADING to FULL"  
action 1.0 cli command "debug ip ospf event"  
action 2.0 cli command "debug ip ospf adj"  
action 3.0 syslog priority informational msg "ENABLE\_OSPF\_DEBUG"
- C.**  event manager applet ENABLE\_OSPF\_DEBUG  
event syslog pattern "%OSPF-5-ADJCHG: Process 6, Nbr 1 1 1 1 on Serial0/0 from FULL to DOWN"  
action 1.0 cli command "enable"  
action 2.0 cli command "debug ip ospf event"  
action 3.0 cli command "debug ip ospf adj"  
action 4.0 syslog priority informational msg "ENABLE\_OSPF\_DEBUG"
- D.**  event manager applet ENABLE\_OSPF\_DEBUG  
event syslog pattern "%OSPF-1-ADJCHG: Process 5, Nbr 1.1.1.1 on Serial0/0 from FULL to DOWN"  
action 1.0 cli command "debug ip ospf event"  
action 2.0 cli command "debug ip ospf adj"  
action 3.0 syslog priority informational msg "ENABLE\_OSPF\_DEBUG"

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

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 480

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 Cisco MPLS TE tunnel on both ends of the session
- C. Configure an access list on the interface to permit TCP and UDP traffic
- D. Configure a targeted neighbor session.

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 481

AN engineer is implementing a route map to support redistribution within BGP. The route map must be configured to permit all unmatched routes. Which action must the engineer perform to complete this task?

- A. Include a permit statement as the first entry
- B. Include at least one explicit deny statement
- C. Remove the implicit deny entry
- D. Include a permit statement as the last entry

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 482**

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?

```
RP/0/0/CPU0:R2#debug isis adjacencies
RP/0/0/CPU0:Apr 2 20:57:00.421 : isis[1010]: RECV P2P IIR (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 IIR (L1)
on GigabitEthernet0/0/0/0: Holdtime 30s, Length 41
```

- A. The peer router interface is configured as Level 1 only, and the R2 interface is configured as Level 2 only
- B. The R2 interface is configured as Level 1 only, and the Peer router interface is configured as Level 2 only
- C. The R2 interface is configured as point-to-point, and the peer router interface is configured as multipoint.
- D. The peer router interface is configured as point-as-point, and the R2 interface is configured as multipoint.

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 483**

What occurs when a high bandwidth multicast stream is sent over an MVPN using Cisco hardware?

- A. The traffic uses the default MDT to transmit the data only if it is a (S,G) multicast route entry
- B. A data MDT is created to if it is a (\*, G) multicast route entries
- C. A data and default MDT are created to flood the multicast stream out of all PIM-SM neighbors.
- D. A data MDT is created to allow for the best transmission through the core for (S, G) multicast route entries.

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 484**

AN engineer is implementing MPLS OAM to monitor traffic within the MPLS domain. Which action must the engineer perform to prevent from being forwarded beyond the service provider domain when the LSP is down?

- A. Disable IP redirects only on outbound interfaces
- B. Implement the destination address for the LSP echo request packet in the 127.x.y.z/8 network
- C. Disable IP redirects on all ingress interfaces
- D. Configure a private IP address as the destination address of the headend router of Cisco MPLS TE.

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 485**

Which network devices secure API platform?

- A. next-generation intrusion detection systems
- B. Layer 3 transit network devices
- C. content switches
- D. web application firewalls

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**



**QUESTION 486**

Which protocol is used to encrypt control plane traffic between SD-WAN controllers and SD-WAN endpoints?

- A. DTLS
- B. IPsec
- C. PGP
- D. HTTPS

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 487**

An engineer must configure the strongest password authentication to locally authenticate on a router. Which configuration must be used?

- A. `username netadmin secret 5 $1$b1JUSkZbBS1Pyh4OzwXyZ1kSZ2`
- B. `username netadmin secret $15b1JuSk404850110QzwXyZ1k SZ2`
- C. `line Console 0`  
`password $15b1Ju$`
- D. `username netadmin secret 9 $9$vFpMfBelbRVV8SseX/bDAxtuV`

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Scrypt is safer than MD5, so answer A is wrong and answer D is correct

```
R1(config)#username user secret ?
0 Specifies an UNENCRYPTED secret will follow
5 Specifies a MD5 HASHED secret will follow
8 Specifies a PBKDF2 HASHED secret will follow
9 Specifies a SCRYPT HASHED secret will follow
<0-9> Encryption types not explicitly specified
LINE The UNENCRYPTED (cleartext) user secret
LINE The UNENCRYPTED (cleartext) user secret
```

**QUESTION 488**

Which two items are found in YANG data models? (Choose two.)

- A. HTTP return codes
- B. rpc statements
- C. JSON schema
- D. container statements
- E. XML schema

**Correct Answer:** BD

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 489**

Which threat defence mechanism, when deployed at the network perimeter, protects against zero-day attacks?

- A. intrusion prevention
- B. stateful inspection
- C. sandbox
- D. SSL decryption

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 490**

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?

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
ip address 10.10.10.2 255.255.255.0
vrrp 115 ip 10.10.10.1
vrrp 115 authentication 406630697
```

- A. Router(config-if)#vrrp 116 priority 100
- B. Router(config-if)#standby 115 priority 100  
Router(config-if)#standby 115 prompt
- C. Router(config-if)#vrrp 116 track 1 decrement 10  
Router(config-if)#vrrp 115 preempt
- D. Router(config-if)#vrrp 115 track 1 decrement 100  
Router(config-if)#vrrp 115 preempt

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 491**

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

```
AP(config)# aaa group server radius rad_auth
AP(config-sg-radius)# server 10.0.0.3 auth-port 1645 acct-port 1646
AP(config)# aaa new-model
AP(config)# aaa authentication login eap_methods group rad_auth
AP(config)# radius-server host 10.0.0.3 auth-port 1645 acct-port 1646 key
labapl200
AP(config)# interface dot11radio 0
AP(config-if)# ssid labapl200
AP(config-if-ssid)# encryption mode wep mandatory
```

- A. AP(config-if-ssid)# authentication open wep wep\_methods
- B. AP(config-if-ssid)# authentication dynamic wep wep\_methods
- C. AP(config-if-ssid)# authentication dynamic open wep\_dynamic
- D. AP(config-if-ssid)# authentication open eap eap\_methods

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 492**

What is required for a virtual machine to run?

- A. a Type 1 hypervisor and a host operating system
- B. a hypervisor and physical server hardware
- C. only a Type 1 hypervisor
- D. only a Type 2 hypervisor

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 493

An engineer must configure AAA on a Cisco 9800 WLC for central web authentication Which two commands are needed to accomplish this task? (Choose two.)

- A. (Cisco Controller) > config wlan aaa-override disable <wlan-id>
- B. (Cisco Controller) > config radius acct add 10.10.10.12 1812 SECRET
- C. (Cisco Controller) > config wlan aaa-override enable <wlan-id>
- D. Device(config-locsvr-da-radius)# client 10.10.10.12 server-key O SECRET
- E. Device(config)# aaa server radius dynamic-author

**Correct Answer:** DE

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 494

What is required for intercontroller Layer 3 roaming?

- A. Mobility groups are established between wireless controllers.
- B. The management VLAN is present as a dynamic VLAN on the second WLC.
- C. WLCs use separate DHCP servers.
- D. WLCs have the same IP addresses configured on their interfaces.

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 495

Which technology uses network traffic telemetry, contextual information, and file reputation to provide insight into cyber threats?

- A. threat defense
- B. security services
- C. security intelligence
- D. segmentation

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 496

What is a benefit of Type 1 hypervisors?

- A. Administrators are able to load portable virtual machine packages in OVA or QCOW2 formats.
- B. Network engineers are able to create virtual networks of interconnect virtual machines in Layer 2 topologies.
- C. Operators are able to leverage orchestrators to manage workloads that run on multiple Type 1 hypervisors
- D. Storage engineers are able to leverage VMDK files to provide storage to virtual machine.

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 497**

What is a characteristic of Cisco DNA Northbound APIs?

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

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 498**

Refer to the exhibit. Which result does the python code achieve?

```
psswd = (base64.b64decode('SzFwM001RzchCg==').decode('utf-8')).strip('\n')
d = datetime.date.today()
date = str(10000*d.year + 100*d.month + d.day)
```

- A. The code encrypts a base64 decrypted password.
- B. The code converts time to the "year/month/day" time format.
- C. The code converts time to the yyymmdd representation.
- D. The code converts time to the Epoch LINUX time format.

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 499**

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer is troubleshooting an application running on Apple phones. The application is receiving incorrect QoS markings. The systems administrator confirmed that all configuration profiles are correct on the Apple devices. Which change on the WLC optimizes QoS for these devices?



- A. Enable Fastlane
- B. Set WMM to required
- C. Change the QoS level to Platinum

D. Configure AVC Profiles

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 500**

How can an engineer prevent basic replay attacks from people who try to brute force a system via REST API?

- A. Add a timestamp to the request in the API header.
- B. Use a password hash
- C. Add OAuth to the request in the API header.
- D. Use HTTPS

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 501**

Which protocol is used to encrypt control plane traffic between SD-WAN controllers and SD-WAN endpoints?

- A. DTLS
- B. IPsec
- C. PGP
- D. HTTPS

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Datagram Transport Layer Security es un protocolo que proporciona privacidad en las comunicaciones para protocolos de datagramas.

**QUESTION 502**

In a Cisco SD-Access solution, which protocol is used by an extended node to connect to a single edge node?

- A. VXLAN
- B. IS-IS
- C. 802.1Q
- D. CTS

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 503**

Refer to the exhibit. After the code is run on a Cisco IOS-XE router, the response code is 204. What is the result of the script?



```

headers = {
 'Accept': 'application/yang-data+json',
 'Content-Type': 'application/yang-data+json'
},
data = json.dumps({
 'Cisco-IOS-XE-native:GigabitEthernet': {
 'ip': {
 'address': {
 'primary': {
 'address': '10.10.10.1',
 'mask': '255.255.255.0'
 }
 }
 }
 }
}),
verify = False)

Print the HTTP response code
print('Response Code: ' + str(response.status_code))

```

- A. The configuration fails because another interface is already configured with IP address 10.10.10.1/24.
- B. The configuration fails because interface GigabitEthernet2 is missing on the target device.
- C. The configuration is successfully sent to the device in cleartext.
- D. Interface GigabitEthernet2 is configured with IP address 10.10.10.1/24

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 504

A network engineer is enabling HTTPS access to the core switch, which requires a certificate to be installed on the switch signed by the corporate certificate authority Which configuration commands are required to issue a certificate signing request from the core switch?

- A. Core-Switch(config)#crypto pki enroll Core-Switch  
Core-Switch(config)#ip http secure-trustpoint Core-Switch
- B. Core-Switch(config)#crypto pki trustpoint Core-Switch  
Core-Switch(ca-trustpoint)#enrollment terminal  
Core-Switch(config)#crypto pki enroll Core-Switch
- C. Core-Switch(config)#crypto pki trustpoint Core-Switch  
Core-Switch(ca-trustpoint)#enrollment terminal  
Core-Switch(config)#ip http secure-trustpoint Core-Switch
- D. Core-Switch(config)#ip http secure-trustpoint Core-Switch  
Core-Switch(config)#crypto pki enroll Core-Switch

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 505

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configures OSPF and wants to verify the configuration Which configuration is applied to this device?

```

Hello due in 00:00:07
Supports Link-local Signaling (LLS)
Cisco NSF helper support enabled
IETF NSF helper support enabled
Index 1/2/2, flood queue length 0
Next 0x0(0)/0x0(0)/0x0(0)
Last flood scan length is 0, maximum is 0
Last flood scan time is 1 msec, maximum is 1 msec
Neighbor Count is 0, Adjacent neighbor count is 0
Suppress hello for 0 neighbor(s)

```

- A. R1(config)#router ospf 1  
R1(config-router)#network 192.168.50.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
- B. R1(config)#router ospf 1  
R1(config-router)#network 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 area 0  
R1(config-router)#no passive-interface Gi0/1
- C. R1(config)#interface Gi0/1  
R1(config-if)#ip ospf enable  
R1(config-if)#ip ospf network broadcast  
R1(config-if)#no shutdown
- D. R1(config)#interface Gi0/1  
R1(config-if)#ip ospf 1 area 0  
R1(config-if)#no shutdown

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 506

Refer to the exhibit. An engineers reaching network 172.16.10.0/24 via the R1-R2-R4 path. Which configuration forces the traffic to take a path of R1-R3-R4?

```

200 300 i
*> 12.12.12.2 0
200 300 i

```

- A. R1(config)#route-map RM\_AS\_PATH\_PREPEND  
R1(config-route-map)#set as-path prepend 200 200  
R1(config-route-map)#exit  
R1(config)#router bgp 100  
R1(config-router)#neighbor 12.12.12.2 route-map RM\_AS\_PATH\_PREPEND in  
R1(config-router)#end  
R1#clear ip bgp 12.12.12.2 soft in
- B. R1(config)#router bgp 100  
R1(config-router)#neighbor 13.13.13.3 weight 1  
R1(config-router)#end
- C. R2(config)#route-map RM\_MED permit 10  
R2(config-route-map)#set metric 1  
R2(config-route-map)#exit  
R2(config)#router bgp 200  
R2(config-router)#neighbor 12.12.12.1 route-map RM\_MED out  
R2(config-router)#end  
R2#clear ip bgp 12.12.12.1 soft out
- D. R1(config)#route-map RM\_LOCAL\_PREF permit 10  
R1(config-route-map)#set local-preference 101  
R1(config-route-map)#exit  
R1(config)#router bgp 100  
R1(config-router)#neighbor 13.13.13.3 route-map RM\_LOCAL\_PREF in  
R1(config-router)#end  
R1#clear ip bgp 13.13.13.3 soft in

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

## Explanation

### Explanation/Reference:

#### QUESTION 507

Which two parameters are examples of a QoS traffic descriptor? (Choose two)

- A. MPLS EXP bits
- B. bandwidth
- C. DSCP
- D. ToS
- E. packet size

**Correct Answer:** CD

**Section:** (none)

### Explanation

#### Explanation/Reference:

QoS traffic descriptor (that is, the classification of the packet) is related to packet marking.

QoS Markings:

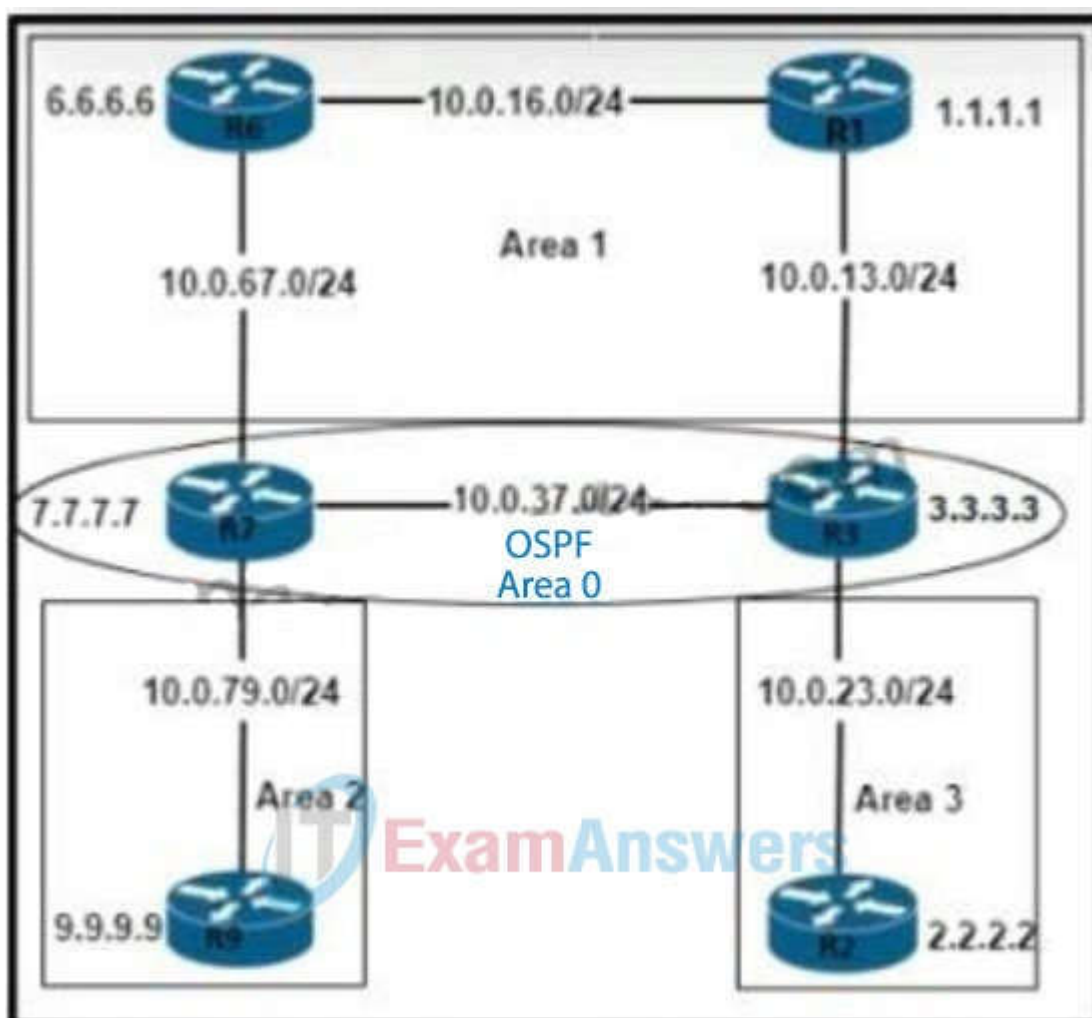
+ IP Precedence: The first three bits of the IP ToS field (8 traffic classes)

+ Differentiated Service Code Point (DSCP): The first six bits of the IP ToS are used to provide granular classification

Reference: [Here](#)

#### QUESTION 508

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must prevent the R6 loopback from getting into Area 2 and Area 3 from Area 0. Which action must the engineer take?



- A. Apply a filter list inbound on R2 and R9
- B. Apply a filter list outbound on R3 and R7
- C. Apply a filter list outbound on R7 only.
- D. Apply a filter list inbound on R3 and R7

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

## Explanation

### Explanation/Reference:

This question asks to prevent route advertised into Area 2 and Area 3 only. It does not ask to prevent route advertised into Area 0 so applying a filter list outbound on R3 and R7 would best fit the requirement.

### QUESTION 509

A network engineer configures a WLAN controller with increased security for web access. There is IP connectivity with the WLAN controller, but the engineer cannot start a management session from a web browser. Which action resolves the issued?

- A. Disable JavaScript on the web browser
- B. Disable Adobe Flash Player
- C. Use a browser that supports 128-bit or larger ciphers.
- D. Use a private or incognito session.

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

### Explanation

### Explanation/Reference:

### QUESTION 510

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer attempts to bundle interface Gi0/0 into the port channel, but it does not function as expected. Which action resolves the issue?

```
Switch1#show lacp internal
Flags: S - Device is requesting Slow LACPDUs
 F - Device is requesting Fast LACPDUs
 A - Device is in Active mode P - Device is in Passive mode

Channel group 1

Port Flags State LACP port Admin Oper Port Port
Port Flags State Priority Key Key Number State
Gi0/0 SP hot-sby 20 0x1 0x1 0x1 0x5
Gi0/1 SA bndl 15 0x1 0x1 0x2 0x3C
```

- A. Configure channel-group 1 mode active on interface Gi0/0.
- B. Configure no shutdown on interface Gi0/0
- C. Enable fast LACP PDUs on interface Gi0/0.
- D. Set LACP max-bundle to 2 on interface Port-channelM

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: (none)**

### Explanation

### Explanation/Reference:

If we only have 2 interfaces in Port-channel, then in the display you will see "hot-sby" only if the command (config-if)#lacp max-bundle is 1 is executed on Po1. If we then configure the respective port as "Active", it remains unbundled.

### QUESTION 511

A customer requests a design that includes GLBP as the FHRP The network architect discovers that the members of the GLBP group have different throughput capabilities. Which GLBP load balancing method supports this environment?

- A. host dependent
- B. least connection
- C. round robin
- D. weighted

**Correct Answer: D**

**Section: (none)**

### Explanation

### Explanation/Reference:

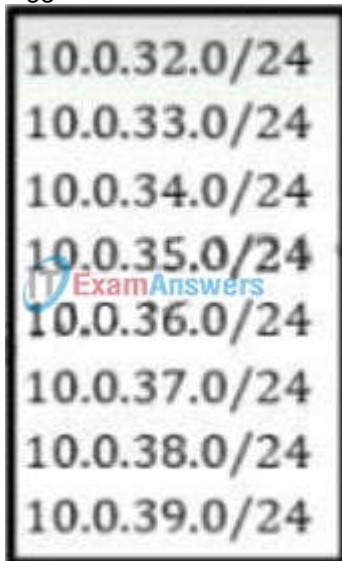
Weighted: Defines weights to each device in the GLBP group to define the ratio of load balancing between the devices. This allows for a larger weight to be assigned to bigger routers that can handle more traffic.

Host dependent: Uses the host MAC address to decide to which virtual forwarder MAC to redirect the packet. This method ensures that the host

uses the same virtual MAC address as long as the number of virtual forwarders does not change within the group.

#### QUESTION 512

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must permit traffic from these networks and block all other traffic. An informational log message should be triggered when traffic enters from these prefixes. Which access list must be used?



- A. access-list acl\_subnets permit ip 10.0.32.0 0 0.0.255 log
- B. access-list acl\_subn\*ls permit ip 10.0.32.0 0.0.7.255 log
- C. access-list acl\_subnets permit ip 10.0.32.0 0.0.7.255 access-list acl\_subnets deny ip any log
- D. access-list acl\_subnets permit ip 10.0.32.0 255.255.248.0 log

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 513

A network monitoring system uses SNMP polling to record the statistics of router interfaces. The SNMP queries work as expected until an engineer installs a new interface and reloads the router. After this action, all SNMP queries for the router fail. What is the cause of this issue?

- A. The SNMP community is configured incorrectly.
- B. The SNMP interface index changed after reboot.
- C. The SNMP server traps are disabled for the interface index.
- D. The SNMP server traps are disabled for the link state.

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

In order to tell IOS to keep ifindex value unchanged even after reboot, use the "snmp-server ifindex persist" command.

#### QUESTION 514

By default, which virtual MAC address does HSRP group 16 use?

- A. c0:41:43:64:13:10
- B. 00:00:0c:07:ac:10
- C. 00:05:5c:07:0c:16
- D. 05:00:0c:07:ac:16

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 515

How are map-register messages sent in a LISP deployment?

- A. egress tunnel routers to map resolvers to determine the appropriate egress tunnel router



- B. ingress tunnel routers to map servers to determine the appropriate egress tunnel router
- C. egress tunnel routers to map servers to determine the appropriate egress tunnel router
- D. ingress tunnel routers to map resolvers to determine the appropriate egress tunnel router

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 516**

In a Cisco StackWise Virtual environment, which planes are virtually combined in the common logical switch?

- A. management and data
- B. control and management
- C. control, and forwarding
- D. control and data

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 517**

Refer to the exhibit. R2 is the neighboring router of R1. R2 receives an advertisement for network 192.168.10.50/32. Which configuration should be applied for the subnet to be advertised with the original /24 netmask?

```
R1#show run | b router ospf
router ospf 1
network 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255 area 0

R1#show run | b interface loopback0
interface loopback0
ip address 192.168.10.50 255.255.255.0
```

- A. R1(config)# router ospf 1  
R1(config-router)# network 192.168.10.0 255.255.255.0 area 0
- B. R1(config)#interface loopback0  
R1(config-if)# ip ospf 1 area 0
- C. R1(config)# interface loopback0  
R1(config-if)# ip ospf network point-to-point
- D. R1(config)# interface loopback0  
R1(config-if)# ip ospf network non-broadcast

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

The OSPF network type loopback is enabled by default for loopback interfaces and can be used only on loopback interfaces. The OSPF loopback network type states that the IP address is always advertised with a /32 prefix length, even if the IP address configured on the loopback interface does not have a /32 prefix length. It is possible to demonstrate this behavior by reusing Figure 8-11 and advertising a Loopback 0 interface. Example 8-21 provides the updated configuration. Notice that the network type for R2's loopback interface is set to the OSPF point-to-point network type.

**QUESTION 518**

A customer wants to use a single SSID to authenticate IoT devices using different passwords. Which Layer 2 security type must be configured in conjunction with Cisco ISE to achieve this requirement?

- A. Fast Transition
- B. Central Web Authentication
- C. Cisco Centralized Key Management
- D. Identity PSK

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Identity PSKs are unique pre-shared keys created for individuals or groups of users on the same SSID.

Reference: [https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/technotes/8-5/b\\_Identity\\_PSK\\_Feature\\_Deployment\\_Guide.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/wireless/controller/technotes/8-5/b_Identity_PSK_Feature_Deployment_Guide.html)

**QUESTION 519**

What does a northbound API accomplish?

- A. programmatic control of abstracted network resources through a centralized controller
- B. access to controlled network resources from a centralized node
- C. communication between SDN controllers and physical switches
- D. controlled access to switches from automated security applications

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 520**

.....commands or command set must be used? (Choose two.)

- A)  
show quality-of-service-profile
- B)  
show ip interface brief
- C)  
access-list 150 permit udp 10.0.1.4 0.0.0.0 host 10.0.1.2 eq snmp  
  
class-map match-all CoPP-management  
  match access-group 150  
  
policy-map CoPP-policy  
  class CoPP-management  
    police 8000 conform-action transmit exceed-action transmit  
    violate-action transmit  
  
control-plane  
  Service-policy input CoPP-policy
- D)  
show policy-map control-plane
- E)  
access-list 150 permit udp 10.0.1.4 0.0.0.0 host 10.0.1.2 eq snmp  
access-list 150 permit udp 10.0.1.4 0.0.0.0 eq snmp host 10.0.1.2  
  
class-map match-all CoPP-management  
  match access-group 150  
  
policy-map CoPP-policy  
  class CoPP-management  
    police 8000 conform-action transmit exceed-action transmit  
    violate-action drop  
  
control-plane  
  Service-policy input CoPP-policy

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

**Correct Answer:** CD  
**Section:** (none)  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 521**

What is a characteristic of Cisco StackWise technology?

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

**Correct Answer:** A  
**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 522**

Refer to the exhibit. The network administrator must be able to perform configuration changes when all the RADIUS servers are unreachable. Which configuration allows all commands to be authorized if the user has successfully authenticated?

```
enable secret cisco

username cisco privilege 15 secret cisco

aaa new-model
aaa authentication login default group radius local
aaa authorization network default group radius
```

- A. aaa authorization exec default group radius none
- B. aaa authentication login default group radius local none
- C. aaa authorization exec default group radius if-authenticated
- D. aaa authorization exec default group radius

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

The keyword "if-authenticated" says that if we are authenticated we will immediately be dropped into exec (enable) mode.

**QUESTION 523**

Refer to the exhibit. After configuring HSRP an engineer enters the show standby command. Which two facts are derived from the output? (Choose two.)

```
R2#show standby
FastEthernet1/0 - Group 40
 State is Standby
 4 state changes, last state change 00:01:51
 Virtual IP address is 10.10.1.1
 Active virtual MAC address is 0000.0c07.ac28 (MAC Not In Use)
 Local virtual MAC address is 0000.0c07.ac28 (v1 default)
 Hello time 3 sec, hold time 10 sec
 Next hello sent in 1.856 secs
 Preemption disabled
 Active router is 10.10.1.3, priority 85 (expires in 8.672 sec)
 Standby router is local
 Priority 90 (configured 90)
 Track interface FastEthernet0/0 state Up decrement 10
 Group name is "hsrp-Fa1/0-40" (default)
```

- A. The router with IP 10.10.1.3 is active because it has a higher IP address
- B. If Fa0/0 is shut down, the HSRP priority on R2 becomes 80
- C. R2 Fa1/0 regains the primary role when the link comes back up
- D. R2 becomes the active router after the hold time expires.
- E. R2 is using the default HSRP hello and hold timers.

**Correct Answer: BE**

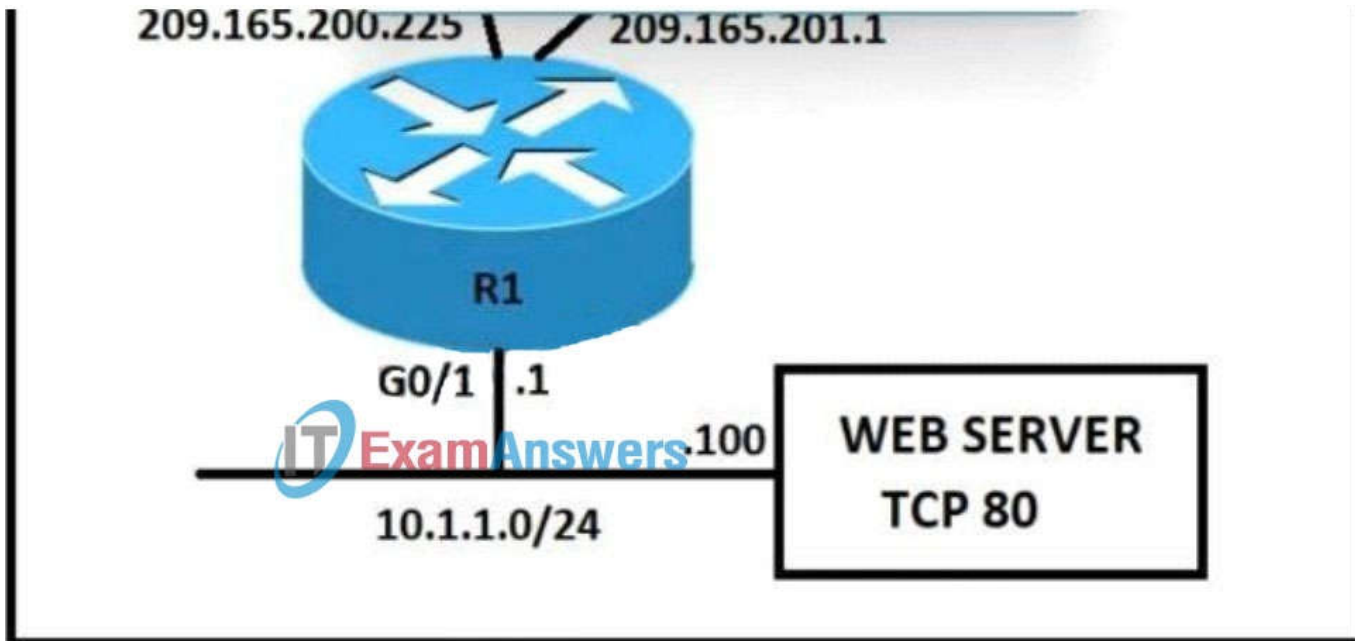
**Section: (none)**

## Explanation

## Explanation/Reference:

### QUESTION 524

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must configure static NAT on R1 to allow users HTTP access to the web server on TCP port 80. The web server must be reachable through ISP 1 and ISP 2. Which command set should be applied to R1 to fulfill these requirements?



- A. `ip nat inside source static tcp 10.1.1.100 80 209.165.200.225 80 extendable`  
`ip nat inside source static tcp 10.1.1.100 80 209.165.201.1 80 extendable`
- B. `ip nat inside source static tcp 10.1.1.100 80 209.165.200.225 80`  
`ip nat inside source static tcp 10.1.1.100 80 209.165.201.1 80`
- C. `ip nat inside source static tcp 10.1.1.100 80 209.165.200.225 80`  
`ip nat inside source static tcp 10.1.1.100 8080 209.165.201.1 8080`
- D. `ip nat inside source static tcp 10.1.1.100 80 209.165.200.225 80 no-alias`  
`ip nat inside source static tcp 10.1.1.100 80 209.165.201.1 80 no-alias`

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

## Explanation

### Explanation/Reference:

First let's check the command "ip nat inside source static tcp 10.1.1.100 80 209.165.200.225 80 extendable".

First we will not mention about the effect of the "extendable" keyword. So the purpose of the command "ip nat inside source static tcp 10.1.1.100 80 209.165.200.225 80" is to translate packets on the inside interface (Gi0/1 interface in this case) with a source IP address of 10.1.1.100 and port 80 to the IP address 209.165.200.225 with port 80. This also implies that any packet received on the outside interface with a destination address of 209.165.200.225:80 has the destination translated to 10.1.1.100:80.

Now we will talk about the keyword "extendable".

Usually, the "extendable" keyword should be added if the same Inside Local is mapped to different Inside Global Addresses (the IP address of an inside host as it appears to the outside network). An example of this case is when you have two connections to the Internet on two ISPs for redundancy. So you will need to map two Inside Global IP addresses into one inside local IP address.

### QUESTION 525

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

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

## Explanation

### Explanation/Reference:

### QUESTION 526

Why would an engineer use YANG?



- A. to transport data between a controller and a network device
- B. to access data using SNMP
- C. to model data for NETCONF
- D. to translate JSON into an equivalent XML syntax

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 527**

Which method is used by an AP to join HA controllers and is configured in NVRAM?

- A. stored WLC information
- B. DNS
- C. IP Helper Addresses
- D. Primary/Secondary/Tertiary/Backup

**Correct Answer:** A

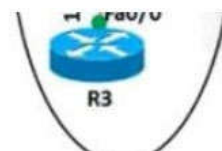
**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 528**

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configures the BGP adjacency between R1 and R2, however, it fails to establish. Which action resolves the issue?



```

Router R1
router bgp 5500
no synchronization
bgp router-id 10.10.10.10
bgp log-neighbor-changes
network 192.168.100.0
redistribute connected
neighbor 172.16.10.2 remote-as 5500
neighbor 172.16.10.2 soft-reconfiguration inbound
neighbor 192.168.100.11 remote-as 5500
no auto-summary
!
address-family vpnv4
neighbor 172.16.10.2 activate
neighbor 172.16.10.2 send-community both
exit-address-family

Router R2
router bgp 6500
no synchronization
bgp router-id 20.20.20.20
bgp log-neighbor-changes
neighbor 172.16.10.1 remote-as 5500
no auto-summary
!
!
address-family vpnv4
neighbor 172.16.10.1 activate
neighbor 172.16.10.1 send-community both
exit-address-family
address-family ipv4 vrf WAN
redistribute connected
redistribute static
neighbor 172.16.10.1 remote-as 5500
neighbor 172.16.10.1 activate
no synchronization
exit-address-family

```

- A. Change the network statement on R1 to 172.16.10.0
- B. Change the remote-as number for 192.168.100.11.
- C. Enable synchronization on R1 and R2
- D. Change the remote-as number on R1 to 6500.

**Correct Answer:** D

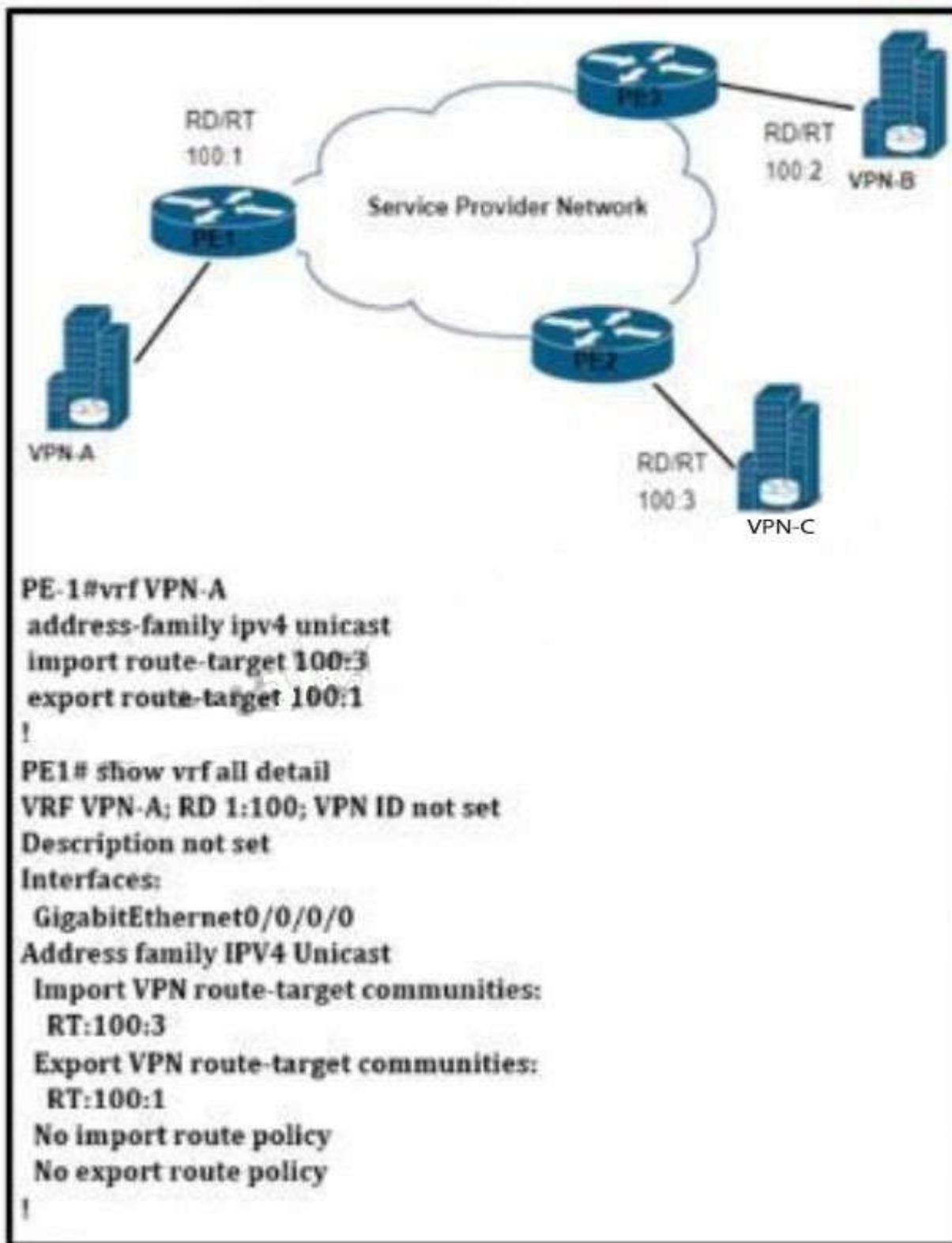
**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 529**

Refer to the exhibit. VPN-A sends point-to-point traffic to VPN-B and receives traffic only from VPN-C. VPN-B sends point-to-point traffic to VPN-C and receives traffic only from VPN-A. Which configuration is applied?



- A. PE-2  
vrf VPN-B address-family ipv4 unicast  
import route-target 100:1  
export route-target 100:2
- B. PE-3  
vrf VPN-B address-family ipv4 unicast  
import route-target 100:1  
export route-target 100:2

**Correct Answer:** B  
**Section:** (none)  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 530**

A vulnerability assessment highlighted that remote access to the switches is permitted using unsecure and unencrypted protocols Which configuration must be applied to allow only secure and reliable remote access for device administration?

- A. line vty 0 15  
login local  
transport input none
- B. line vty 0 15  
login local  
transport input telnet ssh
- C. line vty 0 15  
login local  
transport input ssh
- D. line vty 0 15  
login local  
transport input all

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 531**

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. RF
- B. Policy
- C. WLAN
- D. Flex

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 532**

What is one primary REST security design principle?

- A. fail-safe defaults
- B. password hash
- C. adding a timestamp in requests
- D. OAuth

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 533**

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

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

**Correct Answer:** AB

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### **QUESTION 534**

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer is enabling logging to a local buffer, to the terminal and to a syslog server for all debugging level logs filtered by facility code 7. Which command is needed to complete this configuration snippet?

```
logging buffered discriminator Disc1
logging monitor discriminator Disc1
logging host 10.1.55.237 discriminator Disc1
```

- A. logging buffered debugging
- B. logging discriminator Disc1 severity includes 7
- C. logging buffered discriminator Disc1 debugging
- D. logging discriminator Disc1 severity includes 7 facility includes fac7

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 535

Refer to the exhibit. Which command set changes the neighbor state from Idle (Admin) to Active?

```
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)
```

- 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

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 536

An engineer must enable a login authentication method that allows a user to log in by using local authentication if all other defined authentication methods fail. Which configuration should be applied?

- A. aaa authentication login CONSOLE group radius local-case enable aaa
- B. authentication login CONSOLE group radius local enable none
- C. aaa authentication login CONSOLE group radius local enable
- D. aaa authentication login CONSOLE group tacacs+ local enable

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 537

When is the Design workflow used in Cisco DNA Center?

- A. in a greenfield deployment, with no existing infrastructure
- B. in a greenfield or brownfield deployment, to wipe out existing data
- C. in a brownfield deployment, to modify configuration of existing devices in the network

D. in a brownfield deployment, to provision and onboard new network devices

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

The Design area is where you create the structure and framework of your network, including the physical topology, network settings, and device type profiles that you can apply to devices throughout your network. Use the Design workflow if you do not already have an existing infrastructure. If you have an existing infrastructure, use the Discovery feature.

Reference: [Here \(from cisco\)](#)

**QUESTION 538**

Refer to the exhibit. How does the router handle traffic after the CoPP policy is configured on the router?

```
0 packets, 0 bytes
5 minute offered rate 0000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
Match: access-group name SNMP
police:
 cir 8000 bps, bc 1500 bytes
 conformed 0 packets, 0 bytes; actions:
 transmit
 exceeded 0 packets, 0 bytes; actions:
 drop
 conformed 0000 bps, exceeded 0000 bps

Class-map: class-default (match-any)
 13858 packets, 1378745 bytes
 5 minute offered rate 0000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
 Match: any
```

- A. Traffic coming to R1 that does not match access list SNMP is dropped.
- B. Traffic coming to R1 that matches access list SNMP is policed.
- C. Traffic passing through R1 that matches access list SNMP is policed.
- D. Traffic generated by R1 that matches access list SNMP is policed.

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 539**

An administrator must enable Telnet access to Router X using the router username and password database for authentication. Which configuration should be applied?

- A. RouterX(config)# line aux 0  
RouterX(config line)# password cisco  
RouterX(config-line)# login
- B. RouterX(config)# aaa new-model  
RouterX(config)# aaa authentication login auth-list local
- C. RouterX(config)# line vty 0 4  
RouterX(config-line)# login local  
RouterX(config-line)# end
- D. RouterX(config)# line vty 0 4



```
RouterX(config-line)# login
RouterX(config-line)# end
```

**Correct Answer: C**  
**Section: (none)**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 540

When firewall capabilities are considered, which feature is found only in Cisco next-generation firewalls?

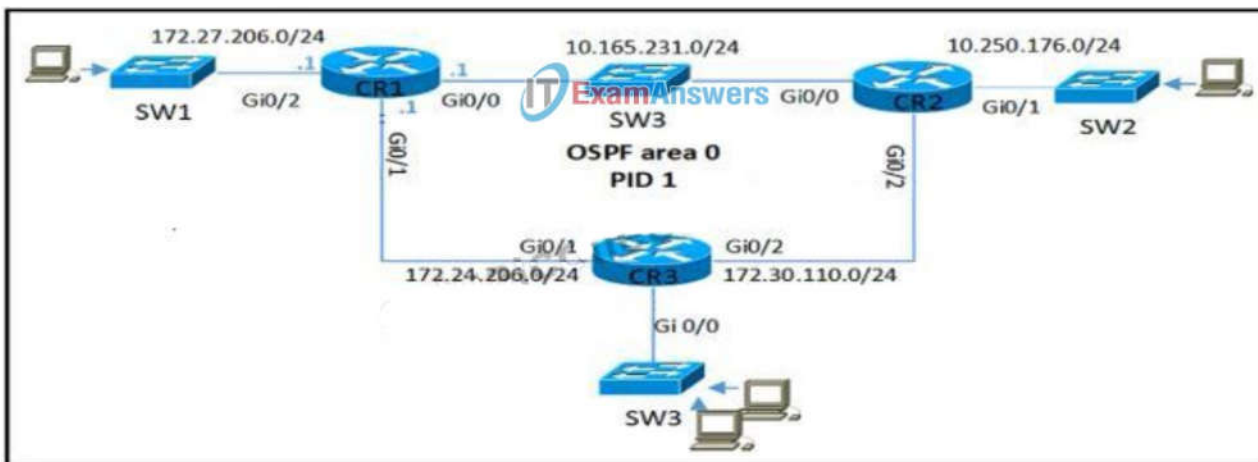
- A. malware protection
- B. stateful inspection
- C. traffic filtering
- D. active/standby high availability

**Correct Answer: A**  
**Section: (none)**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 541

Refer to the exhibit. CR2 and CR3 are configured with OSPF. Which configuration, when applied to CR1, allows CR1 to exchange OSPF information with CR2 and CR3 but not with other network devices or on new interfaces that are added to CR1?



- A. router ospf 1  
network 0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255 area 0  
passive-interface GigabitEthernet0/2
- B. router ospf 1  
network 10.165.231.0 0.0.0.255 area 0  
network 172.27.206.0 0.0.0.255 area 0  
network 172.24.206.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
- C. interface Gi0/2  
ip ospf 1 area 0  
  
router ospf 1  
passive-interface GigabitEthernet0/2
- D. router ospf 1  
network 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 0  
network 172.16.0.0 0.15.255.255 area 0  
passive-interface GigabitEthernet0/2

**Correct Answer: B**  
**Section: (none)**  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 542

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

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

**Correct Answer:** AB

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 543**

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must create a configuration that prevents R3 from receiving the LSA about 172.16.1.4/32. Which configuration set achieves this goal?

- A. On R3
 

```
ip access-list standard R4_L0
deny host 172.16.1.4 permit any

router ospf 200
distribute-list R4_L0 in
```
- B. On R3
 

```
ip prefix-list INTO-AREA1 seq 5 deny 172.16.1.4/32
ip prefix-list INTO-AREA1 seq 10 permit 0.0.0.0/0 le 32

router ospf 200
area 1 filter-list prefix INTO-AREA 1 in
```
- C. On R1
 

```
ip prefix-list INTO-AREA1 seq 5 deny 172.16.1.4/32
ip prefix-list INTO-AREA 1 seq 10 permit 0.0.0.0/0 le 32

router ospf 200
area 1 filter-list prefix IN TO-AREA1 in
```
- D. On R1
 

```
ip prefix-list INTO-AREA1 seq 5 deny 172.16.1.4/32
ip prefix-list INTO-AREA1 seq 10 permit 0.0.0.0/0 le 32

router ospf 200
area 1 filter-list prefix INTO-AREA1 out
```

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 544**

What are two benefits of implementing a Cisco SD-WAN architecture? (Choose two)

- A. It provides resilient and effective traffic flow using MPLS.
- B. It improves endpoint protection by integrating embedded and cloud security features.
- C. It allows configuration of application-aware policies with real time enforcement.
- D. It simplifies endpoint provisioning through standalone router management
- E. It enforces a single, scalable, hub-and-spoke topology.

**Correct Answer:** CD

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 545**

Refer to the exhibit. The trunk does not work over the back-to-back link between Switch1 interface Gig1/0/20 and Switch2 interface Gig1/0/20. Which configuration fixes the problem?

```

Switch1# show interfaces trunk
I Output omitted for brevity
Port Mode Encapsulation Status Native
Gi1/0/20 auto 802.1q trunking 10

Port Vlans allowed on trunk
Gi1/0/20 1-4094

```

```

Switch2# show interfaces trunk
I Output omitted for brevity
Port Mode Encapsulation Status Native
Gi1/0/20 auto 802.1q trunking 10

Port Vlans allowed on trunk
Gi1/0/20 1-4094

```

- A. Switch 1(config)#interface gig1/0/20  
Switch 1(config-if)#switchport mode dynamic auto
- B. Switch(config)#interface gig1/0/20  
Switch(config-if)#switchport mode dynamic desirable
- C. Switch 1(config)#interface gig1/0/20  
Switch1(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 1  
Switch2(config)#interface gig1/0/20  
Switch2(config-if)#switchport trunk native vlan 1
- D. Switch(config)#interface gig1/0/20  
Switch2(config-if)#switchport mode dynamic auto

**Correct Answer:** B  
**Section:** (none)  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 546**

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must configure HSRP for VLAN 1000 on SW2. The secondary switch must immediately take over the role of active router if the interlink with the primary switch fails. Which command set completes this task?

```

SW2(config)#track 1000 interface gigabitEthernet0/0 line-protocol
SW2(config-track)#exit
SW2(config)#interface vlan 1000
SW2(config-if)#ip address 10.23.87.3 255.255.255.0

```

- A. SW2(config-if)# standby version 2  
SW2(config-if)# standby 1000 ip 10.23.87.1  
SW2(config-if)# standby 1000 priority 95  
SW2(config-if)# standby 1000 preelept  
SW2(config-if)# standby 1000 track gigabitethernet0/0
- B. SW2(config-if)# standby 1000 ip 10.23.87.1  
SW2(config-if)# standby 1000 priority 95  
SW2(config-if)# standby 1000 preempt  
SW2(config-if)# standby 1000 track 1000
- C. SW2(config-if)# standby version 2  
SW2(config-if)# standby 1000 ip 10.23.87.1  
SW2(config-if)# standby 1000 priority 95  
SW2(config-if)# standby 1000 preempt  
SW2(config-if)# standby 1000 track 1000

```
D. SW2(config-if)# standby version 2
SW2(config-if)# standby 1000 ip 10.23.87.1
SW2(config-if)# standby 1000 priority 95
SW2(config-if)# standby 1000 track 1000
```

**Correct Answer:** C

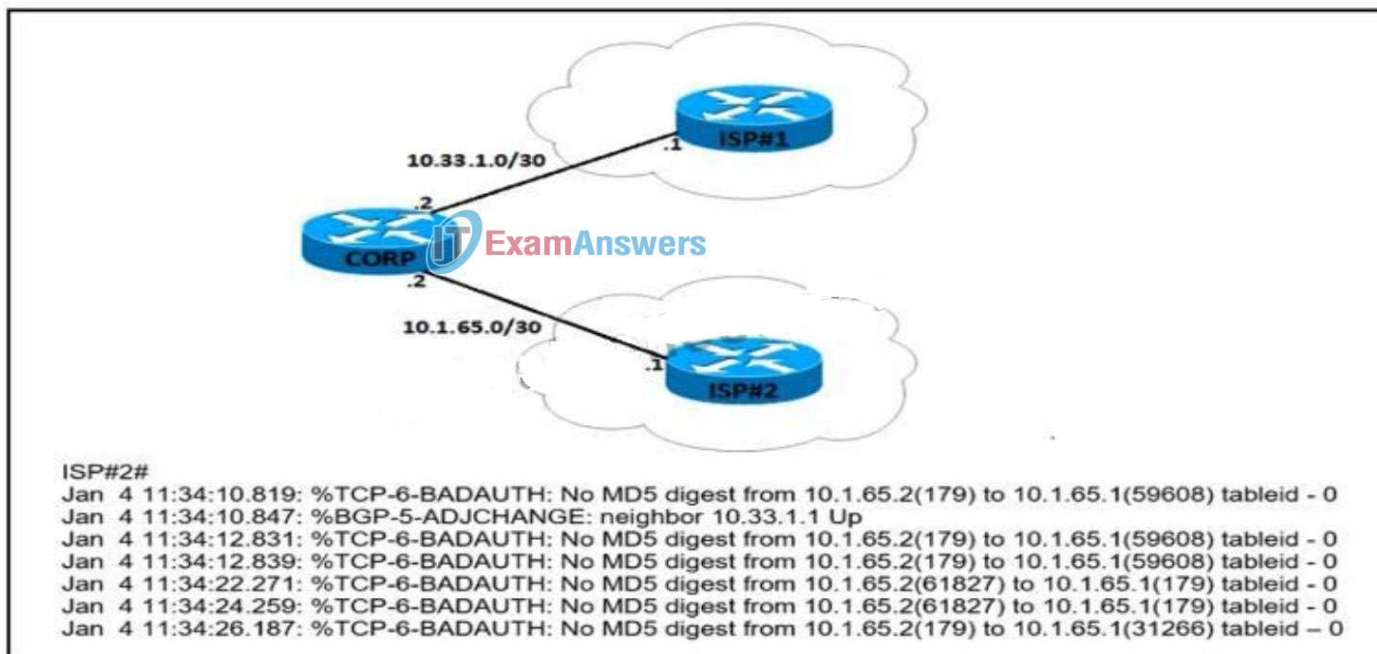
**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 547**

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer attempts to establish BGP peering between router CORP and two ISP routers. What is the root cause for the failure between CORP and ISP#2?



- A. Router ISP#2 is configured to use SHA-1 authentication.
- B. There is a password mismatch between router CORP and router ISP#2.
- C. Router CORP is configured with an extended access control list.
- D. MD5 authorization is configured incorrectly on router ISP#2.

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 548**

Based on the router's API output in JSON format below, which Python code will display the value of the "hostname" key?

```
{
 "response": [{
 "family": "Switches",
 "macAddress": "00:41:43:64:13:00",
 "hostname": "SwitchIDF14",
 "upTime": "352 days, 6:17:26:10",
 "lastUpdated": "2020-07-12 21:15:29"
 }]
}
```

- A. `json_data = json.loads(response.text)`  
`print(json_data[response][0][hostname])`
- B. `json_data = response.json()`  
`print(json_data['response'][0]['hostname'])`

- C. `json_data = response.json()`  
`print(json_data['response']['family']['hostname'])`
- D. `json_data = json.loads(response.text)`  
`print(json_data['response']['family']['hostname'])`

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 549

What is the difference in dBm when an AP power increases from 25 mW to 100mW?

- A. 75dBm
- B. 150dBm
- C. 6dBm
- D. 125dBm

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 550

Which free application make REST call against DNA center?

- A. Postman
- B. Ansible
- C. Chef
- D. Puppet

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 551

Which marking field is used only as an internal marking within a router?

- A. QoS Group
- B. Discard Eligibility
- C. IP Precedence
- D. MPLS Experimental

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 552

Refer to the exhibit. Which command set enables router R2 to be configured via NETCONF? Administrator with PC LAN with a RADIUS Server, two PCs 10.0.1.0/24, R2 a link to the Internet cloud.

- A. `R2(config)#username Netconf privilege 15 password example_password`  
`R2(config)#netconf-yang`  
`R2(config)# netconf-yang feature candidate-datastore`
- B. `R2(config)#snmp-server manager`  
`R2(config)#snmp-server community ENCOR ro`
- C. `R2(config)#snmp-server manager`  
`R2(config)#snmp-server community ENCOR rw`
- D. `R2(config)#netconf`  
`R2(config)#ip http secure server`



**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 553**

Which two actions are recommended as security best practice to protect REST API (Choose two)

- A. Use TACACACS+ authentication
- B. Enable dual authentication of the session
- C. Enable out-of band authentication
- D. Use SSL for encryption
- E. Use a password hash

**Correct Answer:** DE

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 554**

What are the two protocols redistributed into OMP?

- A. OSPF
- B. RIP
- C. LDP
- D. RSVP
- E. EIGRP

**Correct Answer:** AE

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 555**

An organization wants to use the cisco SD-WAN regionalized service-chaining feature to optimize cost and user experience with application in the network, which allows branch routers to analyze and steer traffic toward the required network function. Which feature meets this requirement?

- A. Cloud Services Platform
- B. VNF Service Chaining
- C. Cloud onRamp for Colocation
- D. Cloud onRamp for IaaS

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 556**

Which component does Cisco Threat Defense use to measure bandwidth, application performance, and utilization?

- A. NetFlow
- B. Cisco Umbrella
- C. TrustSec
- D. Advanced Malware Protection for Endpoints

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

NetFlow was initially created to measure network traffic characteristics such as bandwidth, application performance, and utilization.

Reference: [https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/en/us/td/docs/security/network\\_security/ctd/ctd2-0/design\\_guides/ctd\\_2-0\\_cvd\\_guide\\_jul15.pdf](https://www.cisco.com/c/dam/en/us/td/docs/security/network_security/ctd/ctd2-0/design_guides/ctd_2-0_cvd_guide_jul15.pdf)

#### QUESTION 557

A customer has two Cisco WLCs that manage separate APs throughout a building. Each WLC advertises the same SSID but terminates on different interfaces. Users report that they drop their connections and change IP addresses when roaming. Which action resolves this issue?

- A. Configure high availability
- B. Enable test roaming
- C. Enable client load balancing.
- D. Configure mobility groups

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 558

Refer to the exhibit. What is displayed when the code is run?

```
def main():
 print("The answer is " + str(magic(5)))
```

```
def magic(num):
 try:
 answer = num + 2 * 10
 except:
 answer = 100
 return answer
```

```
main()
```

- A. The answer is 25
- B. The answer is 70
- C. The answer is 5
- D. The answer is 100

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

The "magic" function receives a number, which is 5 from main() in this question. This function returns a result of  $5 + 2 * 10 = 25$  and the str() function converts it into a string ("25") before printing to the terminal.

```
1 def main():
2 print("The answer is " + str(magic(5)))
3
4 def magic(num):
5 try:
6 answer = num + 2 * 10
7 except:
8 answer = 100
9 return answer
10
11 main()
12
```

Python - teststring.py:12 ✓

The answer is 25  
[Finished in 0.151s]

**QUESTION 559**

A script contains the statement "while loop != 999:". Which value terminates the loop?

- A. A value less than or equal to 999
- B. A value greater than or equal to 999
- C. A value not equal to 999
- D. A value equal to 999

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 560**

Which CISCO SD-WAN component authenticates the routers and the vSmart controllers?

- A. vAnalytics
- B. vBond orchestrator
- C. vEdge
- D. vManage NMS

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 561**

When voice services are deployed over a wireless environment, which service must be disabled to ensure the quality of calls?

- A. Aggressive load balancing
- B. Dynamic transmit power control
- C. Priority queuing
- D. Fastlane

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

To have a successful voice deployment with 792x phones, not only do you need a professional site survey, you also need to make sure that the controller and the switched network are properly configured for voice.

The controller has several settings for a proper voice configuration:

...

Aggressive Load Balancing should be disabled.

...

Reference: <http://what-when-how.com/deploying-and-troubleshooting-cisco-wireless-lan-controllers/configuration-cisco-wireless-lan-controllers/>

#### **QUESTION 562**

What is a characteristic of an AP operating in FlexConnect Mode?

- A. All traffic traverses the WLC to ensure policy enforcement on client traffic
- B. Forwarding continues when the AP loses connectivity to the WLC
- C. APs connect in a mesh topology and elect a root AP
- D. FlexConnect enables an AP to connect to multiple WLCs

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

#### **Explanation/Reference:**

The AP can locally switch traffic between a VLAN and SSID when the CAPWAP tunnel to the WLC is down.

Reference: <https://networklessons.com/cisco/ccna-200-301/cisco-wireless-ap-modes>

#### **QUESTION 563**

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must configure an ERSPAN tunnel that mirrors traffic from Linux1 on Switch1 to Linux2 on Switch2. Which command must be added to the source configuration to enable the ERSPAN tunnel?



Switch1#show ip int br

| Interface        | IP-Address   | OK? | Method | Status                | Protocol |
|------------------|--------------|-----|--------|-----------------------|----------|
| GigabitEthernet1 | 192.168.1.1  | YES | manual | up                    | up       |
| GigabitEthernet2 | 172.16.40.10 | YES | manual | administratively down | down     |
| Loopback0        | 172.16.10.10 | YES | manual | up                    | up       |

Switch2#show ip int br

| Interface        | IP-Address   | OK? | Method | Status | Protocol |
|------------------|--------------|-----|--------|--------|----------|
| GigabitEthernet1 | 192.168.1.2  | YES | manual | up     | up       |
| GigabitEthernet2 | 172.16.20.10 | YES | manual | up     | up       |
| Loopback0        | 10.10.10.10  | YES | manual | up     | up       |

```
Switch1(config)#monitor session 1 type erspan-source
Switch1(config-mon-erspan-src)#source interface gigabitethernet1
Switch1(config-mon-erspan-src)#destination
Switch1(config-mon-erspan-src-dst)#_____
Switch1(config-mon-erspan-src-dst)# origin ip address 172.16.10.10
```

```
Switch2(config)#monitor session 1 type erspan-destination
Switch2(config-mon-erspan-src)#destination interface gigabitethernet2
Switch2(config-mon-erspan-src)#source
Switch2(config-mon-erspan-src-dst)#erspan-id 110
Switch2(config-mon-erspan-src-dst)# ip address 10.10.10.10
Switch2(config-mon-erspan-src-dst)#
```

- A. (config-mon-erspan-src-dst)#no shut
- B. (config-mon-erspan-src-dst)#monitor session 1 activate
- C. (config-mon-erspan-src-dst)#traffic bidirectional
- D. (config-mon-erspan-src-dst)#ip address 10.10.10.10

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

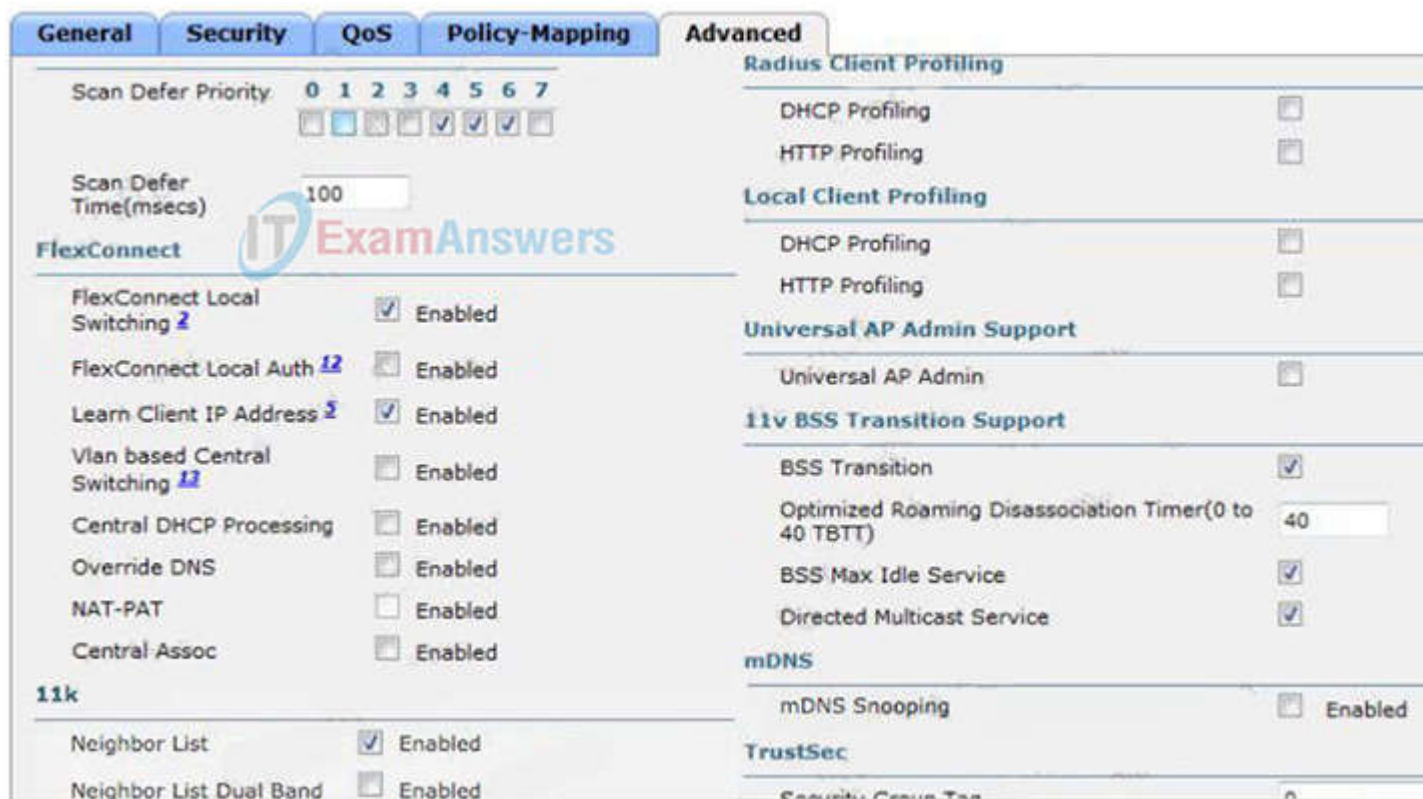
**Explanation/Reference:**

IP address in destination session and IP address in source session should match. If they don't- that is causing the drops.  
Reference: <https://community.cisco.com/t5/networking-documents/understanding-span-rspan-and-erspan/ta-p/3144951>

**QUESTION 564**

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer configured the Bonjour Gateway on a Cisco WLC to support Apple Airplay. Users cannot see Apple TV while on the WLAN. Which action resolves this issue?





- A. Disable Neighbor List Dual Band
- B. Enable mDNS Snooping
- C. Disable Directed Multicast
- D. Enable FlexConnect Local Switching

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

To allow Bonjour to traverse the wireless network there will need to be some features enabled:

- + mDNS
- + Broadcast forwarding
- + Multicast
- + IGMP snooping

Reference: <https://packet6.com/configuring-bonjour-cisco-wlc/>

**QUESTION 565**

Refer to the exhibit. What is the value of the variable list after the code is run?

```
list = [1, 2, 3, 4]
list[3] = 10
print(list)
```

- A. [1, 10, 10, 10]
- B. [1, 2, 10]
- C. [1, 2, 10, 4]
- D. [1, 2, 3, 10]

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

The first element of an array is at index 0 so list[3] gets the fourth element of the array.

**QUESTION 566**

Which IPv4 packet field carries the QoS IP classification marking?

- A. ID
- B. TTL
- C. FCS
- D. ToS

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 567**

Refer to the exhibit. A network engineer must log in to the router via the console, but the RADIUS servers are not reachable. Which credentials allow console access?

```
Router# show running-config
! lines omitted for brevity
username cisco password 0 cisco

aaa authentication login group1 group radius line
aaa authentication login group2 group radius local
aaa authentication login group3 group radius none

line con 0
password 0 cisco123
login authentication group1
line aux 0
login authentication group3
line vty 0 4
password 0 test123
login authentication group2
```

- A. the username "cisco" and the password "cisco123"
- B. no username and only the password "test123"
- C. no username and only the password "cisco123"
- D. the username "cisco" and the password "cisco"

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

We tested with GNS3 and the router only requires password "cisco123" configured under line console to authenticate. So we can deduce the "password" command under line interface is preferred over "login authentication" command.

**QUESTION 568**

A customer transitions a wired environment to a Cisco SD-Access solution. The customer does not want to integrate the wireless network with the fabric. Which wireless deployment approach enables the two systems to coexist and meets the customer requirement?

- A. Deploy a separate network for the wireless environment.
- B. Implement a Cisco DNA Center to manage the two networks.
- C. Deploy the wireless network over the top of the fabric.
- D. Deploy the APs in autonomous mode.

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 569**

Which two solutions are used for backing up a Cisco DNA Center Assurance database? (Choose two)

- A. NFS share
- B. local server

- C. non-linux server
- D. remote server
- E. bare metal server

**Correct Answer:** AD

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

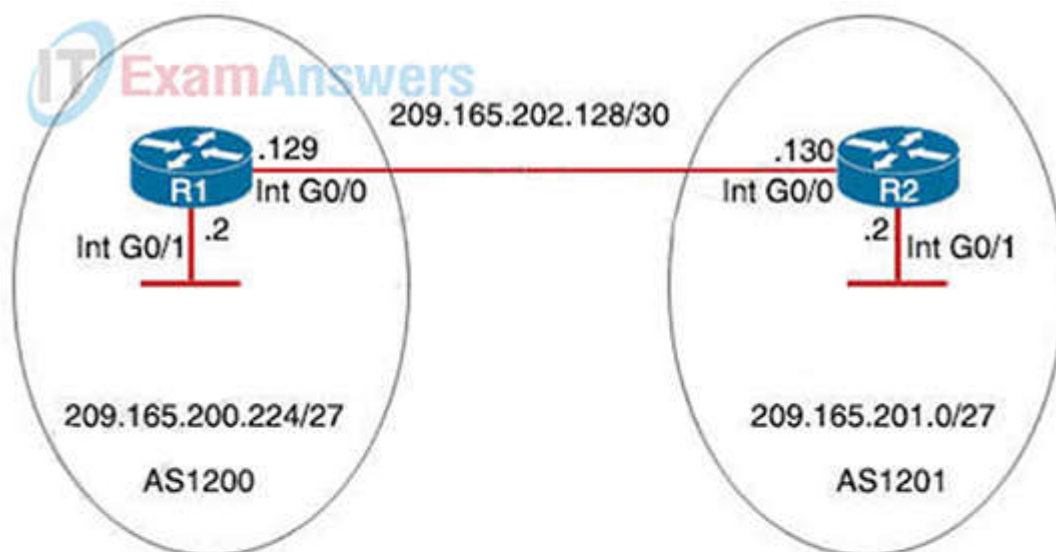
Cisco DNA Center creates the backup files and posts them to a remote server. Each backup is uniquely stored using the UUID as the directory name. To support Assurance data backups, the server must be a Linux-based NFS server that meets the following requirements:

- Support NFS v4 and NFS v3.
- Cisco DNA Center stores backup copies of Assurance data on an external NFS device and automation data on an external remote sync (rsync) target location.
- The remote share for backing up an Assurance database (NDP) must be an NFS share.

**Reference:** [https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/cloud-systems-management/network-automation-and-management/dna-center/2-1-2/admin\\_guide/b\\_cisco\\_dna\\_center\\_admin\\_guide\\_2\\_1\\_2/b\\_cisco\\_dna\\_center\\_admin\\_guide\\_2\\_1\\_1\\_chapter\\_0110.html](https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/cloud-systems-management/network-automation-and-management/dna-center/2-1-2/admin_guide/b_cisco_dna_center_admin_guide_2_1_2/b_cisco_dna_center_admin_guide_2_1_1_chapter_0110.html)

**QUESTION 570**

Refer to the exhibit. Which command set must be applied on R1 to establish a BGP neighborship with R2 and to allow communication from R1 to reach the networks?



```
hostname R2
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
 ip address 209.165.202.130 255.255.255.252
!
router bgp 1201
 log-neighbor-changes
 network 209.165.201.0 mask 255.255.255.224
 neighbor 209.165.202.129 remote-as 1200
```

- A. router bgp 1200  
network 209.165.200.224 mask 255.255.255.224  
neighbor 209.165.202.130 remote-as 1201
- B. router bgp 1200  
network 209.165.201.0 mask 255.255.255.224  
neighbor 209.165.202.130 remote-as 1201
- C. router bgp 1200  
network 209.165.200.224 mask 255.255.255.224  
neighbor 209.165.202.130 remote-as 1200
- D. router bgp 1200  
network 209.165.200.224 mask 255.255.255.224  
neighbor 209.165.201.2 remote-as 1200

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 571

A customer wants to provide wireless access to contractors using a guest portal on Cisco ISE. The portal is also used by employees. A solution is implemented, but contractors receive a certificate error when they attempt to access the portal. Employees can access the portal without any errors. Which change must be implemented to allow the contractors and employees to access the portal?

- A. Install a trusted third-party certificate on the Cisco ISE
- B. Install an internal CA signed certificate on the Cisco ISE.
- C. Install a trusted third-party certificate on the contractor devices.
- D. Install an internal CA signed certificate on the contractor devices.

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

### QUESTION 572

What is the API keys option for REST API authentication?

- A. a predetermined string that is passed from client to server
- B. a one-time encrypted token
- C. a username that is stored in the local router database
- D. a credential that is transmitted unencrypted

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

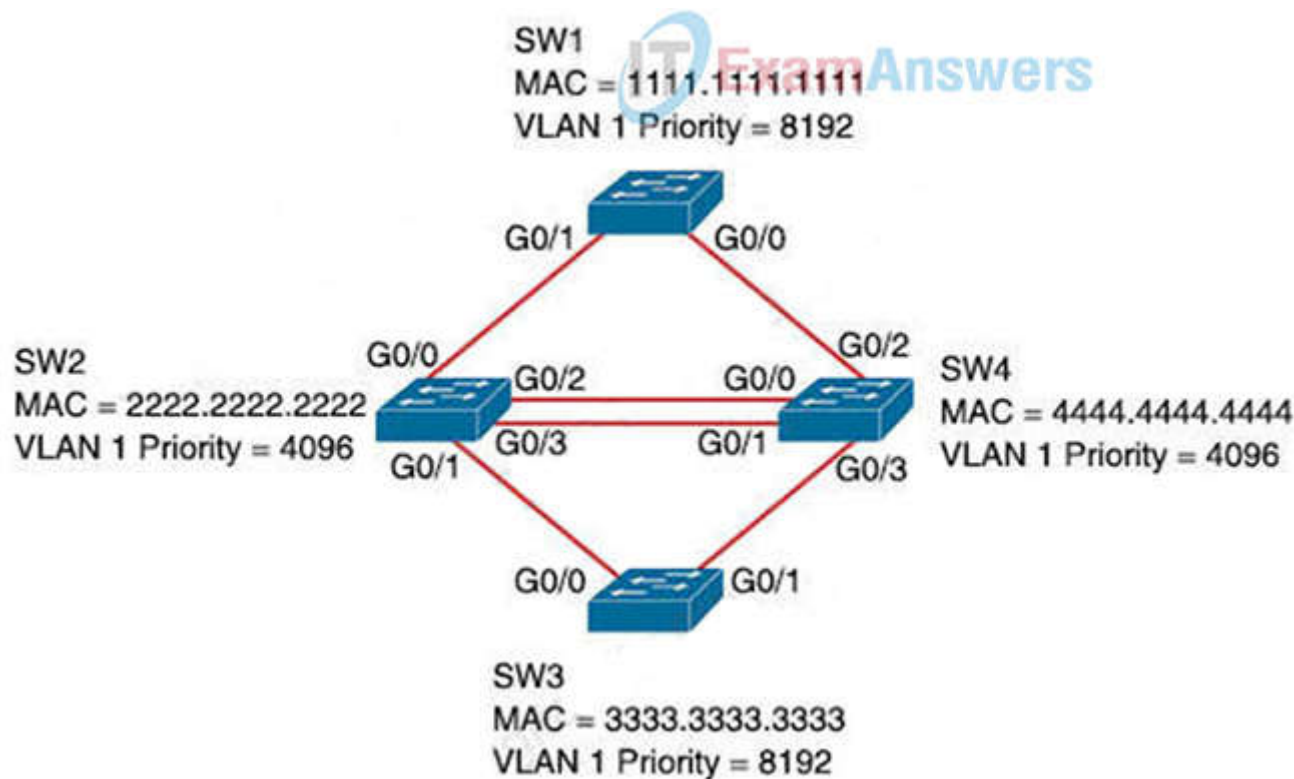
In REST API Security – API keys are widely used in the industry and became some sort of standard, however, this method should not be considered a good security measure.

API Keys were created as somewhat of a fix to the early authentication issues of HTTP Basic Authentication and other such systems. In this method, a unique generated value is assigned to each first time user, signifying that the user is known. When the user attempts to re-enter the system, their unique key (sometimes generated from their hardware combination and IP data, and other times randomly generated by the server which knows them) is used to prove that they're the same user as before.

**Reference:** <https://blog.restcase.com/4-most-used-rest-api-authentication-methods/>

### QUESTION 573

Refer the exhibit. Which configuration elects SW4 as the root bridge for VLAN 1 and puts G0/2 on SW2 into a blocking state?



- A. SW4(config)#spanning-tree vlan 1 priority 32768  
!  
SW2(config)#interface G0/2

- SW2(config-if)#spanning-tree vlan 1 port-priority 0
- B. SW4(config)#spanning-tree vlan 1 priority 32768  
!  
SW2(config)#int G0/2  
SW2(config-if)#spanning-tree cost 128
- C. SW4(config)#spanning-tree vlan 1 priority 0  
!  
SW2(config)#int G0/2  
SW2(config-if)#spanning-tree cost 128
- D. SW4(config)#spanning-tree vlan 1 priority 0  
!  
SW2(config)#interface G0/2  
SW2(config-if)#spanning-tree vlan 1 port-priority 64

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 574

Which Python code snippet must be added to the script to save the returned configuration as a JSON-formatted file?

```
import json
import requests
Creds = ("admin", "S!415535759$Ptx")
Headers = { "Content-Type" : "application/yang-data+json",
 "Accept" : "application/yang-data+json" }
BaseURL = https://cpe/restconf/data"
URL = BaseURL + "/Cisco-IOS-XE-native/interface/GigabitEthernet"
```

```
Response = requests.get(URL, auth = Creds, headers = Headers, verify = False)
```

- A. with open("ifaces.json", "w") as OutFile:  
OutFile.write(Response.text)
- B. with open("ifaces.json", "w") as OutFile:  
OutFile.write(Response.json())
- C. with open("ifaces.json", "w") as OutFile:  
JSONResponse = json.loads(Response.text)  
OutFile.write(JSONResponse)
- D. with open("ifaces.json", "w") as OutFile:  
OutFile.write(Response)

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

The json() method of the Response interface takes a Response stream and reads it to completion. It returns a promise which resolves with the result of parsing the body text as JSON.

#### QUESTION 575

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must configure an ERSPAN session with the remote end of the session 10.10.0.1. Which commands must be added to complete the configuration?



Device> enable  
 Device# configure terminal  
 Device(config)# monitor session 1 type erspan-source  
 Device(config-mon-erspan-src)# description source1  
 Device(config-mon-erspan-src)# source interface GigabitEthernet1/0/1 rx  
 Device(config-mon-erspan-src)# source interface GigabitEthernet1/0/4 - 8 tx  
 Device(config-mon-erspan-src)# source interface GigabitEthernet1/0/3  
 Device(config-mon-erspan-src)# destination  
 Device(config-mon-erspan-src-dst)# erspan-id 100  
 Device(config-mon-erspan-src-dst)# origin ip address 10.1.0.1  
 Device(config-mon-erspan-src-dst)# ip prec 5  
 Device(config-mon-erspan-src-dst)# ip ttl 32  
 Device(config-mon-erspan-src-dst)# mtu 1700  
 Device(config-mon-erspan-src-dst)# origin ip address 10.10.0.1  
 Device(config-mon-erspan-src-dst)# vrf 1  
 Device(config-mon-erspan-src-dst)# no shutdown  
 Device(config-mon-erspan-src-dst)# end

- A. Device(config)# monitor session 1 type erspan-source  
 Device(config-mon-erspan-src)# destination  
 Device(config-mon-erspan-src-dst)#no origin ip address 10.10.0.1  
 Device(config-mon-erspan-src-dst)#ip address 10.10.0.1
- B. Device(config)# monitor session 1 type erspan-destination  
 Device(config-mon-erspan-src)# source  
 Device(config-mon-erspan-src-dst)#origin ip address 10.1.0.1
- C. Device(config)# monitor session 1 type erspan-source  
 Device(config-mon-erspan-src)# destination  
 Device(config-mon-erspan-src-dst)#no origin ip address 10.10.0.1  
 Device(config-mon-erspan-src-dst)#ip destination address 10.10.0.1
- D. Device(config)# monitor session 1 type erspan-source  
 Device(config-mon-erspan-src)# destination  
 Device(config-mon-erspan-src-dst)#no vrf 1

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

For the source session, we have to configure:

- + Unique session ID.
- + List of source interfaces or source VLANs that you want to monitor. Not all platforms support every possible source.
- + What traffic we want to capture: tx, rx or both.
- + Destination IP address for the GRE tunnel.
- + Origin IP address which is used as the source for the GRE tunnel.
- + Unique ERSPAN flow ID.
- + Optional: you can specify attributes like the ToS (Type of Service), TTL, etc.

**Reference:** <https://networklessons.com/cisco/ccie-routing-switching-written/erspan>The configuration in the exhibit is missing destination IP address for the GRE tunnel so we have to add it with the "ip address 10.10.0.1".

**QUESTION 576**

How does CEF switching differ from process switching on Cisco devices?

- A. CEF switching saves memory by sorting adjacency tables in dedicate memory on the line cards, and process switching stores all tables in the main memory
- B. CEF switching uses adjacency tables built by the CDP protocol, and process switching uses the routing table
- C. CEF switching uses dedicated hardware processors, and process switching uses the main processor
- D. CEF switching uses proprietary protocol based on IS-IS for MAC address lookup, and process switching uses in MAC address table

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Cisco Express Forwarding (CEF) switching is a proprietary form of scalable switching intended to tackle the problems associated with demand caching. With CEF switching, the information which is conventionally stored in a route cache is split up over several data structures. The CEF

code is able to maintain these data structures in the Gigabit Route Processor (GRP), and also in slave processors such as the line cards in the 12000 routers. The data structures that provide optimized lookup for efficient packet forwarding include:

\* The Forwarding Information Base (FIB) table – CEF uses a FIB to make IP destination prefix-based switching decisions. The FIB is conceptually similar to a routing table or information base. It maintains a mirror image of the forwarding information contained in the IP routing table. When routing or topology changes occur in the network, the IP routing table is updated, and these changes are reflected in the FIB. The FIB maintains next-hop address information based on the information in the IP routing table.

Because there is a one-to-one correlation between FIB entries and routing table entries, the FIB contains all known routes and eliminates the need for route cache maintenance that is associated with switching paths such as fast switching and optimum switching.

\* Adjacency table – Nodes in the network are said to be adjacent if they can reach each other with a single hop across a link layer. In addition to the FIB, CEF uses adjacency tables to prepend Layer 2 addressing information. The adjacency table maintains Layer 2 next-hop addresses for all FIB entries.

CEF can be enabled in one of two modes:

\* Central CEF mode – When CEF mode is enabled, the CEF FIB and adjacency tables reside on the route processor, and the route processor performs the express forwarding. You can use CEF mode when line cards are not available for CEF switching, or when you need to use features not compatible with distributed CEF switching.

\* Distributed CEF (dCEF) mode – When dCEF is enabled, line cards maintain identical copies of the FIB and adjacency tables. The line cards can perform the express forwarding by themselves, relieving the main processor – Gigabit Route Processor (GRP) – of involvement in the switching operation. This is the only switching method available on the Cisco 12000 Series Router.

dCEF uses an Inter-Process Communication (IPC) mechanism to ensure synchronization of FIBs and adjacency tables on the route processor and line cards.

For more information about CEF switching, see Cisco Express Forwarding (CEF) White Paper.

#### QUESTION 577

What is one difference between EIGRP and OSPF?

- A. OSPF is a Cisco proprietary protocol, and EIGRP is an IETF open standard protocol.
- B. OSPF uses the DUAL distance vector algorithm, and EIGRP uses the Dijkstra link-state algorithm
- C. EIGRP uses the variance command for unequal cost load balancing, and OSPF supports unequal cost balancing by default.
- D. EIGRP uses the DUAL distance vector algorithm, and OSPF uses the Dijkstra link-state algorithm

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

#### Explanation/Reference:

EIGRP is based on DUAL (Diffusing Update Algorithm) while OSPF uses Dijkstra's Shortest Path Algorithm with the major difference in how they calculate the shortest routing path.

OSPF has capability to calculate the best shortest path to each reachable subnet/network using an algorithm called SFP (Shortest Path First) also known as Dijkstra algorithm. "Neighbor Table" that contain all discovered OSPF neighbour with whom routing information will be interchanged.

#### QUESTION 578

Which function does a fabric wireless LAN controller perform in a Cisco SD-Access deployment?

- A. manages fabric-enabled APs and forwards client registration and roaming information to the Control Plane Node
- B. coordinates configuration of autonomous nonfabric access points within the fabric
- C. performs the assurance engine role for both wired and wireless clients
- D. is dedicated to onboard clients in fabric-enabled and nonfabric-enabled APs within the fabric

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

#### Explanation/Reference:

Fabric Enabled WLC:

Fabric enabled WLC is integrated with LISP control plane. This WLC is responsible for AP image /Config, Radio Resource Management, Client Session management and roaming and all other wireless control plane functions.

For WLC Fabric Integration:

\* Wireless Client MAC address is used as EID

\* It inform about Wireless MAC address with its other information like SGT and Virtual Network Information

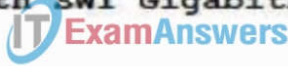
\* VN information is mapped to VLAN on FEs

\* WLC is responsible for updating Host Database tracking DB with roaming information

#### QUESTION 579

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must set up connectivity between a campus aggregation layer and a branch office access layer. The engineer uses dynamic trunking protocol to establish this connection, however, management traffic on VLAN1 is not passing. Which action resolves the issue and allow communication for all configured VLANs?

```
SW2#
%CDP-4-NATIVE_VLAN_MISMATCH: Native VLAN mismatch discovered on
GigabitEthernet0/1 (1), with SW1 GigabitEthernet 0/1 (30).
SW2#
```



- A. Allow all VLANs on the trunk links
- B. Disable Spanning Tree for the native VLAN.
- C. Configure the correct native VLAN on the remote interface
- D. Change both interfaces to access ports.

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 580

How must network management traffic be treated when defining QoS policies?

- A. as delay-sensitive traffic in a low latency queue
- B. using minimal bandwidth guarantee
- C. using the same marking as IP routing
- D. as best effort

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Low latency queuing (LLQ) adds a priority queue to CBWFQ from which delay-sensitive traffic, such as voice traffic, can be transmitted ahead of packets in other queues.

By configuring the quality of service (QoS), you can provide preferential treatment to specific types of traffic at the expense of other traffic types.

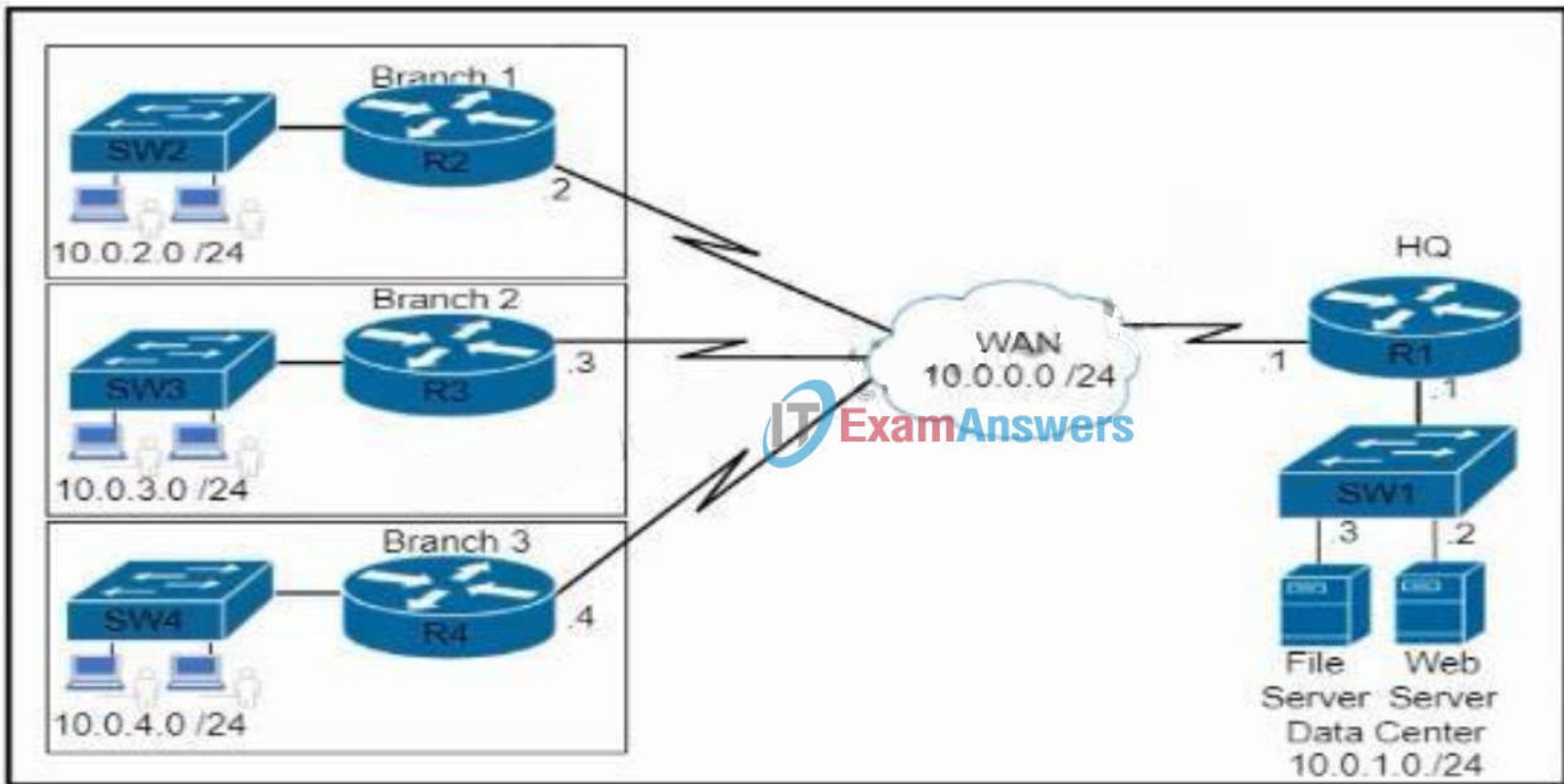
Without QoS, the device offers best-effort service for each packet, regardless of the packet contents or size. The device sends the packets without any assurance of reliability, delay bounds, or throughput.

The following are specific features provided by QoS:

- \* Low latency
- \* Bandwidth guarantee
- \* Buffering capabilities and dropping disciplines
- \* Traffic policing
- \* Enables the changing of the attribute of the frame or packet header
- \* Relative services
- \* Modular QoS Command-Line Interface
- \* Supported QoS Features for Wired Access
- \* Hierarchical QoS

#### QUESTION 581

Refer to the exhibit. Which command set is needed to configure and verify router R3 to measure the response time from router R3 to the file server located in the data center?



- A. ip sla 6  
 icmp-echo 10.0.1.3 source-ip 10.0.0.3  
 frequency 300  
 ip sla schedule 6 life forever start-time now
- show ip sla statistics 6
- B. ip sla 6  
 icmp-echo 172.29.139.134 source-ip 172.29.139.132  
 frequency 300  
 ip sla schedule 6 start-time now
- C. ip sla 6  
 icmp-echo 172.29.139.134 source-ip 172.29.139.132  
 frequency 300  
 ip sla schedule 6 Start-time now
- show ip protocol
- D. ip sla 6  
 icmp-echo 10.0.1.3 source-ip 10.0.0.3  
 frequency 300  
 ip sla schedule 6 life forever start-time now
- show ip protocol

**Correct Answer: A**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

<https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/smb/switches/cisco-550x-series-stackable-managedswitches/smb57>

**QUESTION 582**

What are the main components of Cisco TrustSec?

- A. Cisco ISE and Enterprise Directory Services  
 B. Cisco ISE, network switches, firewalls, and routers  
 C. Cisco ISE and TACACS+  
 D. Cisco ASA and Cisco Firepower Threat Defense

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 583**

Refer to the exhibit. What is the result of the API request?

```
{
 "method": "GET",
 "url": "/restconf/api/running/native/interface",
 "params": {
 "Accept": "application/vnd.yang.collection+json,
 application/vnd.yang.data+json,
 application/vnd.yang.datastore+json"
 },
 "data": {}
}
```

- A. The "params" variable sends data fields to the network appliance.
- B. The native interface information is read from the network appliance.
- C. The Information for all interfaces is read from the network appliance.
- D. The "params" variable reads data fields from the network appliance

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 584**

What is a TLOC in a Cisco SD-WAN deployment?

- A. value that identifies a specific tunnel within the Cisco SD-WAN overlay
- B. identifier that represents a specific service offered by nodes within the Cisco SD-WAN overlay
- C. attribute that acts as a next hop for network prefixes
- D. component set by the administrator to differentiate similar nodes that offer a common service

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

The SD-WAN control plane consists of three OMP routing updates:

- OMP routes: Network prefixes in the SD-WAN fabric
- TLOCs: Transport location identifier of the next hop for OMP routes. It is similar to the BGP NEXT\_HOP attribute. IPsec/GRE tunnels are established between TLOCs of remote sites.
- Service routes

**QUESTION 585**

What happens when a FlexConnect AP changes to standalone mode?

- A. All controller-dependent activities stop working except the DFS.
- B. All client roaming continues to work
- C. Only clients on central switching WLANs stay connected.
- D. All clients on an WLANs are disconnected

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Operation Modes

There are two modes of operation for the FlexConnect AP.

\* Connected mode: The WLC is reachable. In this mode the FlexConnect AP has CAPWAP connectivity with its WLC.

\* Standalone mode: The WLC is unreachable. The FlexConnect has lost or failed to establish CAPWAP connectivity with its WLC. A WAN-link outage between a branch and its central site is an example of such a mode of operation.

Authentication-local/switch-local: This state represents a WLAN that uses open, static WEP, shared, or WPA2 PSK security methods. User traffic is switched locally. These are the only security methods supported locally if a FlexConnect goes into standalone mode. The WLAN continues to beacon and respond to probes.



Existing users remain connected and new user associations are accepted. If the AP is in connected mode, authentication information for these security types is forwarded to the WLC.

**QUESTION 586**

Which Cisco FlexConnect state allows wireless users that are connected to the network to continue working after the connection to the WLC has been lost?

- A. Authentication Down/Switching Down
- B. Authentication-Central/Switch-Local
- C. Authentication- Down/Switch-Local
- D. Authentication-Central/Switch-Central

**Correct Answer: C**

**Section: (none)**

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

Operation Modes

There are two modes of operation for the FlexConnect AP.

\* Connected mode: The WLC is reachable. In this mode the FlexConnect AP has CAPWAP connectivity with its WLC.

\* Standalone mode: The WLC is unreachable. The FlexConnect has lost or failed to establish CAPWAP connectivity with its WLC. A WAN-link outage between a branch and its central site is an example of such a mode of operation.

FlexConnect States

A FlexConnect WLAN, depending on its configuration and network connectivity, is classified as being in one of the following defined states.

\* Authentication-Central/Switch-Central: This state represents a WLAN that uses a centralized authentication method such as 802.1X, VPN, or web. User traffic is sent to the WLC via CAPWAP (Central switching). This state is supported only when FlexConnect is in connected mode.

\* Authentication Down/Switching Down: Central switched WLANs no longer beacon or respond to probe requests when the FlexConnect AP is in standalone mode. Existing clients are disassociated.

\* Authentication-Central/Switch-Local: This state represents a WLAN that uses centralized authentication, but user traffic is switched locally.

This state is supported only when the FlexConnect AP is in connected mode.

\* Authentication-Down/Switch-Local: A WLAN that requires central authentication rejects new users.

Existing authenticated users continue to be switched locally until session time-out if configured. The WLAN continues to beacon and respond to probes until there are no more existing users associated to the WLAN. This state occurs as a result of the AP going into standalone mode.

\* Authentication-local/switch-local: This state represents a WLAN that uses open, static WEP, shared, or WPA2 PSK security methods. User traffic is switched locally. These are the only security methods supported locally if a FlexConnect goes into standalone mode. The WLAN continues to beacon and respond to probes. Existing users remain connected and new user associations are accepted. If the AP is in connected mode, authentication information for these security types is forwarded to the WLC.

**QUESTION 587**

Refer to the exhibit. Which commands are required to allow SSH connection to the router?

```
Router#show policy-map control-plane
Control Plane
```

```
Service-policy input: CoPP
```

```
Class-map: class-telnet (match-all)
```

```
0 packets, 0 bytes
```

```
5 minute offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
```

```
Match: access-group 100
```

```
police:
```

```
 cir 100000 bps, bc 3125 bytes
```

```
 conformed 0 packets, 0 bytes; actions:
```

```
 transmit
```

```
 exceeded 0 packets, 0 bytes; actions:
```

```
 drop
```

```
 conformed 0 bps, exceed 0 bps
```

```
Class-map: class-default (match-any)
```

```
56 packets, 9874 bytes
```

```
5 minute offered rate 0 bps, drop rate 0 bps
```

```
Match: any
```

```
Router#show access-list 100
```

```
Extended IP access list 100
```

```
10 permit tcp any any eq telnet
```

- A. Router(config)#access-list 100 permit udp any any eq 22  
Router(config)#access-list 101 permit tcp any any eq 22  
Router(config)#class-map class-ssh ONU  
Router(config-cmap)#match access-group 101  
Router(config)#policy-map COPP  
Router(config-pmap)#police 100000 conform-action transmit
- B. Router(config)#access-list 100 permit tcp any any eq 22 any  
Router(config)#class-map class-ssh  
Router(config-cmap)#match access-group 10  
Router(config)#policy-map COPP  
Router(config-pmap)#class class-ssh  
Router(config-pmap-c)#police 100000 conform-action transmit
- C. Router(config)#access-list 10 permit tcp any any eq 22 any  
Router(config)#class-map class-ssh  
Router(config-cmap)#match access-group 10  
Router(config)#policy-map COPP  
Router(config-pmap)#class class-ssh  
Router(config-pmap-c)#police 100000 conform-action transmit
- D. Router(config)#access-list 100 permit tcp any any eq 22  
Router(config)#access-list 101 permit tcp any any eq 22  
Router(config)#class-map class-ssh  
Router(config-cmap)#match access-group 101  
Router(config)#policy-map COPP

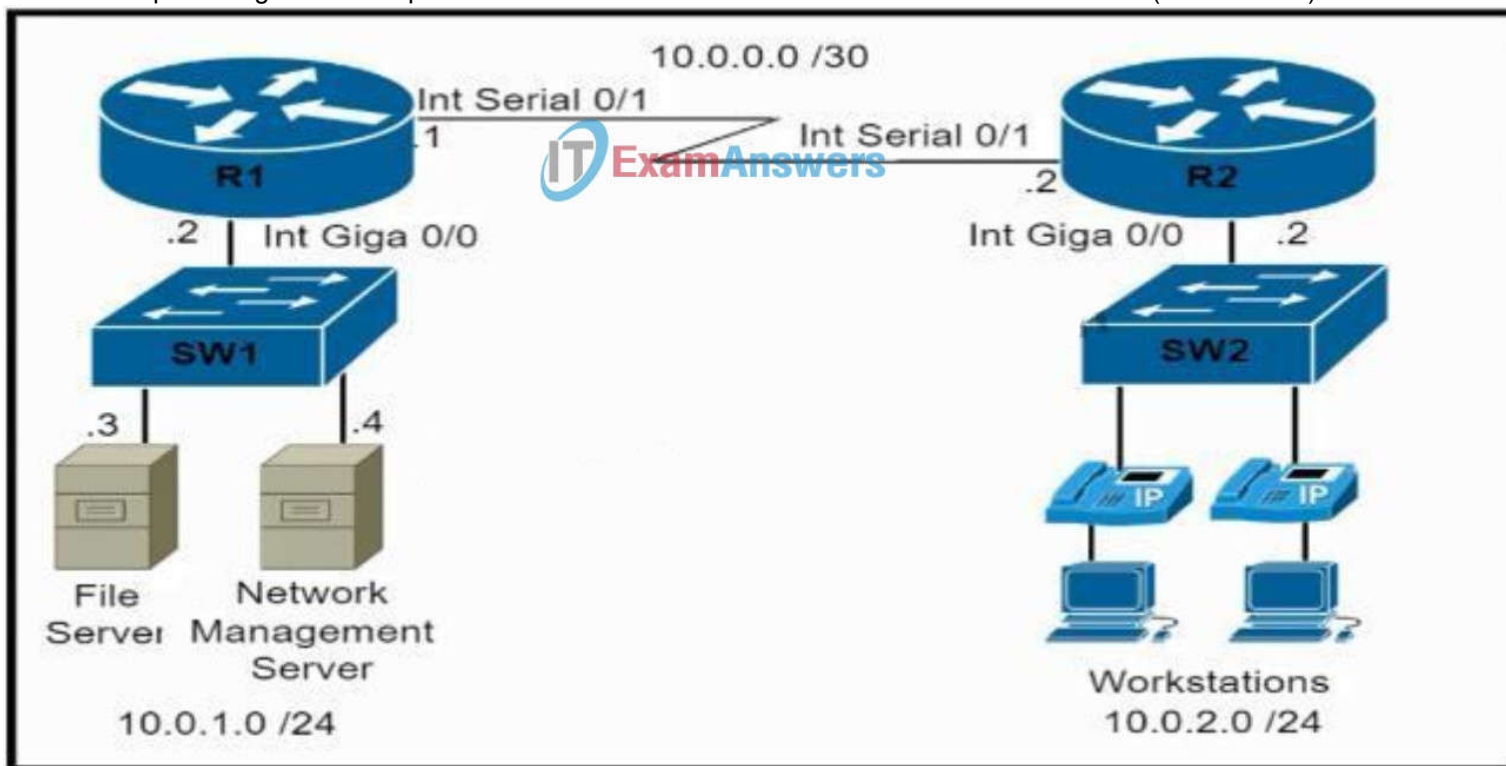
```
Router(config-pmap)#class class-ssh
Router(config-pmap-c)#police 100000 conform-action transmit
```

**Correct Answer:** D  
**Section:** (none)  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 588**

Refer to the exhibit. An engineer must configure and validate a CoPP policy that allows the network management server to monitor router R1 via SNMP while protecting the control plane. Which two commands or command sets must be used? (Choose two.)



- A)  
show quality-of-service-profile
- B)  
show ip interface brief
- C)  
access-list 150 permit udp 10.0.1.4 0.0.0.0 host 10.0.1.2 eq snmp  
class-map match-all CoPP-management  
match access-group 150  
  
policy-map CoPP-policy  
class CoPP-management  
police 8000 conform-action transmit exceed-action transmit  
violate-action transmit  
  
control-plane  
Service-policy input CoPP-policy
- D)  
show policy-map control-plane
- E)  
access-list 150 permit udp 10.0.1.4 0.0.0.0 host 10.0.1.2 eq snmp  
access-list 150 permit udp 10.0.1.4 0.0.0.0 eq snmp host 10.0.1.2  
  
class-map match-all CoPP-management  
match access-group 150  
  
policy-map CoPP-policy  
class CoPP-management  
police 8000 conform-action transmit exceed-action transmit  
violate-action drop  
  
control-plane  
Service-policy input CoPP-policy

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

**Correct Answer:** DE  
**Section:** (none)  
**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

**QUESTION 589**

A network engineer is configuring OSPF on a router. The engineer wants to prevent having a route to 177.16.0.0/16 learned via OSPF. In the routing table and configures a prefix list using the command ip prefix-list OFFICE seq 5 deny 172.16.0.0/16. Which two identical configuration commands must be applied to accomplish the goal? (Choose two.)

- A. distribute-list prefix OFFICE in under the OSPF process
- B. ip prefix-list OFFICE seq 10 permit 0.0.0.0/0 le 32
- C. ip prefix-list OFFICE seq 10 permit 0.0.0.0/0 ge 32
- D. distribute-list OFFICE out under the OSPF process

E. distribute-list OFFICE in under the OSPF process

**Correct Answer:** BE

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 590

Which definition describes JWT in regard to REST API security?

- A. an encrypted JSON token that is used for authentication
- B. an encrypted JSON token that is used for authorization
- C. an encoded JSON token that is used to securely exchange information
- D. an encoded JSON token that is used for authentication

**Correct Answer:** C

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

JWT: JSON Web Tokens are an open and standard (RFC 7519) way for you to represent your user's identity securely during a two-party interaction. That is to say, when two systems exchange data you can use a JSON Web Token to identify your user without having to send private credentials on every request.

#### QUESTION 591

How do EIGRP metrics compare to OSPF metrics?

- A. EIGRP metrics are based on a combination of bandwidth and packet loss, and OSPF metrics are based on interface bandwidth.
- B. EIGRP uses the Dijkstra algorithm, and OSPF uses The DUAL algorithm
- C. The EIGRP administrative distance for external routes is 170. and the OSPF administrative distance for external routes is undefined
- D. The EIGRP administrative distance for external routes is 170. and the OSPF administrative distance for external routes is 110

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

#### QUESTION 592

Which two features does the Cisco SD-Access architecture add to a traditional campus network? (Choose two.)

- A. software-defined segmentation
- B. private VLANs
- C. SD-WAN
- D. modular QoS
- E. identity services

**Correct Answer:** AE

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**

**Explanation/Reference:**

<https://www.aspiretransforms.com/2018/06/06/insider-guide-cisco-sd-access/>

#### QUESTION 593

Which feature is used to propagate ARP broadcast, and link-local frames across a Cisco SDAccess fabric to address connectivity needs for silent hosts that require reception of traffic to start communicating?

- A. Native Fabric Multicast
- B. Layer 2 Flooding
- C. SOA Transit
- D. Multisite Fabric

**Correct Answer:** B

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation**



**Explanation/Reference:**

Layer2 FloodingCisco SD-Access fabric provides many optimizations to improve unicast traffic flow, and to reduce the unnecessary flooding of data such as broadcasts. But, for some traffic and applications, it may be desirable to enable broadcast forwarding within the fabric. By default, this is disabled in the Cisco SD-Access architecture. If broadcast, Link local multicast and Arp flooding is required, it must be specifically enabled on a per-subnet basis using Layer 2 flooding feature. Layer 2 flooding can be used to forward broadcasts for certain traffic and application types which may require leveraging of Layer 2 connectivity, such as silent hosts, card readers, door locks, etc.

**QUESTION 594**

An engineer must configure a new loopback Interface on a router and advertise the interface as a fa4 in OSPF. Which command set accomplishes this task?

- A. R2(config)# interface Loopback0  
R2(config-if)# ip address 172.22.2.1 255.255.255.0  
R2(config-if)# ip ospf 100 area 0
- B. R2(config)# interface Loopback0  
R2(config-if)# ip address 172.22.2.1 255.255.255.0  
R2(config-if)# ip ospf network point-to-point  
R2(config-if)# ip ospf 100 area 0
- C. R2(config)# interface Loopback0  
R2(config-if)# ip address 172.22.2.1 255.255.255.0  
R2(config-if)# ip ospf network point-to-multipoint  
R2(config-if)# router ospf 100  
R2(config-router)# network 172.22.2.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
- D. R2(config)# interface Loopback0  
R2(config-if)# ip address 172.22.2.1 255.255.255.0  
R2(config-if)# ip ospf network broadcast  
R2(config-if)# ip ospf 100 area 0

**Correct Answer:** A

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation****Explanation/Reference:**

- \* Step 1. Create the loopback interface using the interface loopback number global configuration command.
- \* Step 2. Add a description. Although optional, it is a necessary component for documenting a network.
- \* Step 3. Configure the IP address.

For example, the following commands configure a loopback interface of the R1 router shown in (shown earlier in the chapter):

```
R1# configure terminal
R1(config)# interface loopback 0
R1(config-if)# ip address 10.0.0.1
R1(config-if)# exit
```

**QUESTION 595**

What is one characteristic of the Cisco SD-Access control plane?

- A. It is based on VXLAN technology.
- B. Each router processes every possible destination and route
- C. It allows host mobility only in the wireless network.
- D. It stores remote routes in a centralized database server

**Correct Answer:** D

**Section:** (none)

**Explanation****Explanation/Reference:**

A control plane node maintains a host tracking database (HTDB), and also uses Locator/ID Separation Protocol (LISP) to provide a map server, populating the HTDB from fabric edge registration messages; and a map resolver to respond to queries from edge devices requesting location information about destination nodes.

**QUESTION 596**

An engineer must configure a router to leak routes between two VRFs Which configuration must the engineer apply?

- A. ip access-list extended acl-to-red  
permit ip any 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255  
route-map rm-to-red permit 10  
match ip address 50  
ip vrf RED  
rd 1:1  
import ipv4 unicast map rm-to-red
- B. ip access-list extended acl-to-red  
permit ip 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.255 any  
route-map rm-to-red permit 10

- ```

match ip address acl-to-red
ip vrf RED
rd 1:1
import ipv4 unicast route-map acl-to-red

```
- C. ip access-list extended acl-to-red
 permit ip 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.256 any
 route-map rm-to-red permit 10
 match ip address acl-to-red
 ip vrf RED
 rd 1:1
 import ipv4 unicast map rm-to-red
- D. ip access-list extended acl-to-red
 permit ip 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.265 any
 route-map rm-to-red permit 10
 match ip address acl-to-red
 ip vrf RED
 rd 1:1
 import ipv4 unicast acl-to-red

Correct Answer: C

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 597

Refer to the exhibit. Which command must be configured for RESTCONF to operate on port 8888?

```

restconf
!
ip http server
ip http authentication local
ip http secure-server
!

```

- A. ip http port 8888
- B. restconf port 8888
- C. ip http restconf port 8888
- D. restconf http port 8888

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

RESTCONF listens on any IP address assigned to the system. RESTCONF operates on port 443 when enabled, and uses HTTPS for transport. Here (from cisco) [Here \(from cisco\)](#)

QUESTION 598

If the maximum power level assignment for global TPC 802.11a/n/ac is configured to 10 dBm, which power level effectively doubles the transmit power?

- A. 13dBm
- B. 14 dBm
- C. 17dBm
- D. 20 dBm

Correct Answer: A

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 599

Which benefit is realized by implementing SSO?

- A. IP first-hop redundancy
- B. communication between different nodes for cluster setup
- C. physical link redundancy
- D. minimal network downtime following an RP switchover

Correct Answer: D
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 600

Refer to the exhibit. The administrator troubleshoots an EtherChannel that keeps moving to err-disabled. Which two actions must be taken to resolve the issue? (Choose two.)

```
Cat3650# show logging
[ ... cut ... ]
*Sep 11 19:06:25.595: %PM-4-ERR_DISABLE: channel-misconfig error detected on Po1, putting Gi1/0/2
in err-disable state
*Sep 11 19:06:25.606: %PM-4-ERR_DISABLE: channel-misconfig error detected on Po1, putting Gi1/0/3
in err-disable state
*Sep 11 19:06:25.622: %PM-4-ERR_DISABLE: channel-misconfig error detected on Po1, putting Po1 in
err-disable state

Cat3650# show etherchannel summary
[ ... cut ... ]
Group  Port-channel  Protocol  Ports
-----+-----+-----+-----
1      Po1(SD)        -         Gi1/0/2(D) Gi1/0/3(D)

Cat3650# show interface status err-disabled
Port      Name      Status      Reason      Err-disabled Vlans
-----
Gi1/0/2   err-disabled channel-misconfig
Gi1/0/3   err-disabled channel-misconfig
Po1       err-disabled channel-misconfig
```

- A. Reload the switch to force EtherChannel renegotiation
- B. Ensure that interfaces Gi1/0/2 and Gi1/0/3 connect to the same neighboring switch.
- C. Ensure that the switchport parameters of Port channel1 match the parameters of the port channel on the neighbor switch
- D. Ensure that the corresponding port channel interface on the neighbor switch is named Portchannel1.
- E. Ensure that the neighbor interfaces of Gi1/0/2 and Gi/0/3 are configured as members of the same EtherChannel

Correct Answer: CE
Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Drag & Drop

QUESTION 1

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

Select and Place:

causes TCP retransmissions when traffic is dropped	Traffic Policing
buffers excessive traffic	
introduces no delay and jitter	
introduces delay and jitter	Traffic Shaping
drops excessive traffic	
typically delays, rather than drops traffic	

Correct Answer:

	Traffic Policing introduces no delay and jitter drops excessive traffic causes TCP retransmissions when traffic is dropped
	Traffic Shaping introduces delay and jitter buffers excessive traffic typically delays, rather than drops traffic

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

The cool thing about shaping is that all traffic will be sent since we are buffering it. The downside of buffering traffic is that it introduces delay and jitter. Let me show you an example:

Reference: <https://networklessons.com/quality-of-service/qos-traffic-shaping-explained>

QUESTION 2

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

Select and Place:

- 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

-
-
-

Correct Answer:

On Premises

- customizable hardware, purpose-built systems
- more suitable for companies with specific regulatory or security requirements
- resources can be over or underutilized as requirements vary

Cloud

- easy to scale and upgrade
- requires a strong and stable internet connection
- built-in, automated data backups and recovery

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 3

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the correct routing protocol types on the right.

Select and Place:

- supports unequal path load balancing
- link state routing protocol
- distance vector routing protocol
- metric 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

-
-
-

Correct Answer:

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 based on delay and reliability by default

Section: (none)
Explanation

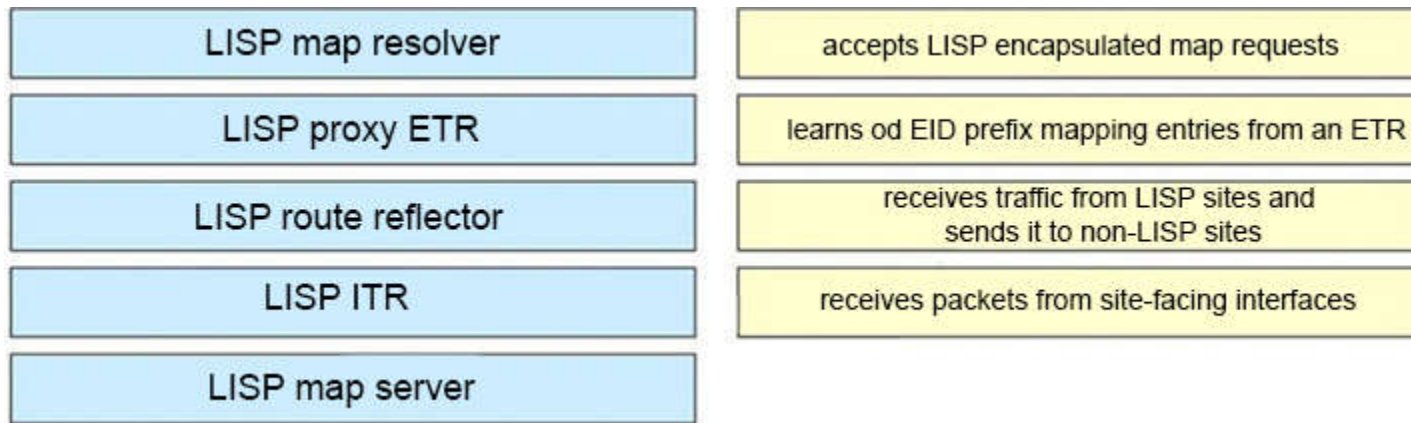
Explanation/Reference:

Maybe there is something wrong with the answer "metric is based on delay and reliability by default" as OSPF metric is only dependent on the interface bandwidth & reference bandwidth while EIGRP metric is dependent on bandwidth and delay by default. But only EIGRP metric is based on delay so "EIGRP" is a better answer. Both OSPF and EIGRP have three tables to operate: neighbor table (store information about OSPF/EIGRP neighbors), topology table (store topology structure of the network) and routing table (store the best routes).

QUESTION 4

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

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:



Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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.

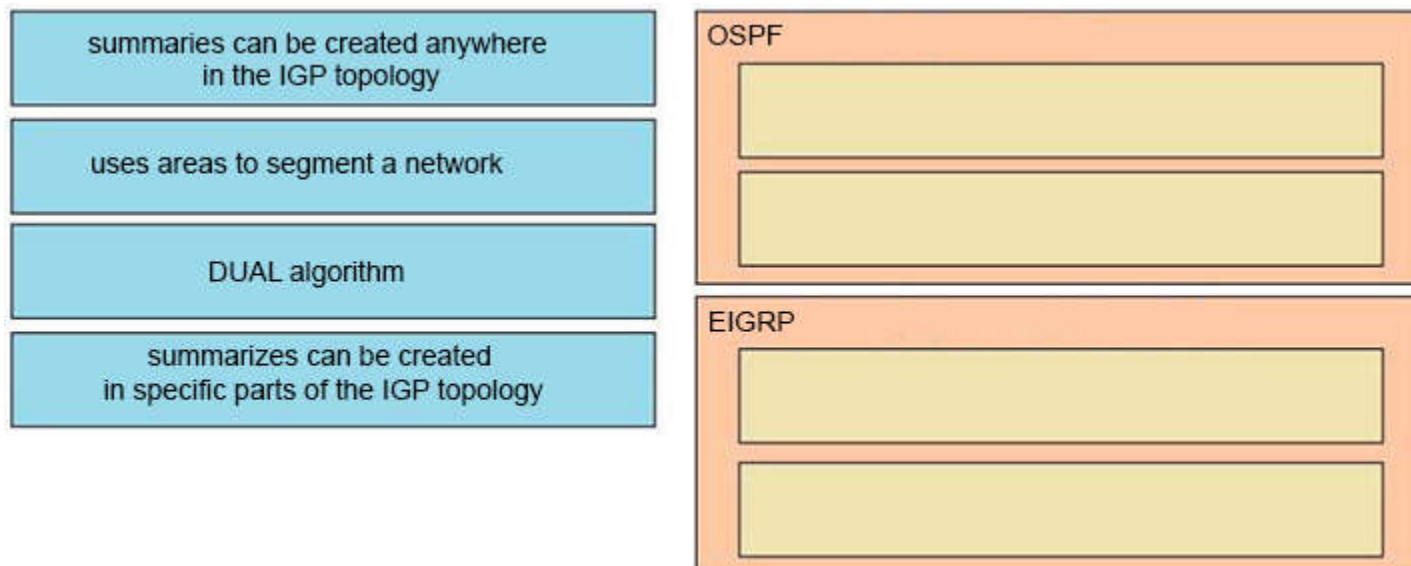
Map Server (MS) processes the registration of authentication keys and EID-to-RLOC mappings. ETRs sends periodic Map-Register messages to all its configured Map Servers.

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.

QUESTION 5

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

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:

<p>OSPF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> summarizes can be created in specific parts of the IGP topology uses areas to segment a network
<p>EIGRP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DUAL algorithm summaries can be created anywhere in the IGP topology

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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 as-number address mask [administrativedistance] 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.

QUESTION 6

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

Select and Place:

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

Correct Answer:

AMP4E
FTD
StealthWatch
ESA
Umbrella

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 7

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

Select and Place:

- maintains alternative loop-free backup path if available
- Link State Protocol
- selects routes using the DUAL algorithm
- supports only equal multipath load balancing
- Advanced Distance Vector Protocol
- quickly computers new path upon link failure

OSPF

-
-
-

EIGRP

-
-
-

Correct Answer:

OSPF

- Link State Protocol
- supports only equal multipath load balancing
- quickly computers new path upon link failure

EIGRP

- maintains alternative loop-free backup path if available
- selects routes using the DUAL algorithm
- Advanced Distance Vector Protocol

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 8

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

Select and Place:

enterprise owns the hardware	On-Premises Infrastructure
low capital expenditure	
provider maintains the infrastructure	
slow upgrade lifecycle	Cloud-Hosted Infrastructure
high capital expenditure	
fast upgrade lifecycle	

Correct Answer:

	On-Premises Infrastructure
	Cloud-Hosted Infrastructure

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 9

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

Select and Place:

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

Correct Answer:



Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

When Secure Vault is not in use, all information stored in its container is encrypted. When a user wants to use the files and notes stored within the app, they have to first decrypt the database. This happens by filling in a previously determined Security Lock – which could be a PIN or a password of the user’s choosing. When a user leaves the app, it automatically encrypts everything again. This way all data stored in Secure Vault is decrypted only while a user is actively using the app. In all other instances, it remains locked to any attacker, malware or spyware trying to access the data.

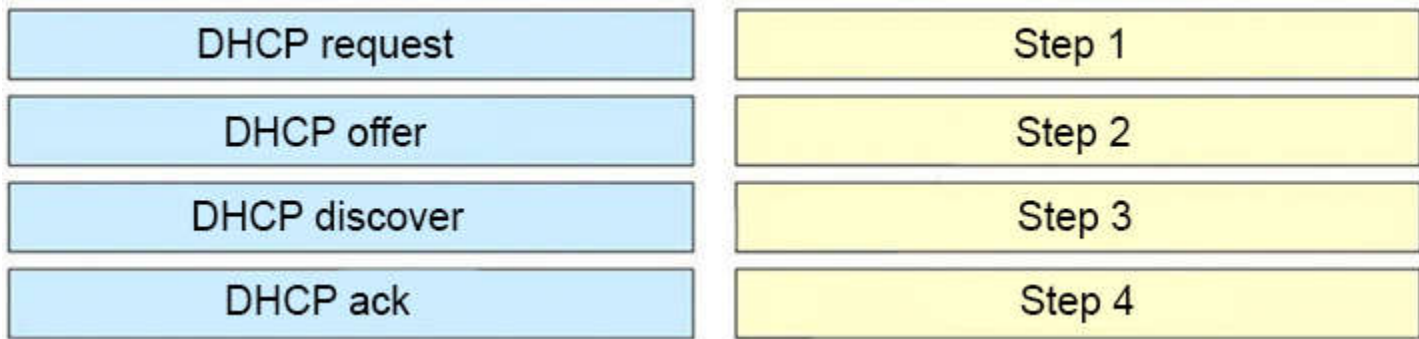
How token-based authentication works: Users log in to a system and – once authenticated – are provided with a token to access other services without having to enter their username and password multiple times. In short, token-based authentication adds a second layer of security to application, network, or service access.

OAuth is an open standard for authorization used by many APIs and modern applications. The simplest example of OAuth is when you go to log onto a website and it offers one or more opportunities to log on using another website’s/service’s logon. You then click on the button linked to the other website, the other website authenticates you, and the website you were originally connecting to logs you on itself afterward using permission gained from the second website.

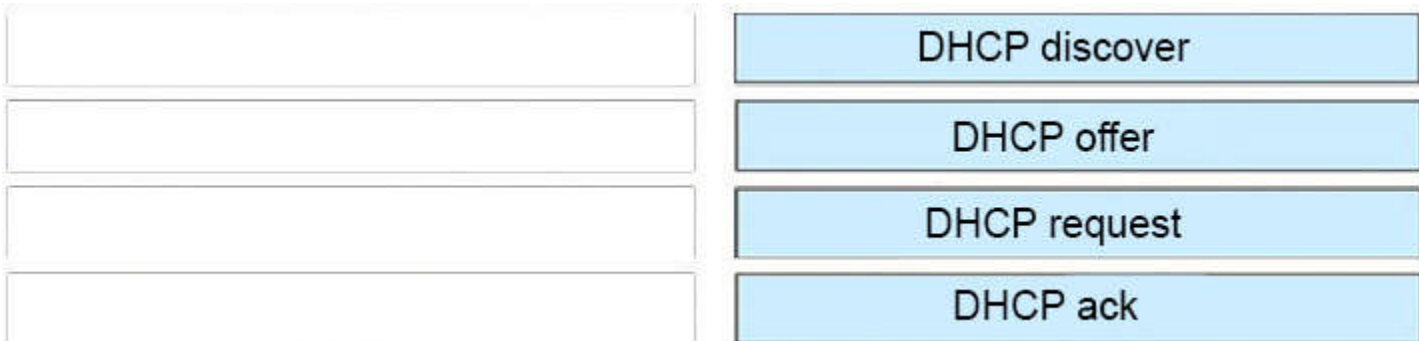
QUESTION 10

Drag and drop the DHCP messages that are exchanged between a client and an AP into the order they are exchanged on the right.

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:



Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

There are four messages sent between the DHCP Client and DHCP Server: DHCPDISCOVER, DHCPOFFER, DHCPREQUEST and DHCPACKNOWLEDGEMENT. This process is often abbreviated as DORA (for Discover, Offer, Request, Acknowledgement).

QUESTION 11

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

Select and Place:

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

Correct Answer:

	policy map
	service policy
	DSCP
	shaping
	policing
	Cos

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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.

QUESTION 12

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

Select and Place:

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	

Correct Answer:

	On-premises
	significant initial investment but lower reoccurring costs
	company has control over the physical security of equipment
	Cloud
	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

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

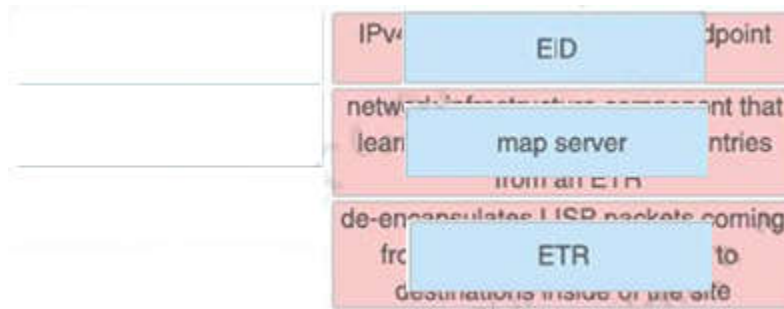
QUESTION 13

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

Select and Place:

map server	IPv4 or IPv6 address of an endpoint within a LISP site
ETR	network infrastructure component that learns of EID-prefix mapping entries from an ETR
EID	de-encapsulates LISP packets coming from outside of the LISP site to destinations inside of the site

Correct Answer:



Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 14

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

Select and Place:

vNIC	zip file connecting a virtual machine configuration file and a virtual disk
OVA	file containing a virtual machine disk drive
VMDK	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

Correct Answer:

	OVA
	VMDK
	VMX
	vNIC

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

- + 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.

QUESTION 15

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the QoS components they describe on the right.

Select and Place:

applied on traffic to convey information to a downstream device	shaping
distinguishes traffic types	marking
process used to buffer traffic that exceeds a predefined rate	trust
permits traffic to pass through the device while retaining DSCP/COS values	classification

Correct Answer:

	process used to buffer traffic that exceeds a predefined rate
	applied on traffic to convey information to a downstream device
	permits traffic to pass through the device while retaining DSCP/COS values
	distinguishes traffic types

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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.

QUESTION 16

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

Select and Place:

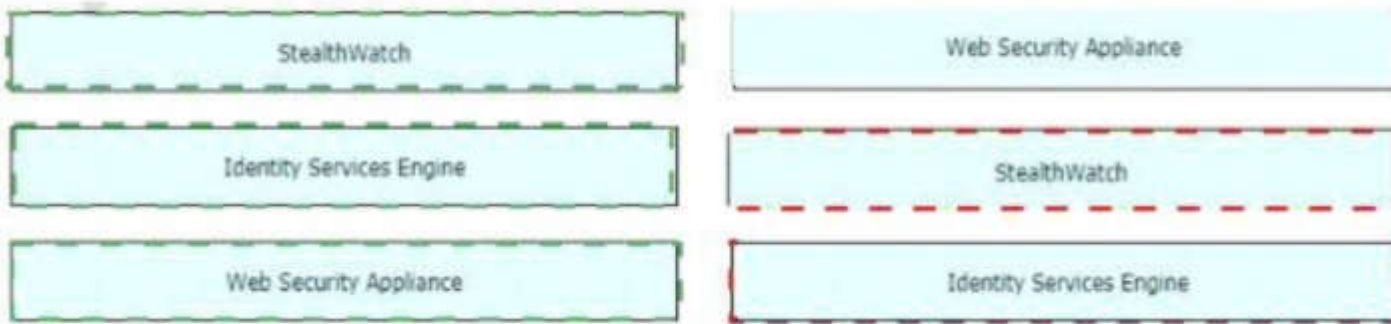
StealthWatch	detects suspicious web activity
Identity Services Engine	analyzes network behavior and detects anomalies
Web Security Appliance	uses pxGrid to remediate security threats

Correct Answer:

	Web Security Appliance
	StealthWatch
	Identity Services Engine

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:



QUESTION 17

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

Select and Place:

advanced distance vector

supports only equal cost path load balancing

link state

supports unequal cost path load balancing

OSPF

EIGRP

Correct Answer:

OSPF

link state

supports only equal cost path load balancing

EIGRP

advanced distance vector

supports unequal cost path load balancing

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 18

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

Select and Place:

uses a pull model
declarative

Ansible

uses playbooks
procedural

Puppet

Correct Answer:

Ansible
uses playbooks
procedural

Puppet
uses a pull model
declarative

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 19

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

Select and Place:

maintains alternative loop-free backup path if available

quickly computes new path upon link failure

selects routes using the DUAL algorithm

OSPF

EIGRP

Correct Answer:

OSPF

quickly computes new path upon link failure

EIGRP

maintains alternative loop-free backup path if available

selects routes using the DUAL algorithm

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 20

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

Select and Place:

The question interface consists of two main parts. On the left, there is a vertical list of six light blue rectangular boxes, each containing a description of VSS technology. From top to bottom, the descriptions are: "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", and "uses proprietary cabling". On the right, there is a larger yellow rectangular box labeled "VSS" at the top. This box is divided into three horizontal sections, all of which are currently empty, representing the target area for the drag-and-drop activity.

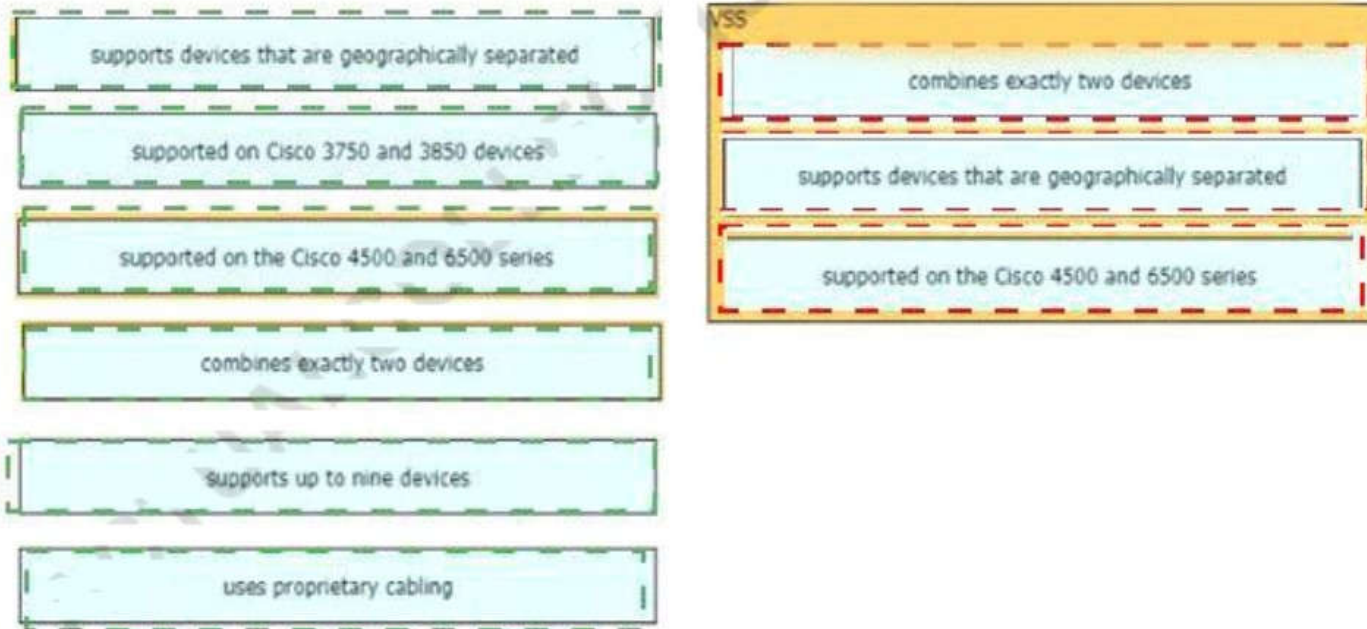
Correct Answer:

The correct answer interface shows the same layout as the question, but with the "VSS" box on the right populated with three descriptions. The descriptions placed in the VSS box are: "supported on the Cisco 4500 and 6500 series" in the top section, "combines exactly two devices" in the middle section, and "supports devices that are geographically separated" in the bottom section. The other three descriptions from the left list ("supported on Cisco 3750 and 3850 devices", "supports up to nine devices", and "uses proprietary cabling") are not placed in the VSS box, indicating they are incorrect for this technology.

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Answer:



The following characteristics are correct for StackWise (but not VSS):
+ can be connected in up to 9 devices
+ is supported only on line 3750 and (2960/3650/3850/3750+)
+ uses proprietary cable for connection

QUESTION 21

An engineer creates the configuration below. Drag and drop the authentication methods from the left into the order of priority on the right. Not all options are used.

```
R1#sh run | i aaa
aaa new-model
aaa authentication login default group ACE group AAA_RADIUS local-case
aaa session-id common
R1#
```

Select and Place:

AAA servers of AAA_RADIUS group	Step 1
tacacs servers of group ACE	Step 2
AAA servers of ACE group	Step 3
local configured username in non-case-sensitive format	Step 4
local configured username in case-sensitive format	
If no method works, then deny login	

Correct Answer:

	AAA servers of ACE group
tacacs servers of group ACE	AAA servers of AAA_RADIUS group
	local configured username in case-sensitive format
local configured username in non-case-sensitive format	If no method works, then deny login

Section: (none)
Explanation

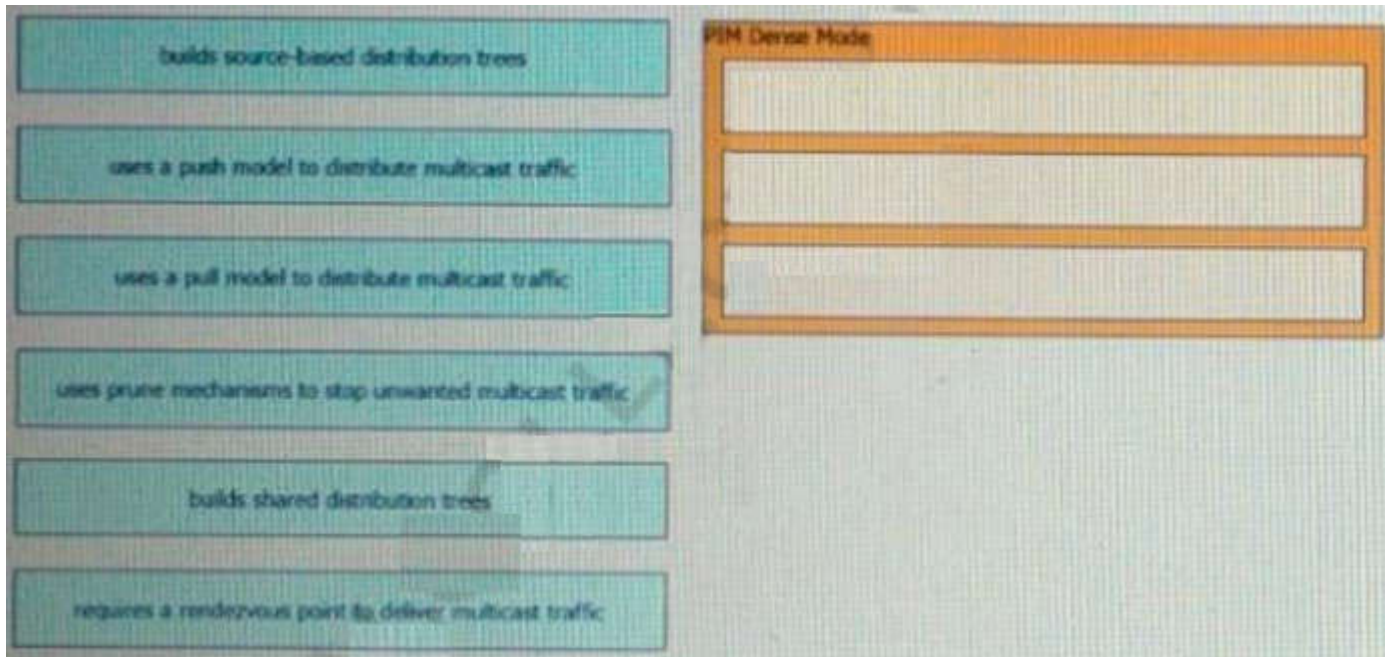
Explanation/Reference:

AAA servers of AAA_RADIUS group	AAA servers of ACE group
tacacs servers of group ACE	AAA servers of AAA_RADIUS group
AAA servers of ACE group	local configured username in case-sensitive format
local configured username in non-case-sensitive format	If no method works, then deny login
local configured username in case-sensitive format	
If no method works, then deny login	

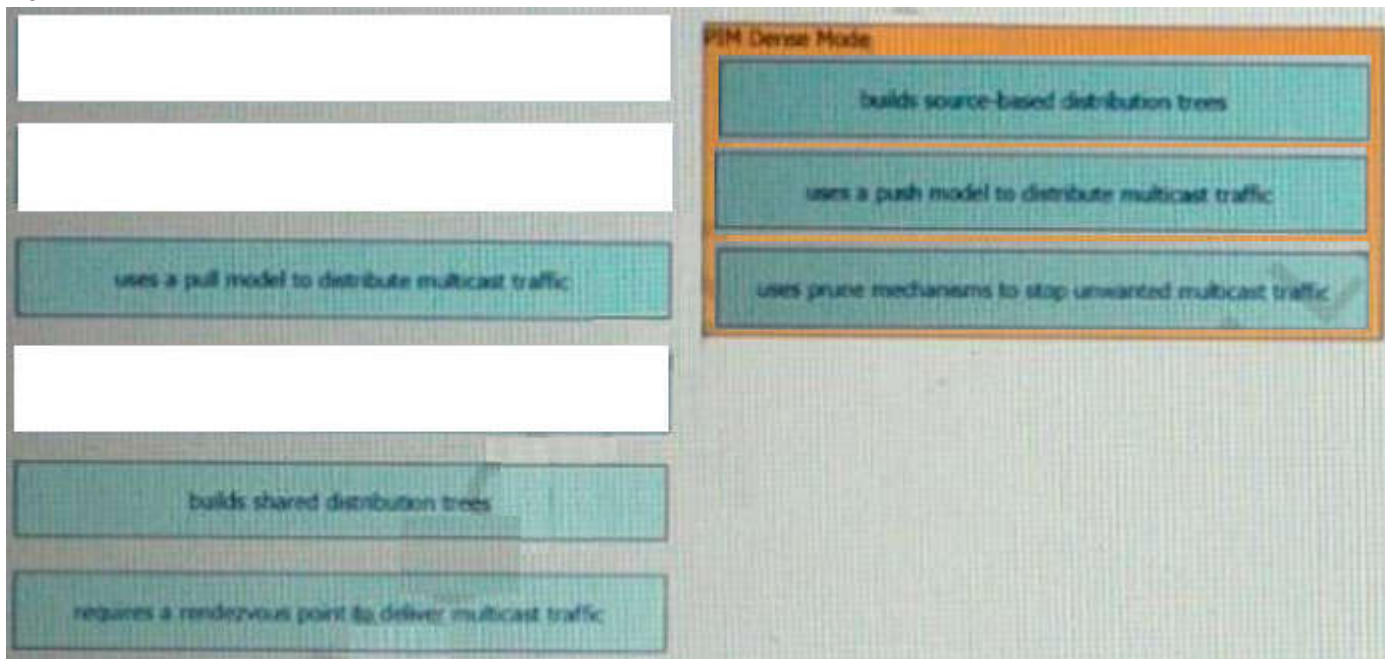
QUESTION 22

Drag and drop characteristics of PIM dense mode from the left to the right

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:



Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

PIM-DM supports only source trees – that is, (S,G) entries-and cannot be used to build a shared distribution tree. PIM dense mode (PIM-DM) uses a push model to flood multicast traffic to every corner of the network. This push model is a brute-force method of delivering data to the receivers. This method would be efficient in certain deployments in which there are active receivers on every subnet in the network. PIM-DM initially floods multicast traffic throughout the network. Routers that have no downstream neighbors prune the unwanted traffic. This process repeats every 3 minutes. A rendezvous point (RP) is required only in networks running Protocol Independent Multicast sparse mode (PIM-SM). In PIM dense mode (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.

QUESTION 23

Drag and drop the virtual components from the left onto their deceptions on the right.

Select and Place:

vNIC	zip file connecting a virtual machine configuration file and a virtual disk
OVA	file containing a virtual machine disk drive
VMDK	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

Correct Answer:

	OVA
	VMDK
	VMX
	vNIC

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 24

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

Select and Place:

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	

Correct Answer:

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

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 25

Drag and drop the wireless elements on the left to their definitions on the right.

Select and Place:

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

Correct Answer:

	radiation patterns
	gain
	beamwidth
	polarization

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 26

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

Select and Place:

utilizes a pull model	Ansible
multi-master architecture	
primary/secondary architecture	Puppet
utilizes a push model	

Correct Answer:

	Ansible
	Puppet

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

Ansible runs with a single active node, called the Primary instance. If the primary goes down, there is a Secondary instance to take its place.

Puppet has multi-master architecture. If the active master goes down, then the other master takes the active master place.

See: <https://www.javatpoint.com/ansible-vs-puppet>

QUESTION 27

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

Select and Place:

- 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

Correct Answer:

Blank boxes for the correct answer.

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

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 28

Drag and drop the snippets onto the blanks within the code to construct a script that advertises the network prefix 192.168.5.0 session. Not all options are used.

Select and Place:


```

<config xmlns:nc="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:address-family>
          <ios-bgp:no-vrf>
            <ios-bgp:ipv4>
              <ios-bgp:af-name>unicast</ios-bgp:af-name>
              <ios-bgp:ipv4-unicast>
                <ios-bgp:network>
                  <ios-bgp:with-mask>
                    <ios-bgp:number> <input type="text" value="192.168.5.0" /> </ios-bgp:number>
                    <ios-bgp: <input type="text" value="mask" /> > <input type="text" value="255.255.255.0" /> </ios-bgp:mask>
                  </ios-bgp:with-mask>
                </ios-bgp:network>
              </ios-bgp:ipv4-unicast>
            </ios-bgp:ipv4>
          </ios-bgp:no-vrf>
        </ios-bgp:address-family>
      </ios-bgp:bgp>
    </router>
  </native>
</config>

```

192.168.5.0 255.255.255.0 with-mask mask subnet-mask

Correct Answer:

```

<config xmlns:nc="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:address-family>
          <ios-bgp:no-vrf>
            <ios-bgp:ipv4>
              <ios-bgp:af-name>unicast</ios-bgp:af-name>
              <ios-bgp:ipv4-unicast>
                <ios-bgp:network>
                  <ios-bgp:with-mask>
                    <ios-bgp:number> <input type="text" value="192.168.5.0" /> </ios-bgp:number>
                    <ios-bgp: <input type="text" value="mask" /> > <input type="text" value="255.255.255.0" /> </ios-bgp:mask>
                  </ios-bgp:with-mask>
                </ios-bgp:network>
              </ios-bgp:ipv4-unicast>
            </ios-bgp:ipv4>
          </ios-bgp:no-vrf>
        </ios-bgp:address-family>
      </ios-bgp:bgp>
    </router>
  </native>
</config>

```

<input type="text" value="" /> <input type="text" value="" /> with-mask <input type="text" value="" /> subnet-mask

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 29

Drag and drop the snippets onto the blanks within the code construct a script that configure a loopback interface with an IP address (not all options are used)?

Select and Place:

```

{
  "@message-id": "101",
  "edit-config": {
    [redacted] {
      "running": null
    },
    "config": {
      "native": {
        "interface": {
          "Loopback": {
            [redacted] {
              "ip": {
                "address": {
                  [redacted] {
                    "address": "10.10.10.10",
                    [redacted] "255.255.255.255"
                  }
                }
              }
            }
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

"fixed":
 "config":
 "mask":
 "primary":
 "name": "100"
 "target":

Correct Answer:

```

{
  "@message-id": "101",
  "edit-config": {
    [redacted] "config": {
      "running": null
    },
    "config": {
      "native": {
        "interface": {
          "Loopback": {
            [redacted] "name": "100" {
              "ip": {
                "address": {
                  [redacted] "primary": {
                    "address": "10.10.10.10",
                    [redacted] "mask": "255.255.255.255"
                  }
                }
              }
            }
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

"fixed":

 "target":

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 30

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

Select and Place:

The interface for Question 30 consists of two main columns. On the left, there are three light blue rectangular boxes containing the following text from top to bottom: "supports virtual links", "can automatically summarize networks at the boundary", and "requires manual configuration of network summarization". On the right, there are two yellow rectangular boxes representing routing protocols. The top box is labeled "EIGRP" and contains one empty white rectangular slot. The bottom box is labeled "OSPF" and contains two empty white rectangular slots.

Correct Answer:

The correct answer interface shows the same layout as the question. The "EIGRP" box now contains the text "can automatically summarize networks at the boundary". The "OSPF" box contains two text boxes: "supports virtual links" in the top slot and "requires manual configuration of network summarization" in the bottom slot. The left column of characteristics is empty.

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 31

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

```
{
  "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
    }
  }
}
```

Select and Place:

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

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

Correct Answer:

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

<input type="text" value="POST"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Cisco-IOS-XE"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="PUT"/>

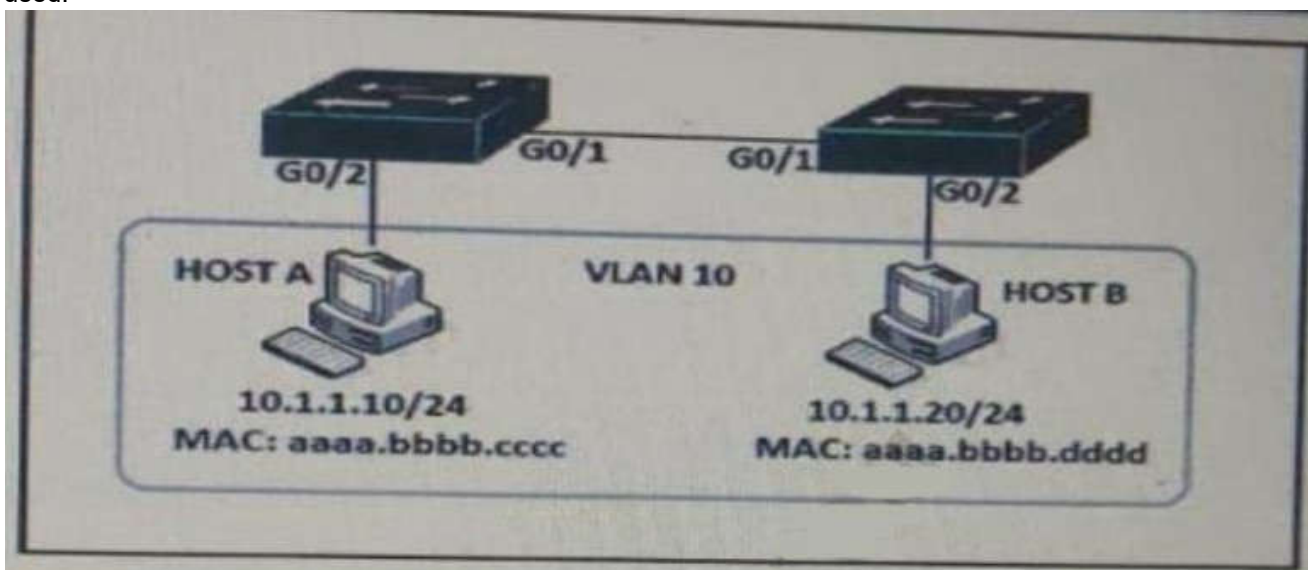
Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 32

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.



Select and Place:


```

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

```

Correct Answer:

```

SW1(config)# ip access-list extended DENY-HTTP
SW1(config-ext-nacl)# [ permit ] 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

```

Section: (none)
Explanation

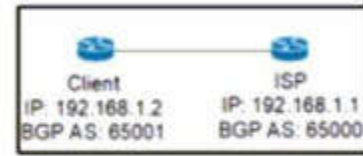
Explanation/Reference:
Permit → Permit → Action drop → Action forward

QUESTION 33

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.

Select and Place:

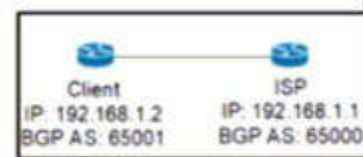
```
<config xmlns:xc="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0" xmlns="urn:ietf:params:xml:ns:netconf:base:1.0">
<native xmlns="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-native" xmlns:ios-bgp="http://cisco.com/ns/yang/Cisco-IOS-XE-bgp">
<router>
<ios-bgp:bgp>
<ios-bgp:id> /ios-bgp:id
<ios-bgp:neighbor>
<ios-bgp:id> /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>
```



192.168.1.1 192.168.1.2 65000 65001 Client ISP 65001

Correct 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>
```



192.168.1.2 65000 Client

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

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

QUESTION 34

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

Select and Place:

The default Administrative Distance is equal to 110.

It requires an Autonomous System number to create a routing instance for exchanging routing information.

It uses virtual links to connect two parts of a partitioned backbone through a non-backbone area.

It is an Advanced Distance Vector routing protocol.

It relies on the Diffused Update Algorithm to calculate the shortest path to a destination.

It requires a process ID that is local to the router.

EIGRP

OSPF

Correct Answer:

OSPF

EIGRP

OSPF

EIGRP

It requires an Autonomous System number to create a routing instance for exchanging routing information.

It is an Advanced Distance Vector routing protocol.

It relies on the Diffused Update Algorithm to calculate the shortest path to a destination.

OSPF

The default Administrative Distance is equal to 110.

It uses virtual links to connect two parts of a partitioned backbone through a non-backbone area.

It requires a process ID that is local to the router.

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 35

An engineer is working with the Cisco DNA Center API Drag and drop the methods from the left onto the actions that they are used for on the right.

Select and Place:

GET	remove an element using the API
POST	update an element
DELETE	extract information from the API
PUT	create an element

Correct Answer:

	DELETE
	PUT
	GET
	POST

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 36

A network engineer is adding an additional 10Gps link to an exiting 2x10Gps LACP-based LAG to augment its capacity. Network standards require a bundle interface to be taken out of service if one of its member links goes down, and the new link must be added with minimal impact to the production network. Drag and drop the tasks that the engineer must perform from the left into the sequence on the right. Not all options are used.

Select and Place:

Execute the channel-group number mode active command to add the 10Gbps link to the existing bundle.	step 1
Execute the channel-group number mode on command to add the 10Gbps link to the existing bundle.	step 2
Execute the lacp min-bundle 3 command to set the minimum number of ports threshold.	step 3
Validate the network layer of the 10Gbps link.	step 4
Execute the channel-group number mode auto command to add the 10Gbps link to the existing bundle.	
Validate the physical and data link layers of the 10Gbps link.	

Correct Answer:

	Validate the physical and data link layers of the 10Gbps link.
Execute the channel-group number mode on command to add the 10Gbps link to the existing bundle.	Execute the channel-group number mode active command to add the 10Gbps link to the existing bundle.
	Execute the lacp min-bundle 3 command to set the minimum number of ports threshold.
	Validate the network layer of the 10Gbps link.
Execute the channel-group number mode auto command to add the 10Gbps link to the existing bundle.	

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 37

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the deployment models on the right.

Select and Place:

long implementation timeframe	Cloud
on-demand self-service	
offers complex customization	On-Premises

Correct Answer:

	Cloud
	on-demand self-service
	On-Premises
	long implementation timeframe
	offers complex customization

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 38

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

Select and Place:

cost-based metric	EIGRP
Dual Diffusing Update algorithm	
metrics are bandwidth, delay, reliability, load, and MTU	
Dijkstra algorithm	OSPF

Correct Answer:

	EIGRP
	metrics are bandwidth, delay, reliability, load, and MTU
	Dual Diffusing Update algorithm
	OSPF
	cost-based metric
	Dijkstra algorithm

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

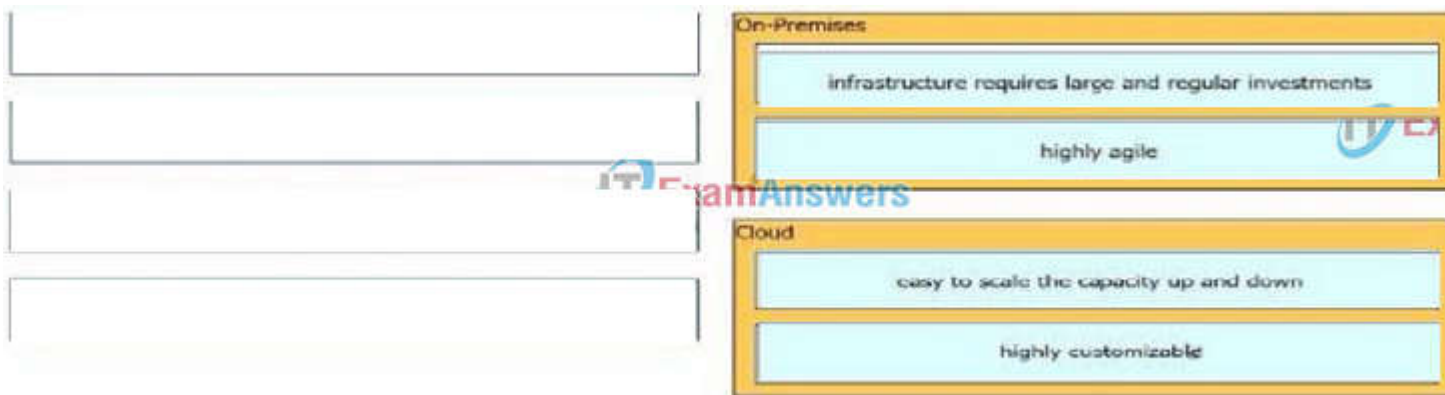
QUESTION 39

Drag and drop the characteristics from the left onto the infrastructure deployment models they describe on the right.

Select and Place:

easy to scale the capacity up and down	On-Premises
infrastructure requires large and regular investments	
highly agile	
highly customizable	Cloud

Correct Answer:



Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 40

Drag and drop the snippets onto the blanks within the code to construct a script that adds a prefix list to a route map and sets the local preference. Not all options are used.

Select and Place:

```

{
  "@message-id": "101",
  "edit-config": {
    "target": {
      [redacted]
    },
    "config": {
      "native": {
        "ip": {
          "prefix-list": {
            "prefixes": {
              [redacted]
            }
            "permit": {
              "prefix-only-list": {
                "prefix": "192.168.1.0/24"
              }
            }
          }
        }
      },
      "route-map": {
        "name": "Routes",
        "route-map-without-order-seq": {
          [redacted] "10",
          "set": {
            "local-preference": "200"
          }
          [redacted] {
            "ip": {
              "address": {
                "prefix-list": "100"
              }
            }
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```



- "running": null
- "seq_no":
- "config": null
- "permit":
- "match":
- "name": "100",

Correct Answer:

```

{
  "@message-id": "101",
  "edit-config": {
    "target": {
      "name": "100",
    },
    "config": {
      "native": {
        "ip": {
          "prefix-list": {
            "prefixes": {
              "permit": {
                "permit": {
                  "prefix-only-list": {
                    "prefix": "192.168.1.0/24"
                  }
                }
              }
            }
          }
        }
      }
    },
    "route-map": {
      "name": "Routes",
      "route-map-without-order-seq": {
        "seq_no": "10",
        "set": {
          "local-preference": "200"
        },
        "match": {
          "ip": {
            "address": {
              "prefix-list": "100"
            }
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```



"running": null

"config": null

Section: (none)
 Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 41
 Drag and drop the tools from the left onto the agent types on the right.

Select and Place:

Puppet

Ansible

SaltStack

Agent-based

Agentless

Correct Answer:

Agent-based

Puppet

SaltStack

Agentless

Ansible

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 42

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

Select and Place:

Costs for this model are considered CapEx.

This model improves elasticity of resources.

This model enables complete control of the servers.

This model reduces management overhead by leveraging provider-managed resources.

On-Premises

Cloud

Correct Answer:

On-Premises

This model enables complete control of the servers.

Costs for this model are considered CapEx.

Cloud

This model reduces management overhead by leveraging provider-managed resources.

This model improves elasticity of resources.

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 43

Drag and drop packet switching architecture from the left onto the correct positions on the right.

Select and Place:

	Process Switching
It is referred as "software" switching	
It is used when you have to perform in high packet volume	
It uses General Purpose CPU to perform that switching	Cisco Express Forwarding

Correct Answer:

	Process Switching
	It is referred as "software" switching
	It uses General Purpose CPU to perform that switching
	Cisco Express Forwarding
	It is used when you have to perform in high packet volume

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

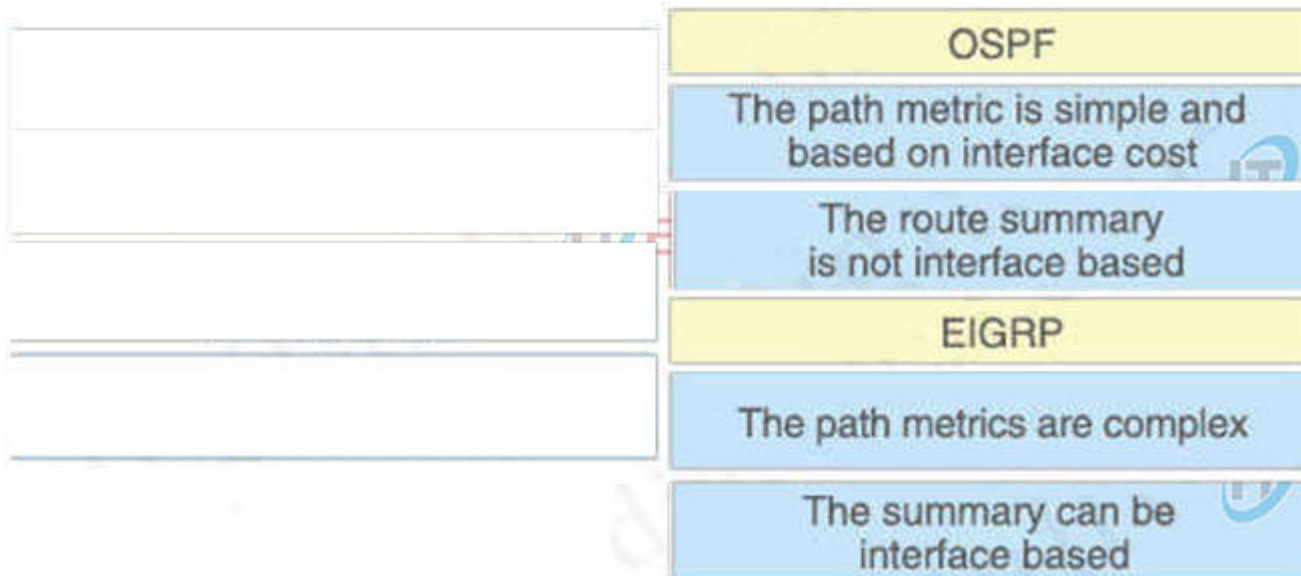
QUESTION 44

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

Select and Place:

	OSPF
The path metrics are complex	
The path metric is simple and based on interface cost	
The summary can be interface based	
The route summary is not interface based	EIGRP

Correct Answer:



Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

OSPF offers two methods of route summarization:

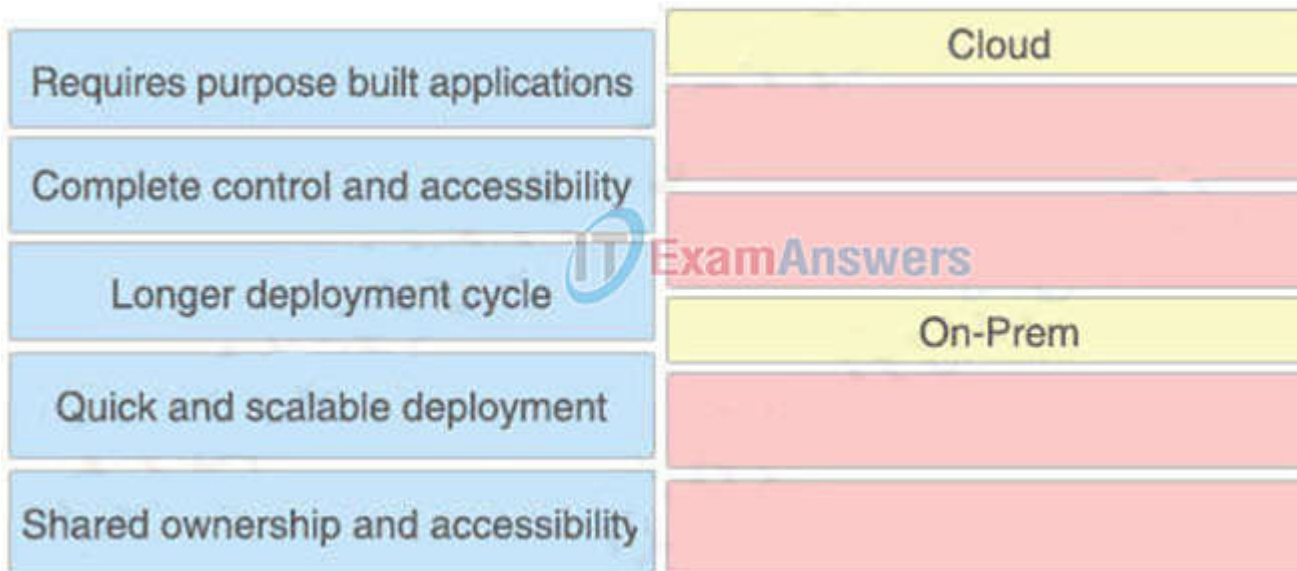
- 1) Summarization of internal routes performed on the ABRs
- 2) Summarization of external routes performed on the ASBRs

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 as-number address mask [administrativedistance] command (for example: ip summary-address eigrp 1 192.168.16.0 255.255.248.0).

QUESTION 45

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

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:

Requires purpose built applications	Cloud
	Quick and scalable deployment
	Shared ownership and accessibility
	On-Prem
	Complete control and accessibility
	Longer deployment cycle

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 46

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

Select and Place:

Puppet is used for this type of technology.	Configuration Management
Ansible is used for this type of technology.	
uses machine learning to identify and resolve issues	
This type of technology provides automation across multiple technologies and domains.	Orchestration
This type of technology enables consistent configuration of infrastructure resources.	

Correct Answer:

	Configuration Management
	Ansible is used for this type of technology.
uses machine learning to identify and resolve issues	This type of technology enables consistent configuration of infrastructure resources.
	Orchestration
	Puppet is used for this type of technology.
	This type of technology provides automation across multiple technologies and domains.

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 47

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

Select and Place:

The interface for Question 47 consists of two columns. The left column contains four light blue boxes with the following text: 'declarative', 'communicates using knife tool', 'communicates through SSH', and 'procedural'. The right column contains two yellow boxes. The top box is labeled 'Chef' and has two empty slots. The bottom box is labeled 'SaltStack' and also has two empty slots. A watermark 'IT ExamAnswers' is visible in the center.

Correct Answer:

The interface for Question 47 showing the correct answer. The left column has four empty white boxes. The right column has two yellow boxes. The 'Chef' box contains two light blue boxes: 'communicates using knife tool' and 'procedural'. The 'SaltStack' box contains two light blue boxes: 'declarative' and 'communicates through SSH'. A watermark 'IT ExamAnswers' is visible in the center.

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 48

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

Select and Place:

The interface for Question 48 consists of two columns. The left column contains three light blue boxes with the following text: 'sends hello packets every 5 seconds on high-bandwidth links', 'uses virtual links to link an area that does not have a connection to the backbone', and 'cost is based on interface bandwidth'. The right column contains two yellow boxes. The top box is labeled 'EIGRP' and has one empty slot. The bottom box is labeled 'OSPF' and has two empty slots. A watermark 'IT ExamAnswers' is visible in the center.

Correct Answer:

The interface for Question 48 showing the correct answer. The left column has three empty white boxes. The right column has two yellow boxes. The 'EIGRP' box contains one light blue box: 'sends hello packets every 5 seconds on high-bandwidth links'. The 'OSPF' box contains two light blue boxes: 'cost is based on interface bandwidth' and 'uses virtual links to link an area that does not have a connection to the backbone'. A watermark 'IT ExamAnswers' is visible in the center.

Section: (none)

Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 49

Drag and drop the LISP components on the left to their descriptions on the right. Not all options are used.

Select and Place:

map server	IPv4 or IPv6 address of an egress tunnel router that is Internet facing or network core facing
map resolver	receives map-request messages from ITR and searches for the appropriate ETR by consulting mapping database
RLOC	encapsulates LISP packets coming from inside of the LISP site to destinations outside of the site
ITR	

Correct Answer:

	RLOC
	map server
	map resolver
ITR	

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 50

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

Select and Place:

Capacity easily scales up or down.	On-Premises
Infrastructure requires large and regular investments.	
It enables users to access resources from anywhere.	Cloud
It requires capacity planning for power and cooling.	

Correct Answer:

On-Premises

Infrastructure requires large and regular investments.

It requires capacity planning for power and cooling.

Cloud

Capacity easily scales up or down.

It enables users to access resources from anywhere.

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference:

QUESTION 51

Drag and drop the snippets onto the blanks within the code to construct a script that shows all logging that occurred on the appliance from Sunday until 9:00 p.m Thursday Not all options are used.

Select and Place:

```

event manager applet Logging
  event timer cron name Logging cron-entry " "
  action 2.0 cli command "enable"
  action " " cli command "show logging | "

```

1.0

3.0

redirect
ftp://cisco:cisco@192.168.1.1

0 21 * * 0-4

0 21 * * 1-5

ftp://cisco:cisco@192.168.1.1

Correct Answer:

```

event manager applet Logging
  event timer cron name Logging cron-entry " 0 21 * * 1-5 "
  action 2.0 cli command "enable"
  action 3.0 cli command "show logging | ftp://cisco:cisco@192.168.1.1 "

```

1.0

redirect
ftp://cisco:cisco@192.168.1.1

0 21 * * 0-4

Section: (none)
Explanation

Explanation/Reference: