

300-101 Dumps

Implementing Cisco IP Routing

<https://www.certleader.com/300-101-dumps.html>



NEW QUESTION 1

What does stateful NAT64 do that stateless NAT64 does not do?

- A. Stateful NAT64 maintains bindings of IPv4 to IPv6 link-local addresses.
- B. Stateful NAT64 translates IPv4 to IPv6.
- C. Stateful NAT64 translates IPv6 to IPv4.
- D. Stateful NAT64 maintains bindings or session state while performing translation.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 2

What is the default authentication in RIPv2 when authentication is enabled?

- A. enable password authentication
- B. MD5 authentication
- C. SHA1 authentication
- D. plaintext authentication

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 3

Which task must you perform to enable a point-to-point Frame Relay connection?

- A. Enable inverse ARP.
- B. Configure the encapsulation type.
- C. Configure static address mapping.
- D. Disable inverse ARP.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 4

Which condition prevents the establishment of a DMVPN tunnel between two spokes?

- A. The two spokes have different tunnel keepalive settings
- B. HSRP is enabled on the spoke devices
- C. IPsec is enabled on the spoke devices
- D. The two spokes are behind different PAT devices

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 5

What is the default maximum segment size for TCP traffic

- A. 536
- B. 1492
- C. 1500
- D. 1508
- E. 3340
- F. 4096

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 6

Drag and drop the statements from the left onto the correct uRPF modes on the right
Select and Place:

- It can drop legitimate traffic.
- It requires the source address to be routable.
- It supports using the default route as a route reference.
- It permits only packets that are received on the same interface as the exit interface for the destination address.

nneettwwookkinngg

Loose Mode

Loose Mode

Answer:

Explanation:

-
-
-
-

nneettwwookkinngg

Loose Mode

It supports using the default route as a route reference.

It requires the source address to be routable.

Loose Mode

It can drop legitimate traffic.

It permits only packets that are received on the same interface as the exit interface for the destination address.

NEW QUESTION 7

Which two types of threshold are configured for tracking object? (Choose two)

- A. delay
- B. percentage
- C. bandwidth
- D. administrative distance
- E. weight

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 8

In which state do DR and BDR establish adjacency with each ospf router in the network

- A. Exstart State
- B. Loading State
- C. Exchange State

D. Init State

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 9

TCP traffic is blocked on port 547 between a DHCPv6 relay agent and a DHCPv6 server that is configured for prefix delegation. Which two outcomes will result when the relay agent is rebooted? (Choose two.)

- A. Hosts will not obtain DHCPv6 addresses
- B. The DHCPv6 relay agent will resume distributing addresses
- C. DHCPv6 address conflicts will occur on downstream clients
- D. Routers will not obtain DHCPv6 prefixes.
- E. DHCPv6 clients will be unreachable

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 10

Which two statements are true of the OSPF link-state routing protocol? (Choose two.)

- A. Using the Bellman-Ford algorithm, each OSPF router independently calculates its best paths to all destinations in the network.
- B. Using the DUAL algorithm, each OSPF router independently calculates its best paths to all destinations in the network.
- C. OSPF sends summaries of individual link-state entries every 30 minutes to ensure LSDB synchronization.
- D. OSPF sends triggered updates when a network change occurs
- E. OSPF sends updates every 10 seconds
- F. When a link changes state, the router that detected the change creates a link-state advertisement (LSA) and propagates it to all OSPF devices using the 224.0.0.6 multicast address.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 10

which phase of dmpvn spoke to spoke communications?

- A. phase2
- B. phase4C
- C. phase5
- D. phase6
- E. phase1

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 15

Which SNMP model and level can provide DES encryption?

- A. SNMPV2noAuthNoPrv
- B. SNMPv3authNoPriv
- C. SNMPv3 authEn
- D. SNMPv3noAuthNoPrv

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 19

With which network type will OSPF establish router adjacencies but not perform the DR/BDR election

- A. Point-to-point
- B. Backbone area 0
- C. Broadcast multi-access
- D. Non-broadcast multi-access

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 24

In which scenario can asymmetric routing occur?

- A. active/standby firewall setup
- B. active/active firewall setup
- C. redundant routers running VRRP
- D. single path in and out of the network

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 28

What is supported radius server? (choose two)

- A. telnet
- B. authentication

- C. accounting
- D. authorization
- E. SSH

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 33

Which two statements about ICMP unreachable messages are true?(Choose two)

- A. They are sent when a route to the destination is missing from the routing table
- B. They can be enabled and disabled on a device only on a global level
- C. They are sent when a destination address responds to an ARP request
- D. They include the entire packet so that the source can identify the process that generated the message
- E. They include a portion of the original data so that the source can identify the process that generated the message

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 35

Which criterion does BGP evaluate first when determining the best path?

- A. MED value
- B. neighbor address
- C. local preference value
- D. weight

Answer: D

Explanation: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/border-gateway-protocol-bgp/13753-25.html>
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How the Best Path Algorithm Works

BGP assigns the first valid path as the current best path. BGP then compares the best path with the next path in the list, until BGP reaches the end of the list of valid paths. This list provides the rules that are used to determine the best path:

1. Prefer the path with the highest WEIGHT.

 **Note:** WEIGHT is a Cisco-specific parameter. It is local to the router on which it is configured.

2. Prefer the path with the highest LOCAL_PREF.

 **Note:** A path without LOCAL_PREF is considered to have had the value set with the `bgp default local-preference` command, or to have a value of 100 by default.

NEW QUESTION 38

A network engineer is unable to make VRF lite EIGRP adjacency work. There is nothing wrong with communication between R1 and R2. What command will eliminate the issue when executed on both routers?

- A. (config-router-af)# autonomous-system 100
- B. (config)# ip-multicast-routing
- C. (config-vrf)# route-target both 100:1
- D. (config-router-af)# network 209.165.202.128 0.0.0.31

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 41

Which two BGP neighbor states are valid? (Choose two)

- A. DROTHER
- B. established
- C. stuck in active
- D. unknown
- E. 2-WAY
- F. active

Answer: BF

NEW QUESTION 45

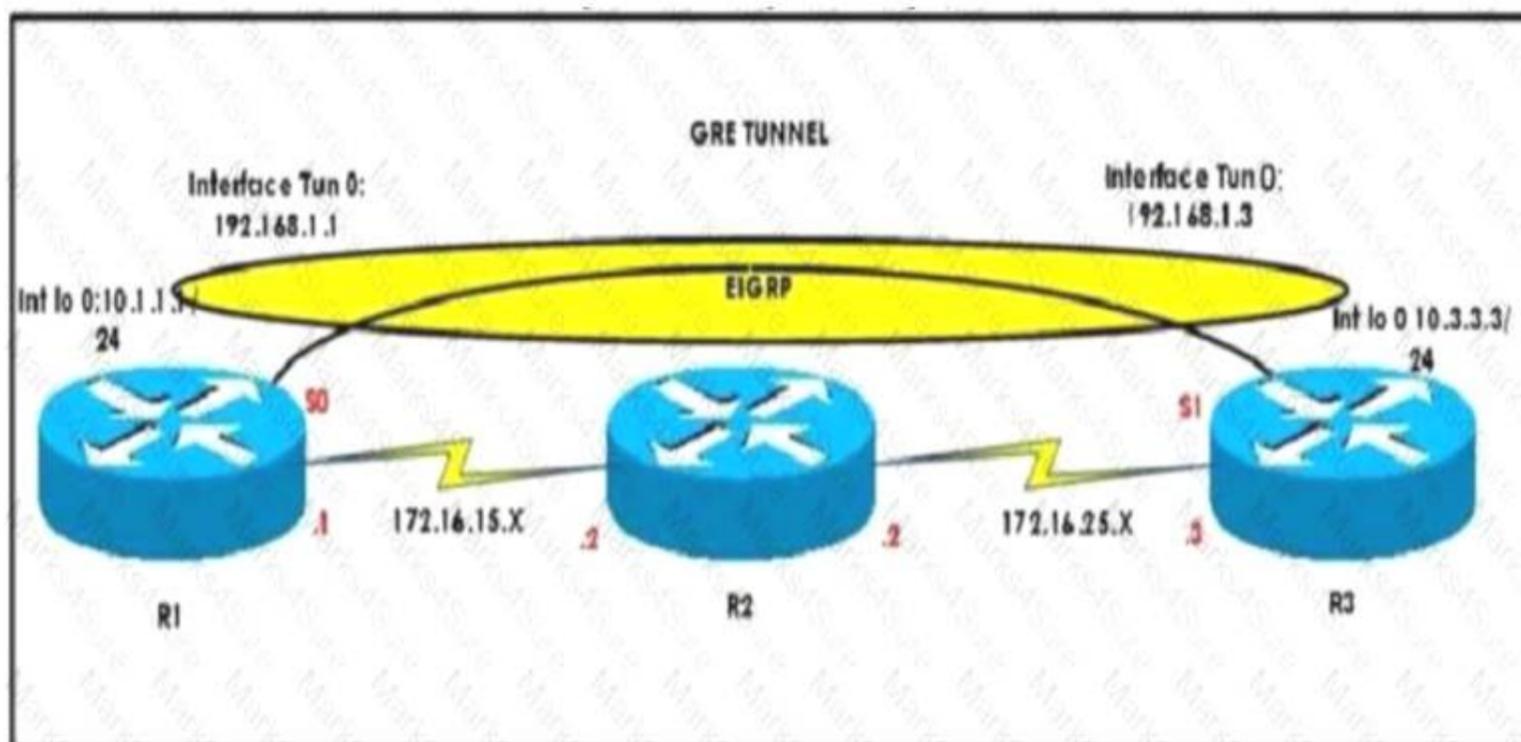
How is authentication handled with OSPFv3?

- A. OSPFv3 for IPv6 authentication is supported by SHA-1 authentication.
- B. OSPFv3 for IPv6 authentication is supported by MD5 authentication
- C. OSPFv3 for IPv6 authentication is supported by IPv6 IPsec
- D. OSPFv3 for IPv6 authentication is supported by IPv4 IPsec

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 50

After configuring RIPng on two routers that are connected via a WAN link, a network engineer notices that the two routers cannot exchange routing updates. What is the reason for this?



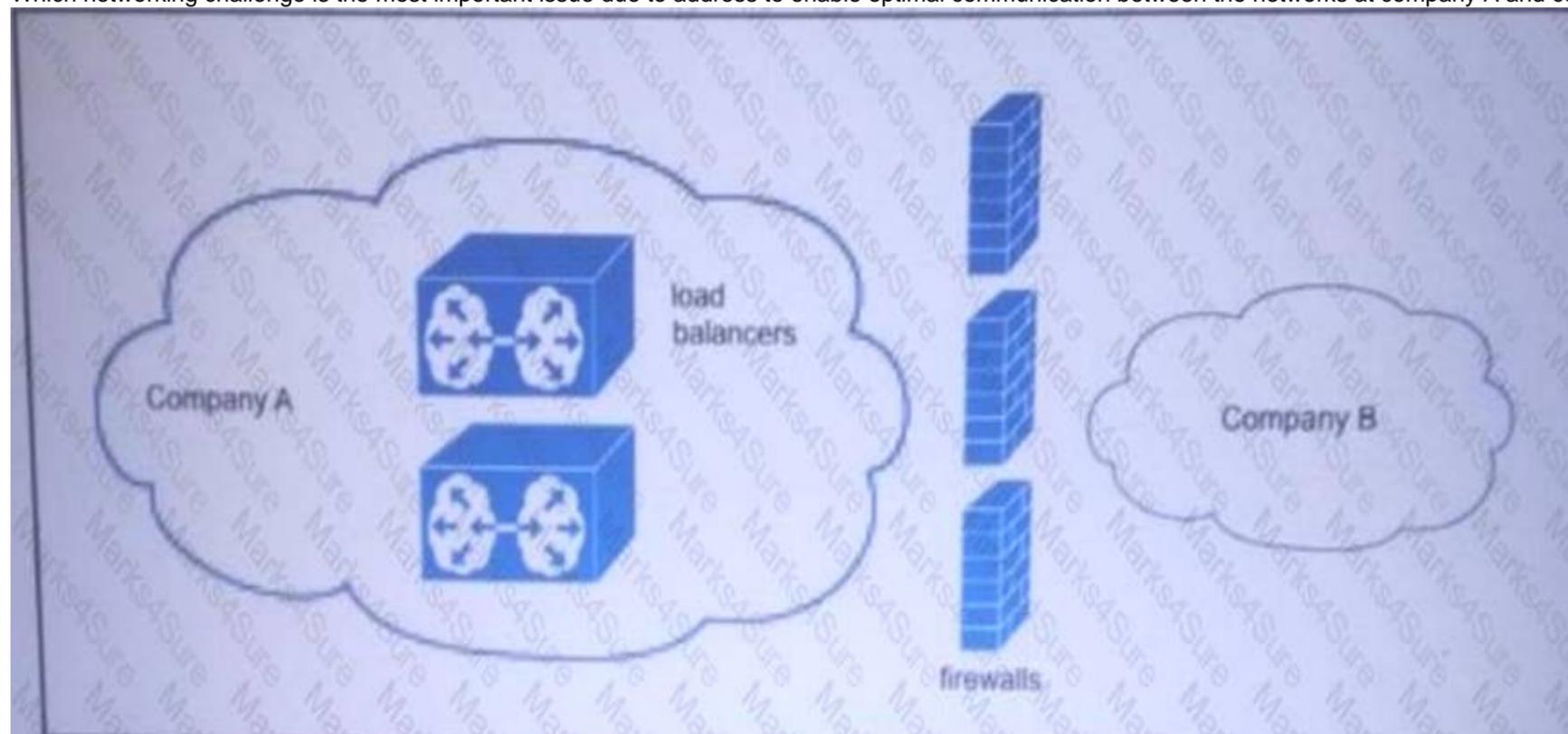
- A. Either a firewall between the two routers or an ACL on the router is blocking UDP 521
- B. Either a firewall between the two routers or an ACL on the router is blocking TCP 520
- C. Either a firewall between the two routers or an ACL on the router is blocking TCP 521
- D. Either a firewall between the two routers or an ACL on the router is blocking UDP 520.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 54

Refer to the exhibit.

Which networking challenge is the most important issue due to address to enable optimal communication between the networks at company A and company B?



- A. unicast flooding
- B. IPv4 MTU
- C. asymmetric
- D. routing IPv4 fragmentation
- E. UDP latency

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 55

Refer to the exhibit. Which command is used to control the type of routes that are processed in incoming route updates?

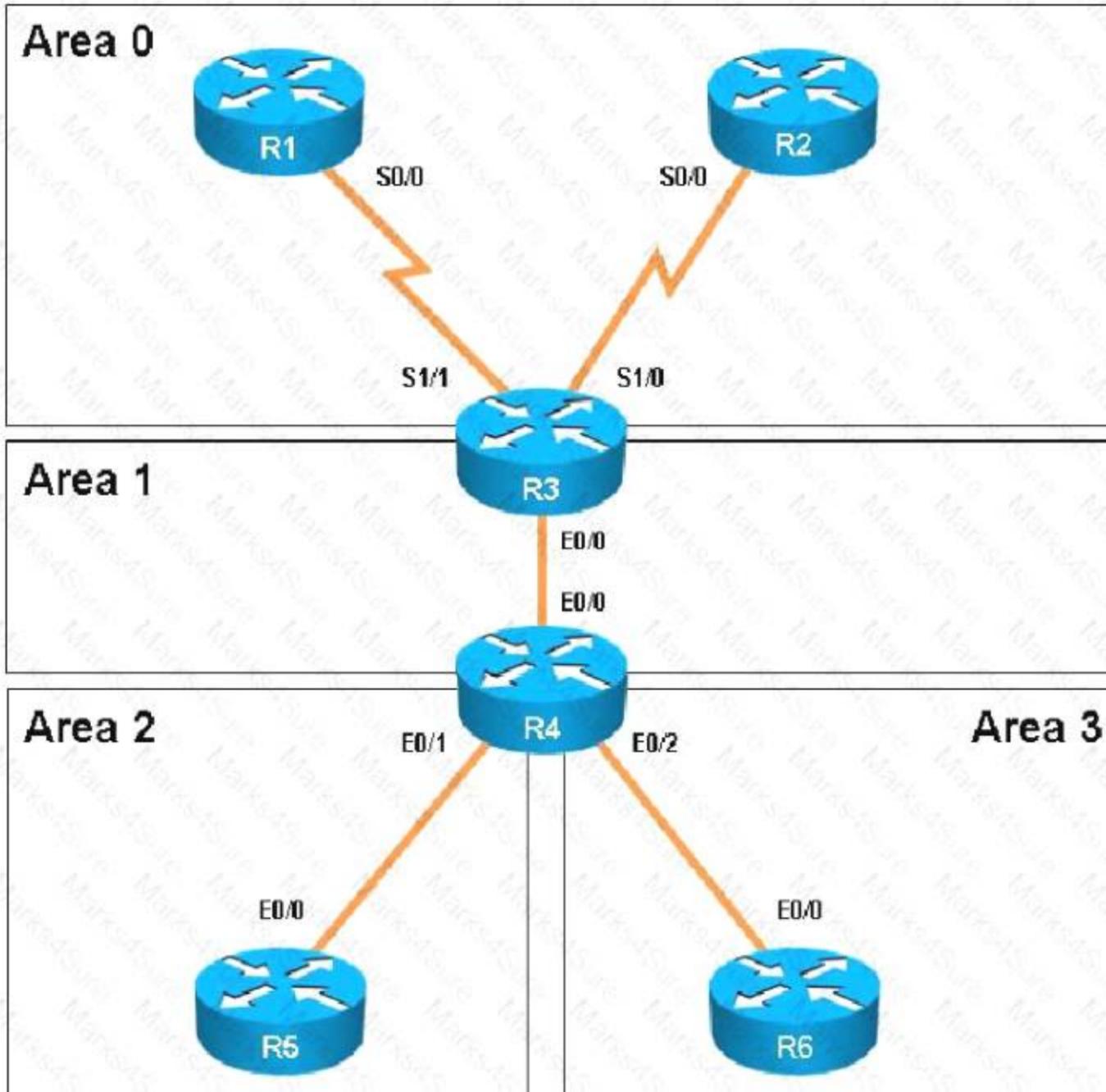
- A. passive-interface
- B. distribute-list 1 out
- C. distribute-list 1 in
- D. ip vrf forwarding

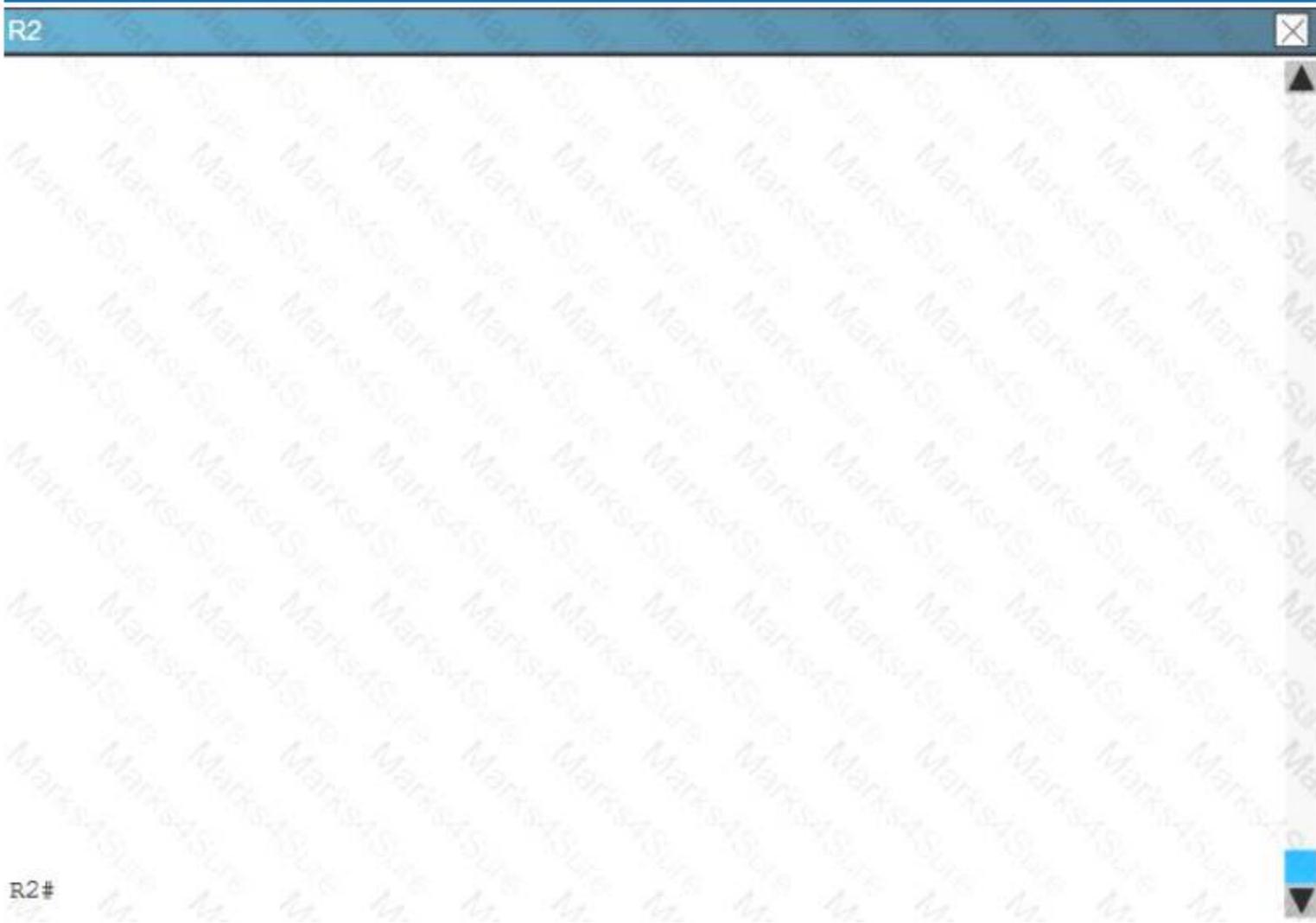
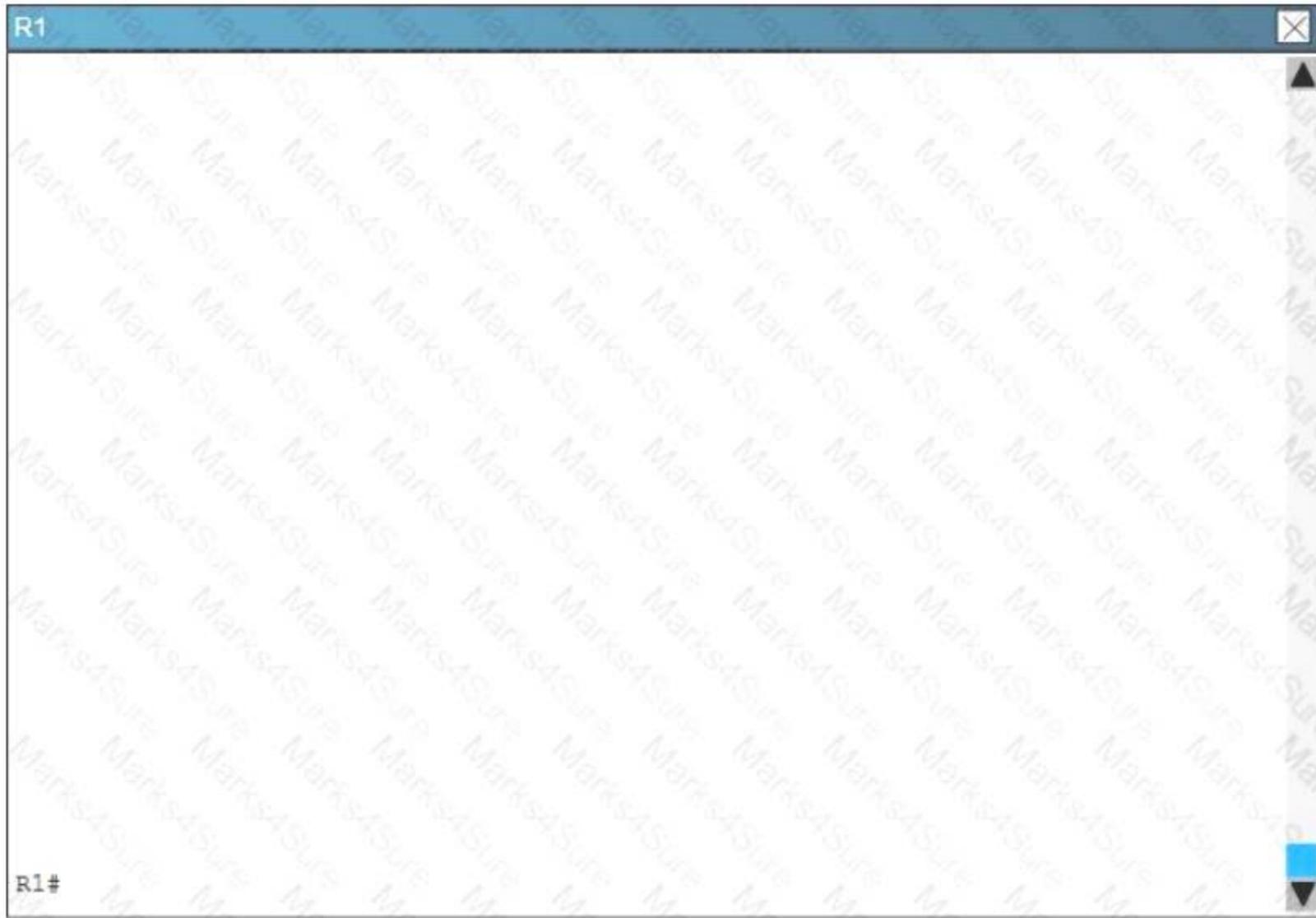
Answer: C

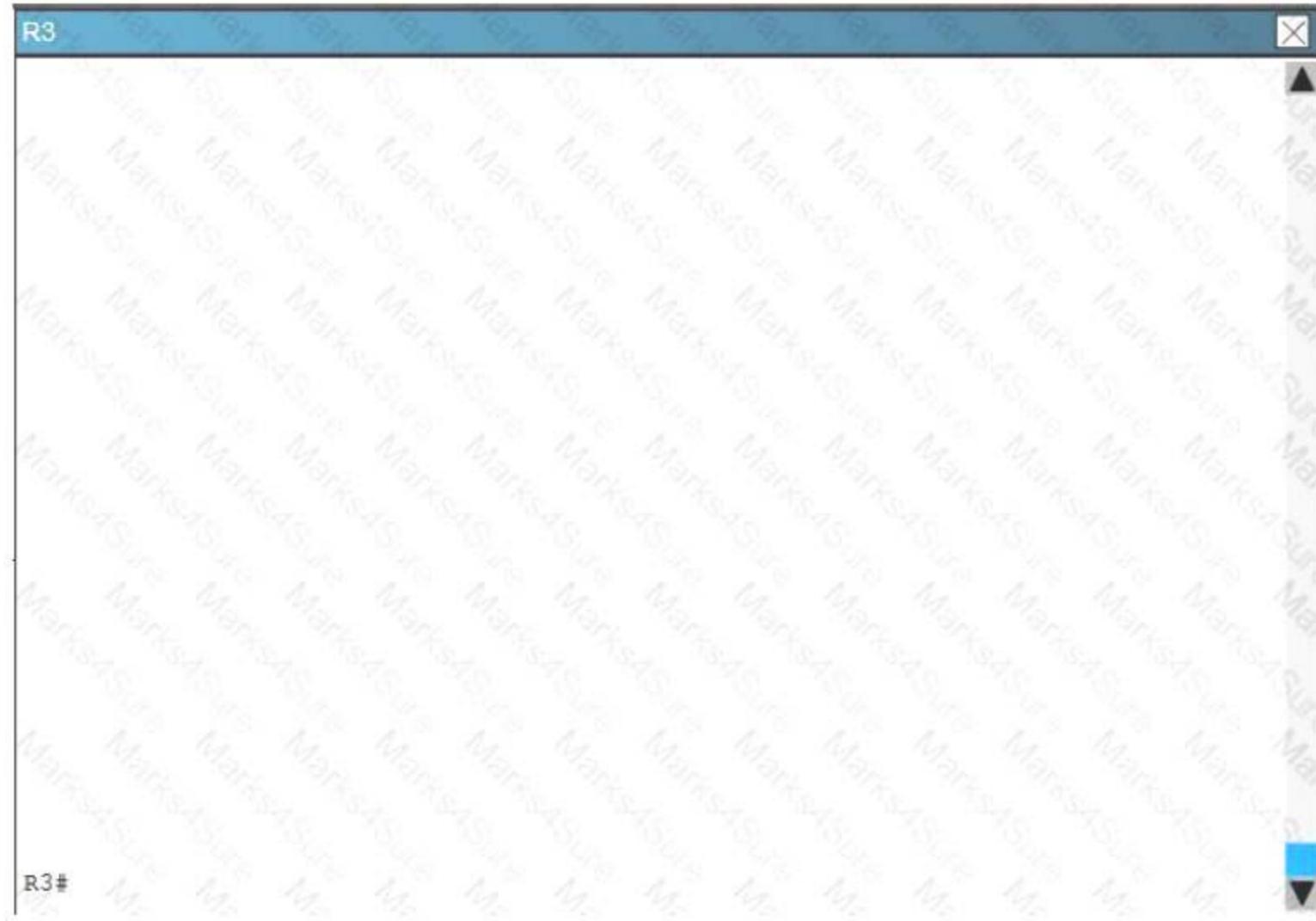
NEW QUESTION 57

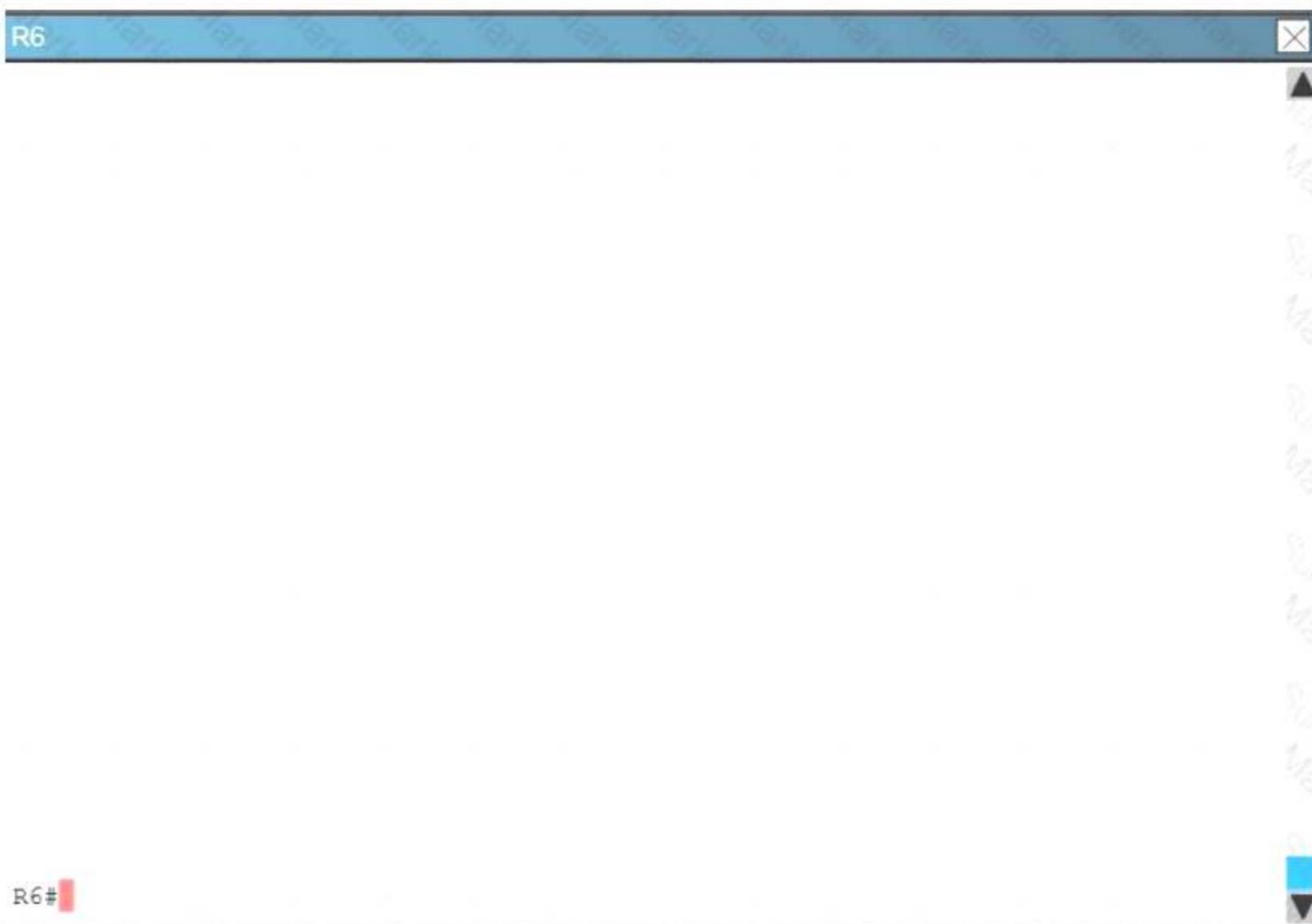
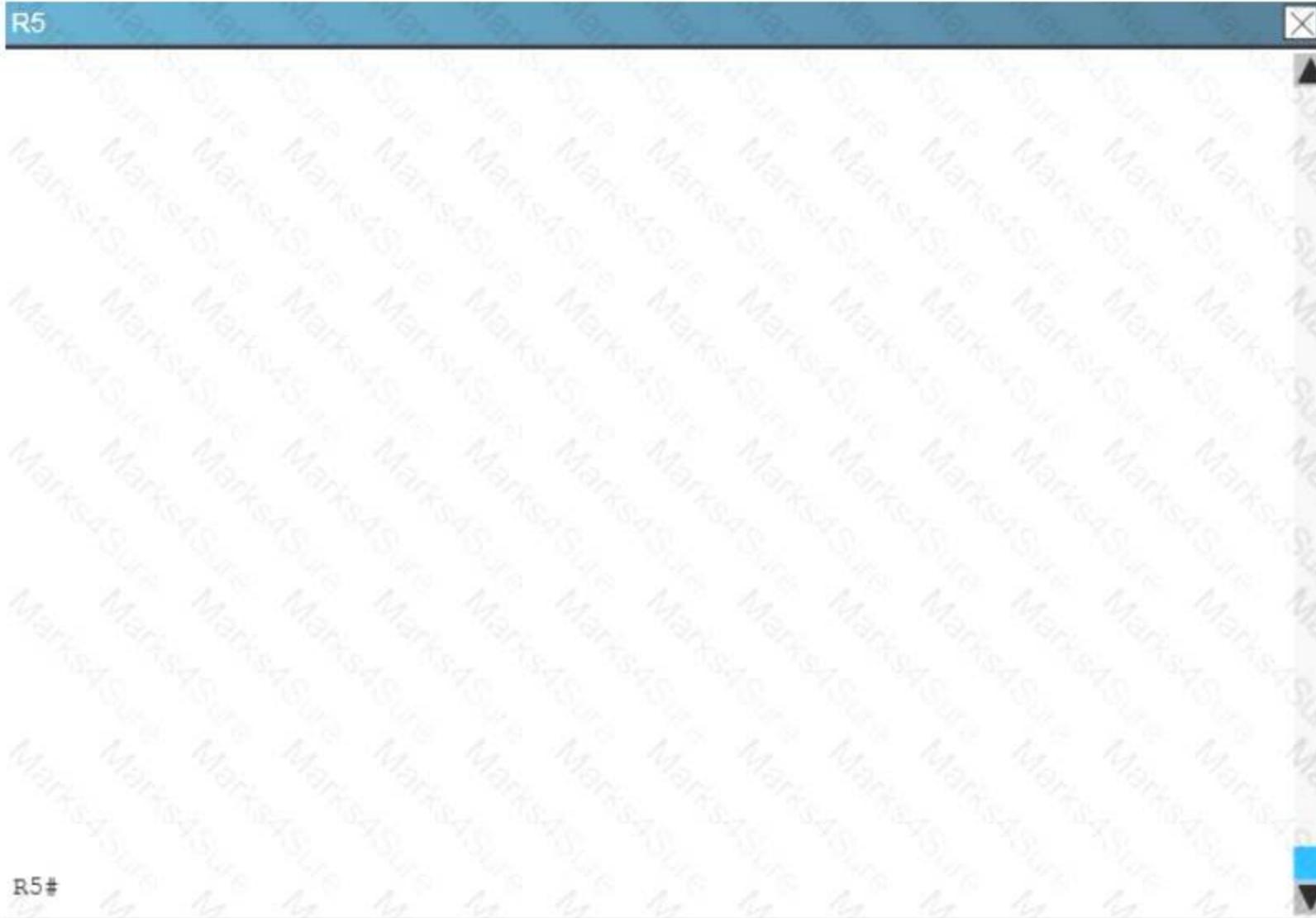
Scenario:

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Areas of Router 5 and 6 are not normal areas, inspect their routing tables and determine which statement is true?

- A. R5's Loopback and R6's Loopback are both present in R5's Routing table
- B. R5's Loopback and R6's Loopback are both present in R6's Routing table
- C. Only R5's loopback is present in R5's Routing table
- D. Only R6's loopback is present in R5's Routing table
- E. Only R5's loopback is present in R6's Routing table

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 58

Drag and drop the statement about device security from the left on the correct features on the right.

- It designates the permitted management interfaces on the device.
- It is enabled only when an interface is configured.
- It protects the device against DoS attacks.
- It requires only a single command to configure.
- It supports packet forwarding by reducing the load on the device.
- It uses QoS to limit the load on the device.

COPP

[Empty box]

[Empty box]

[Empty box]

MPP

[Empty box]

[Empty box]

[Empty box]

Answer:

Explanation:

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COPP

[Empty box]

[Empty box]

[Empty box]

MPP

[Empty box]

[Empty box]

[Empty box]

NEW QUESTION 61

Refer to the exhibit.

```
ip vrf BLUE
ip vrf RED
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
ip vrf forwarding RED
ip address 10.1.1.1
255.255.255.0
!
interface FastEthernet0/1
ip vrf forwarding BLUE
ip address 10.1.2.1
255.255.255.0
```

Network users on the 10.1.2.0/24 subnet have a default gateway of 10.1.2.254. Which command will configure this gateway?

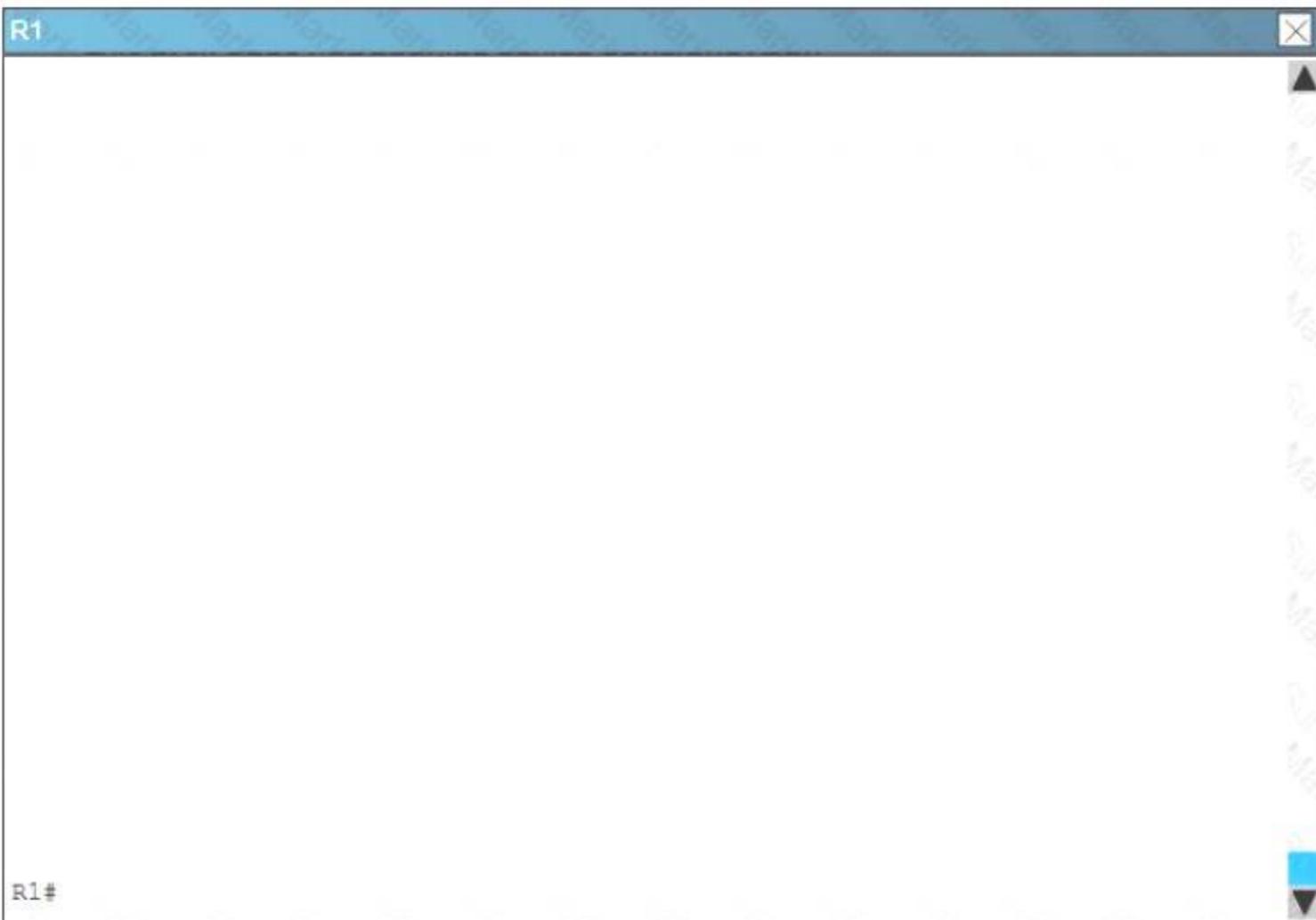
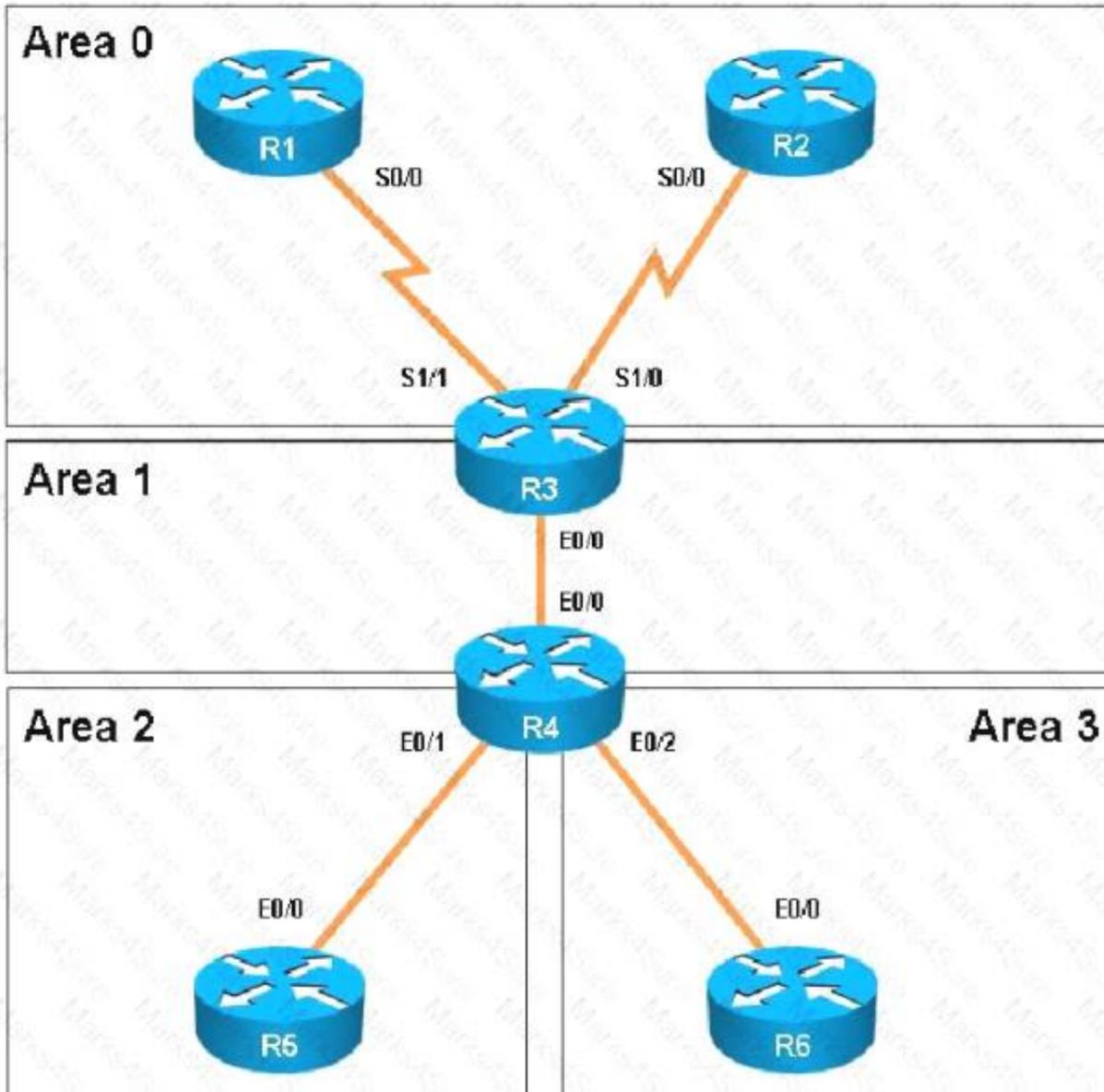
- A. router(config)#ip route vrf RED 0 0.0 0 0 0.0.0 10.1.2.254
- B. router(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.1.2.254
- C. router(config)#ip route 0.0.0 0 0.0.0.0 fastethernet0/1
- D. router(config)#ip route vrf BLUE 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.1.2.254

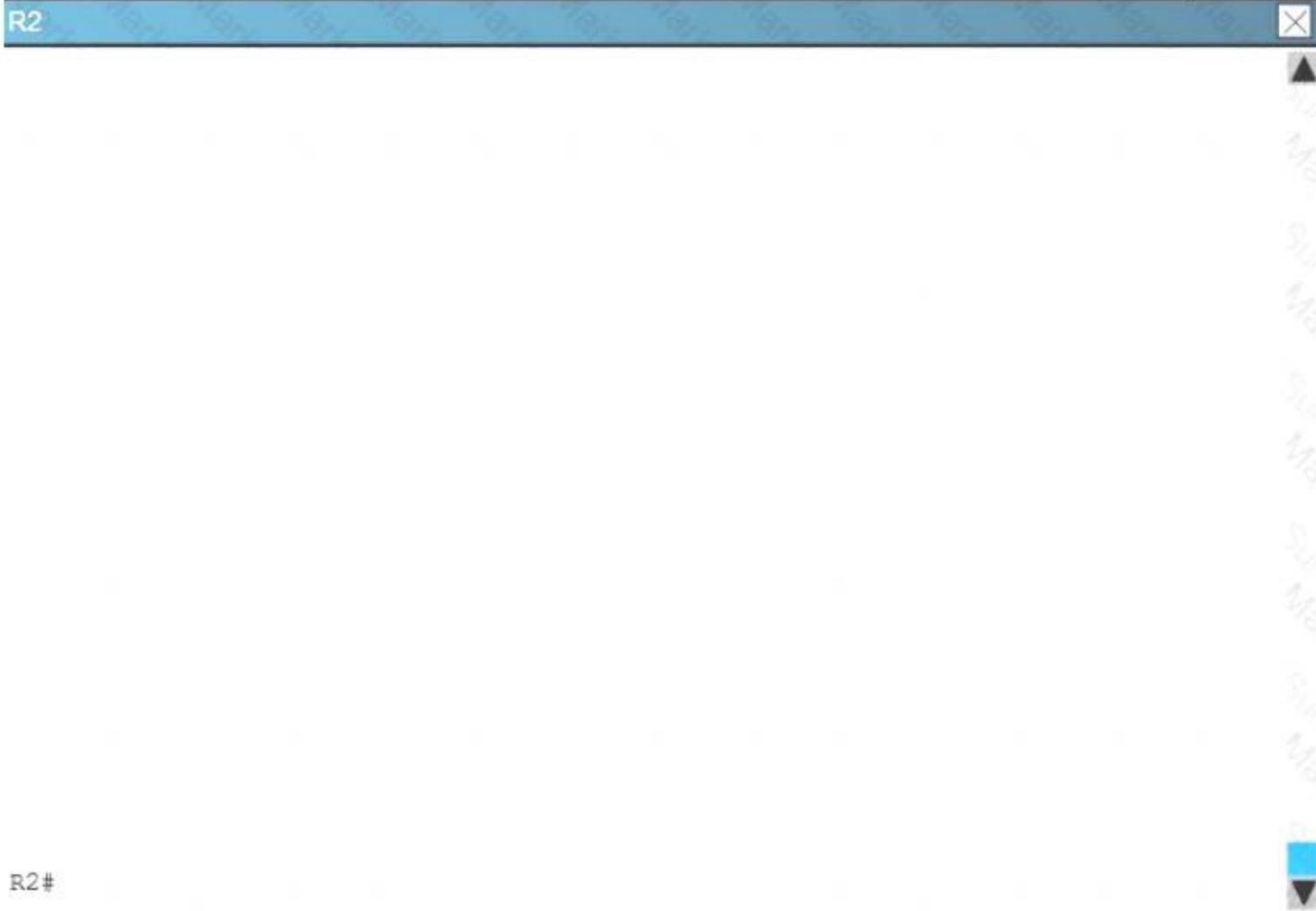
Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 65

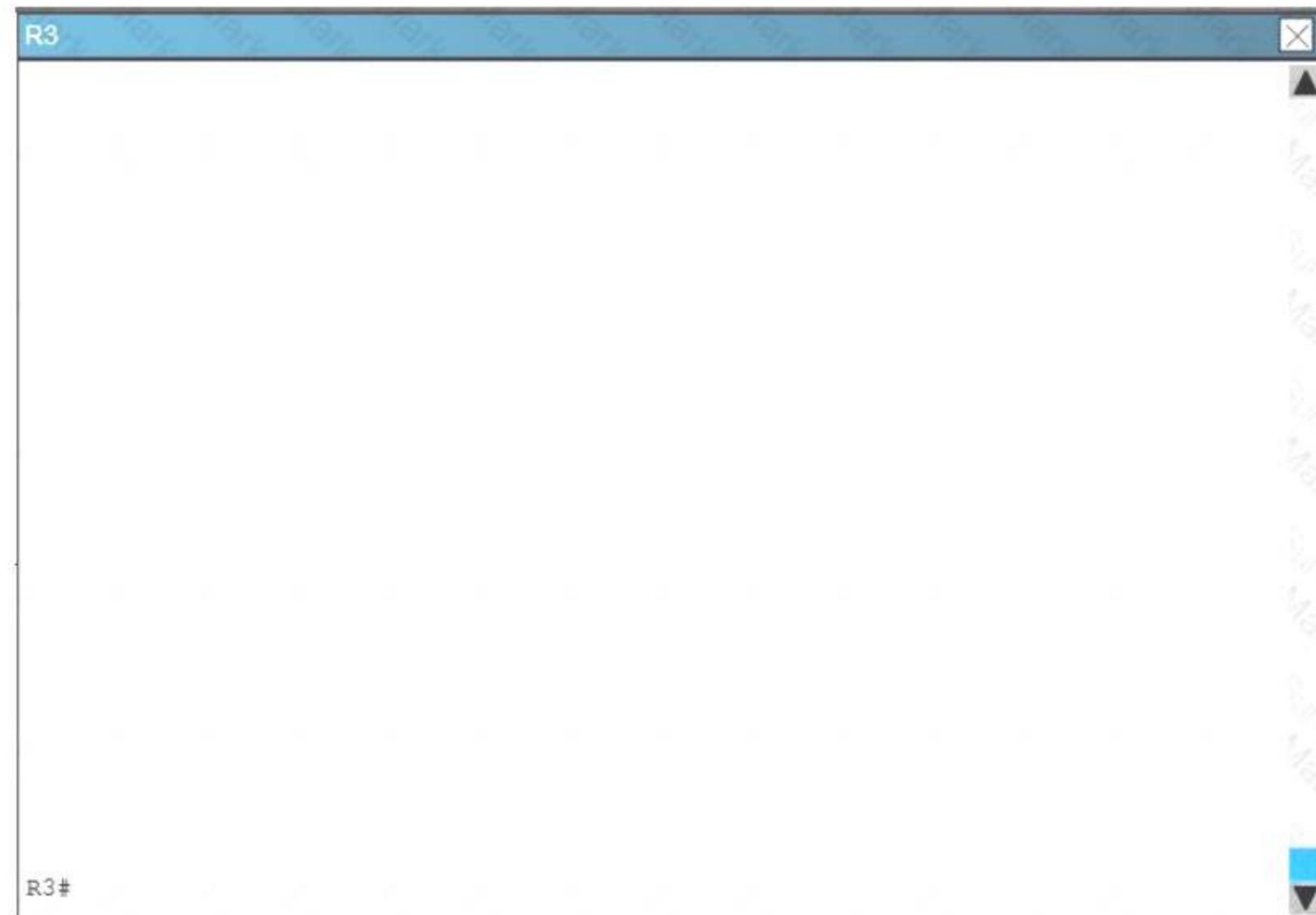
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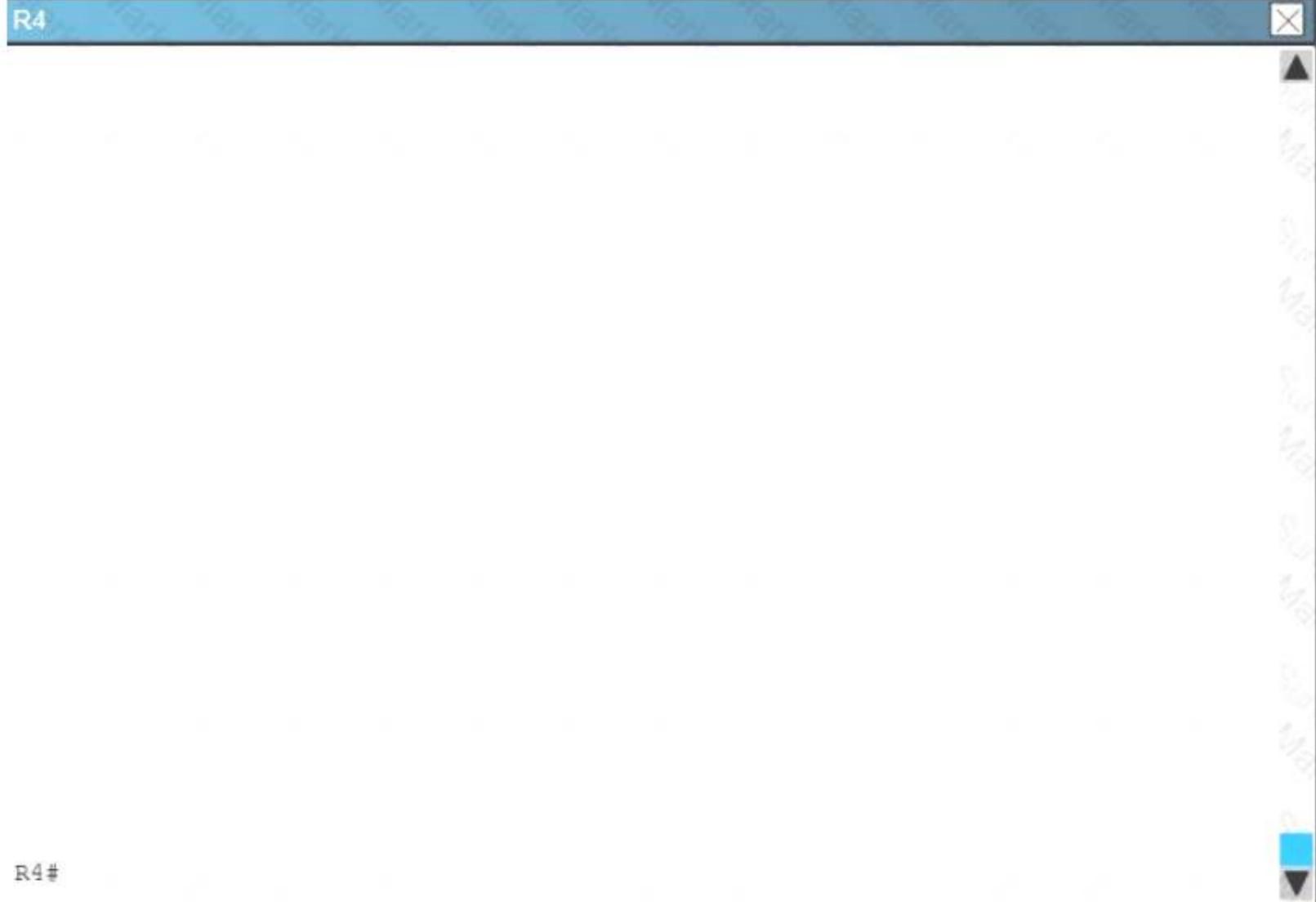
R2#



R3#

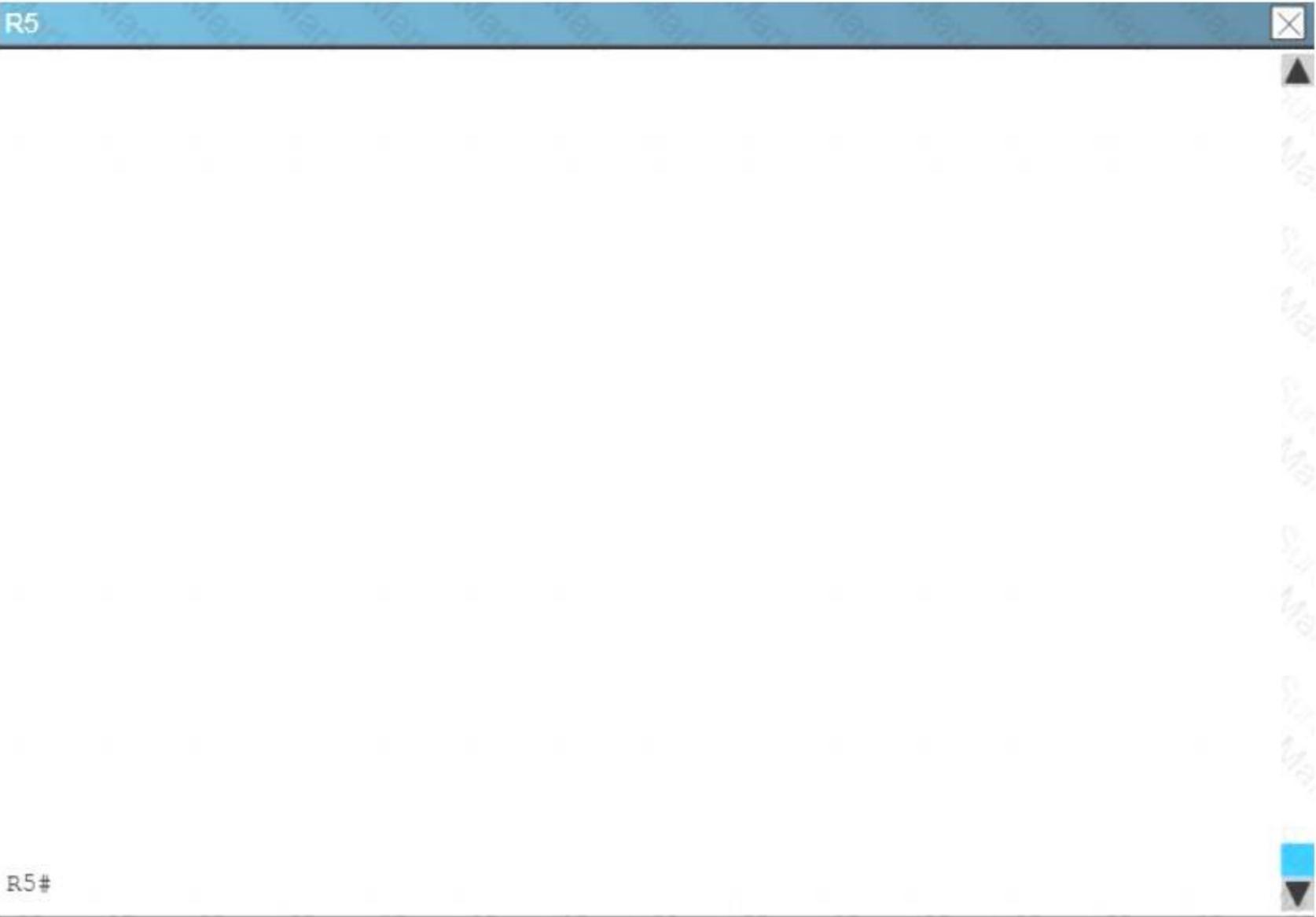
R4

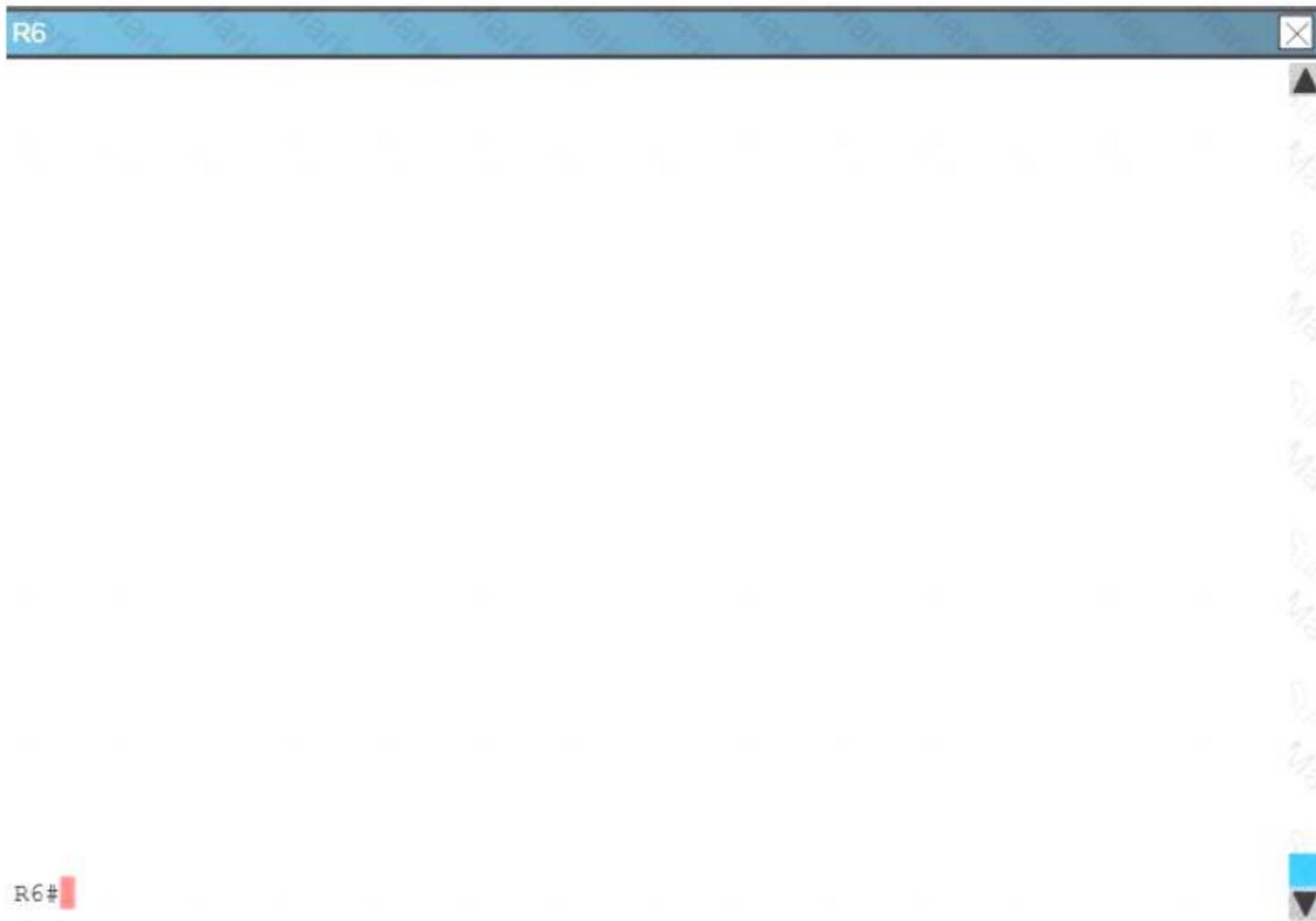
R4#



R5

R5#





How old is the Type 4 LSA from Router 3 for area 1 on the router R5 based on the output you have examined?

- A. 1858
- B. 1601
- C. 600
- D. 1569

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 69

A. remaining key lifetime

- A. path MTU
- B. invalid identity packets D inbound crypto map
- C. tagged packets
- D. untagged packets

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 72

Refer to the exhibit.

```
router eigrp 1
 redistribute bgp 1 route-map BGP_DEFAULT_ROUTE_RM
 network 2.0.0.0
 route-map BGP_DEFAULT_ROUTE_RM PERMIT 10
   match ip address prefix-list DEFAULT_ROUTE_PL
 ip prefix-list DEFAULT_ROUTE_PL seq 10 permit 0.0.0.0/0
```

For which reason is EIGRP failing to redistribute the default route?

- A. The EIGRP process is missing the default metric.
- B. The EIGRP process is missing the no auto-summary command.
- C. The EIGRP process is missing the router ID.
- D. The route-map statement is missing the match any keyword.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 76

have been asked to complete the implementation to allow this ping.

ROUTE.com's corporate implementation guidelines require:

- The OSPF process ID for all routers must be 85.
- The routing protocol for each interface must be enabled under the routing process.
- The routing protocol must be enabled for each interface using the most specific wildcard mask possible.
- The serial link between Seattle and StLouis must be in OSPF area 33.
- OSPF area 33 must not receive any inter-area or external routes.

Name	Interface	IP Address
Seattle	S0/0	192.168.39.5/30
	S0/1	192.168.39.6/30
	Loopback0	172.16.241.24
StLouis	S0/0	192.168.75.9/30
	S0/1	192.168.75.10/30
	Loopback0	172.16.241.24
Atlanta	S0/0	192.168.75.9/30
	S0/1	192.168.75.10/30
	Loopback0	172.16.241.24

Answer:

Explanation: Below is detail answer given C:\Users\wk\Desktop\mudassar\Untitled.jpg

```

CiscoTerminal

Seattle>en
Password:
Password:
Seattle#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with END.
Seattle(config)#router ospf 85
Seattle(config-router)#network 192.168.39.4 0.0.0.3 area 33
Seattle(config-router)#area 33 stub
Seattle(config-router)#end
00:00:02:45: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
Seattle#copy run start
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration.

[OK]
Seattle#
    
```

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```
Cisco terminal
StLouis>en
Password:
Password:
StLouis#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with END.
StLouis(config)#router ospf 85
StLouis(config-router)#network 192.168.39.4 0.0.0.3 area 33
StLouis(config-router)#area 33 stub no-summary
StLouis(config-router)#end
00:00:04:58: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
StLouis#copy run start
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration.

[OK]
StLouis#
```

NEW QUESTION 78

Which three TCP enhancements can be used with TCP selective acknowledgments? (Choose three)

- A. header compression
- B. explicit congestion notification
- C. keepalive
- D. time stamps
- E. TCP path discovery
- F. MTU window

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 83

What from the following can cause an issue for URPF? (this could be single answer or multiple choice) URPF FAIL
Reasons why urpf may fail:

- A. Asymmetric routing
- B. Cef not enabled
- C. Urfp not applied to the traffic source
- D. If it is used as ingress filtering

Answer: A

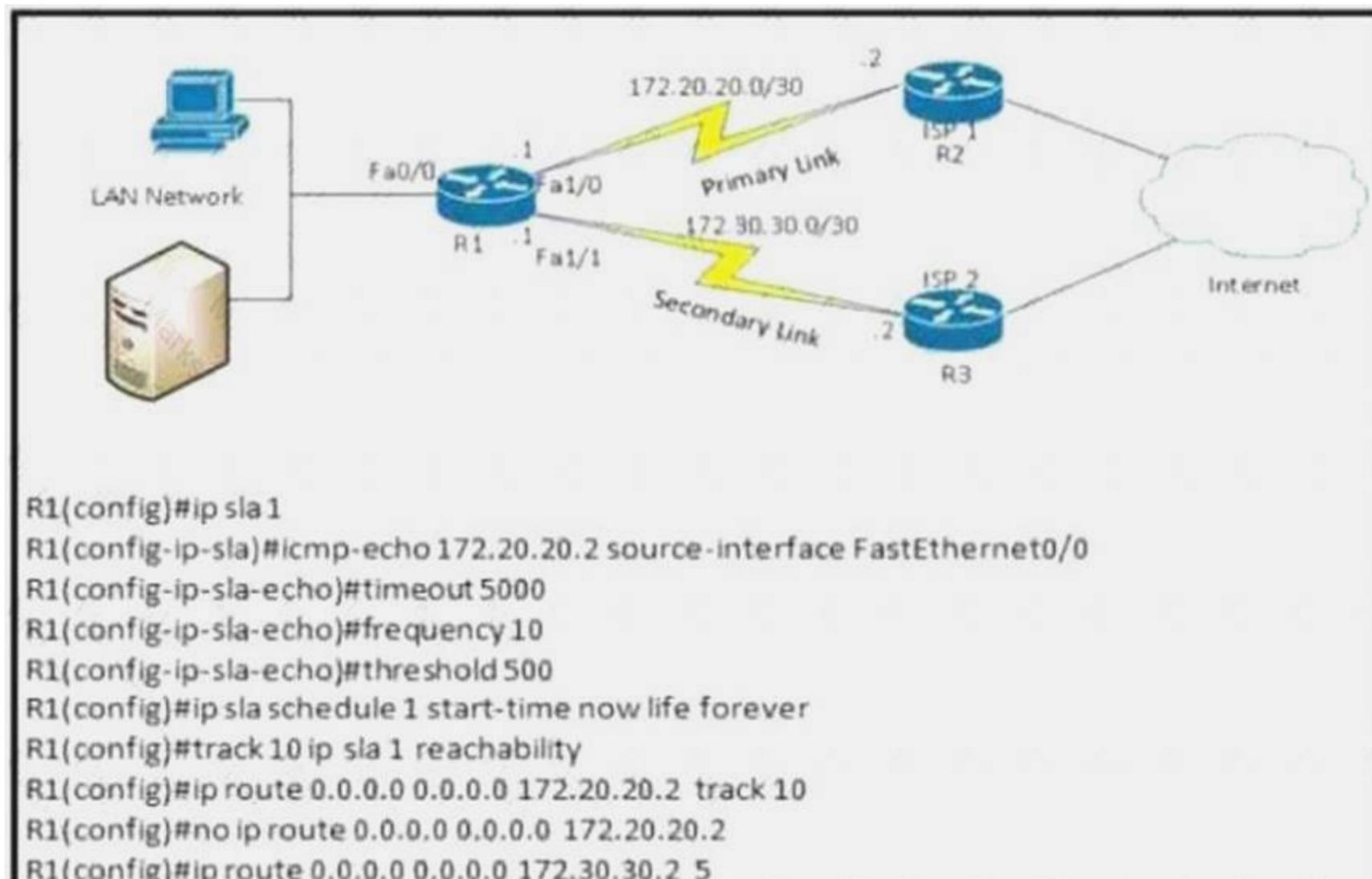
NEW QUESTION 86

Which statement about the metric calculation in EIGRP is true?

- A. The maximum delay along the path is used
- B. The mean value of bandwidth between the source and destination is used
- C. The minimum bandwidth between the source and destination is used
- D. The minimum delay along the path is used

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 91



Refer to the exhibit. Which two reasons for IP SLA tracking failure are true*? (Choose two)

- A. A route back to the R1 LAN network is missing in R2
- B. The threshold value is wrong
- C. The destination must be 172.30.30.2 for icmp-echo
- D. The default route has wrong next hop IP address
- E. The source-interface is configured incorrectly

Answer: AE

NEW QUESTION 96

A network engineer configures two connected routers to run OSPF in Area 0, however, the routes fail establish adjacency. Which configuration item causes this issue?

- A. OSPF process numbers do not match on both neighbor routers
- B. The same OSPF router IDs are configured on both routers
- C. The same MTU sizes are configured on both sides
- D. Area numbers match

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 98

Which two statements are limitations of stateful NAT64? (Choose two)

- A. It supports DNS64 only
- B. Layer 4 supports TCP only
- C. It is unable to route VRF traffic
- D. It is unable to route multicast traffic
- E. It supports FTP traffic only with an ALG

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 103

You need the IP address of the devices with which the router has established an adjacency. Also, the retransmit interval and the queue counts for the adjacent routers need to be checked. What command will display the required information?

- A. show ip eigrp adjacency
- B. show ip eigrp topology
- C. show ip eigrp interfaces
- D. show ip eigrp neighbor

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 104

When does a Cisco router send an ICMP redirect?

- A. when the packet's source and destination VRFs are different
- B. when the packet is source-routed
- C. when the packet's destination has load-balanced entries in the route table
- D. when the packet's ingress and egress interfaces are the same

Answer: D

Explanation: C:\Users\wk\Desktop\mudassar\Untitled.jpg

When Are ICMP Redirects Sent?

Cisco routers send ICMP redirects when all of these conditions are met:

- The interface on which the packet comes into the router is the same interface on which the packet gets routed out.
- The subnet or network of the source IP address is on the same subnet or network of the next-hop IP address of the routed packet.
- The datagram is not source-routed.
- The kernel is configured to send redirects. (By default, Cisco routers send ICMP redirects. The interface subcommand `no ip redirects` can be used to disable ICMP redirects.)

NEW QUESTION 105

A network engineer is enabling conditional debugging and execute two command. Debug condition interfaces serial00 and debug condition interfaces serial 0/1. Which debugging output is displayed as a result?

- A. interface cannot be used as a debug condition.
- B. Output is display for both specified interfaces.
- C. Output is display for interface serial 0/1 only.
- D. Output is display for interface 0/0 only.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 106

Which two statements about IP access lists are true?(Choose two)

- A. Extended access lists must include port numbers
- B. They support wildcard masks to limit the address bits to which entries are applied
- C. Entries are applied to traffic in the order in which they appear
- D. They end with an implicit permit
- E. IP access lists without at least one deny statement permit all traffic by default

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 109

Which type of address does OSPFv3 uses to form neighbor adjancises and to send LSAs?

- A. unicast addresses
- B. tank-local addresses
- C. unicast IPv4 addresses
- D. unicast address FF02 5

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 110

–options were little bit modifie

Which of the following are characteristics of TACACS+? (Choose two.)

- A. Uses UDP
- B. Encrypts an entire packet
- C. Offers robust accounting
- D. Cisco-proprietary

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 112

Where the output will be shown of the command debug condition interface fa0/1 ?

- A. it will show on interface f0/1
- B. it will show on interface f0/0

- C. both interfaces will show debugging output
- D. an interface cannot be used as condition

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 114

Which two steps must you perform to allow access to a device when the connection to a remote TACACS+ authentication server fails? (Choose two)

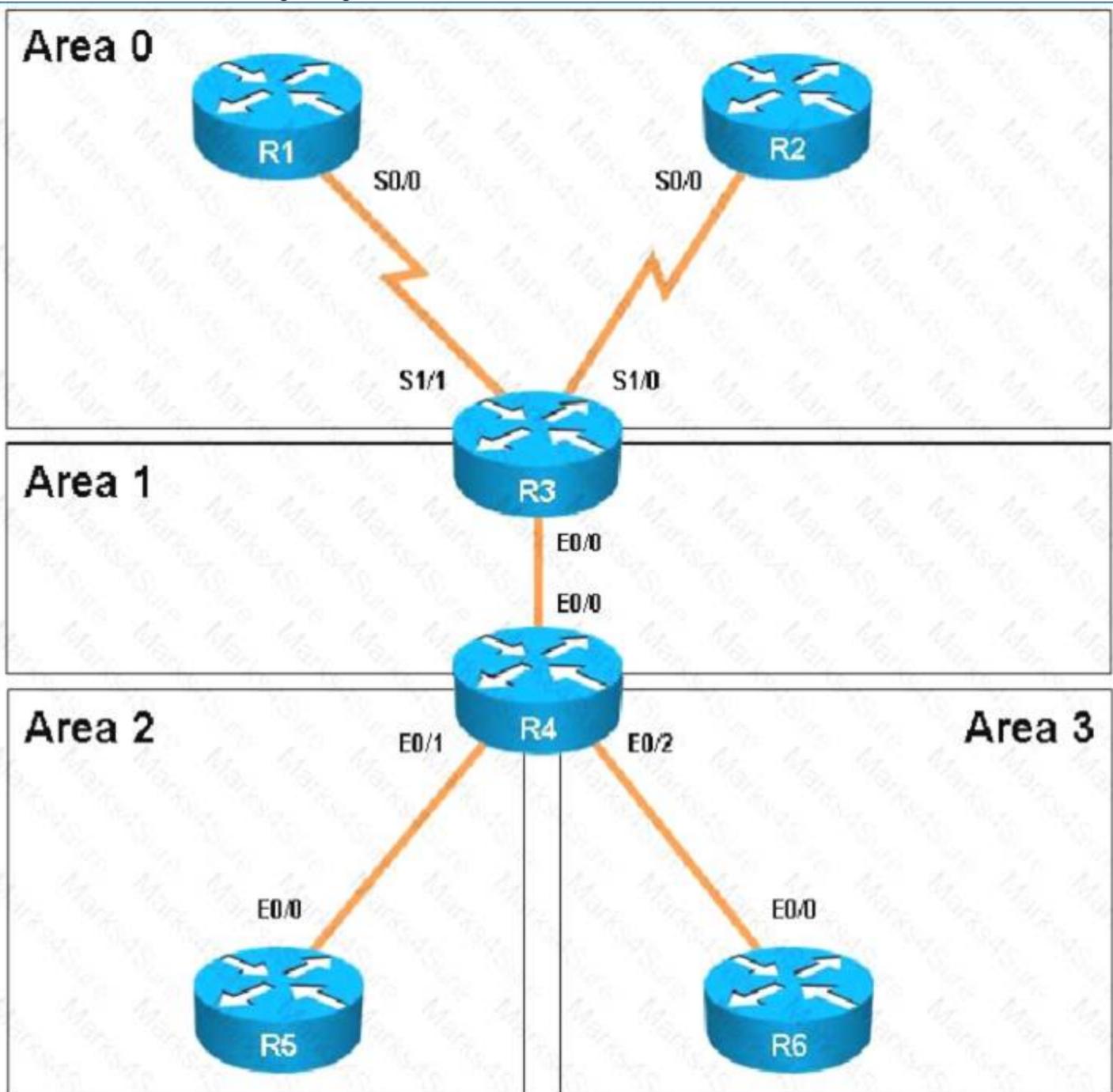
- A. include the local keyword in the AAA configuration
- B. Configure accounting to reference the log of previously authenticated connections
- C. Configure the device to accept Telnet and SSH connections.
- D. Remove the aaa new model command from the global configuration
- E. Configure a local username and password on the device

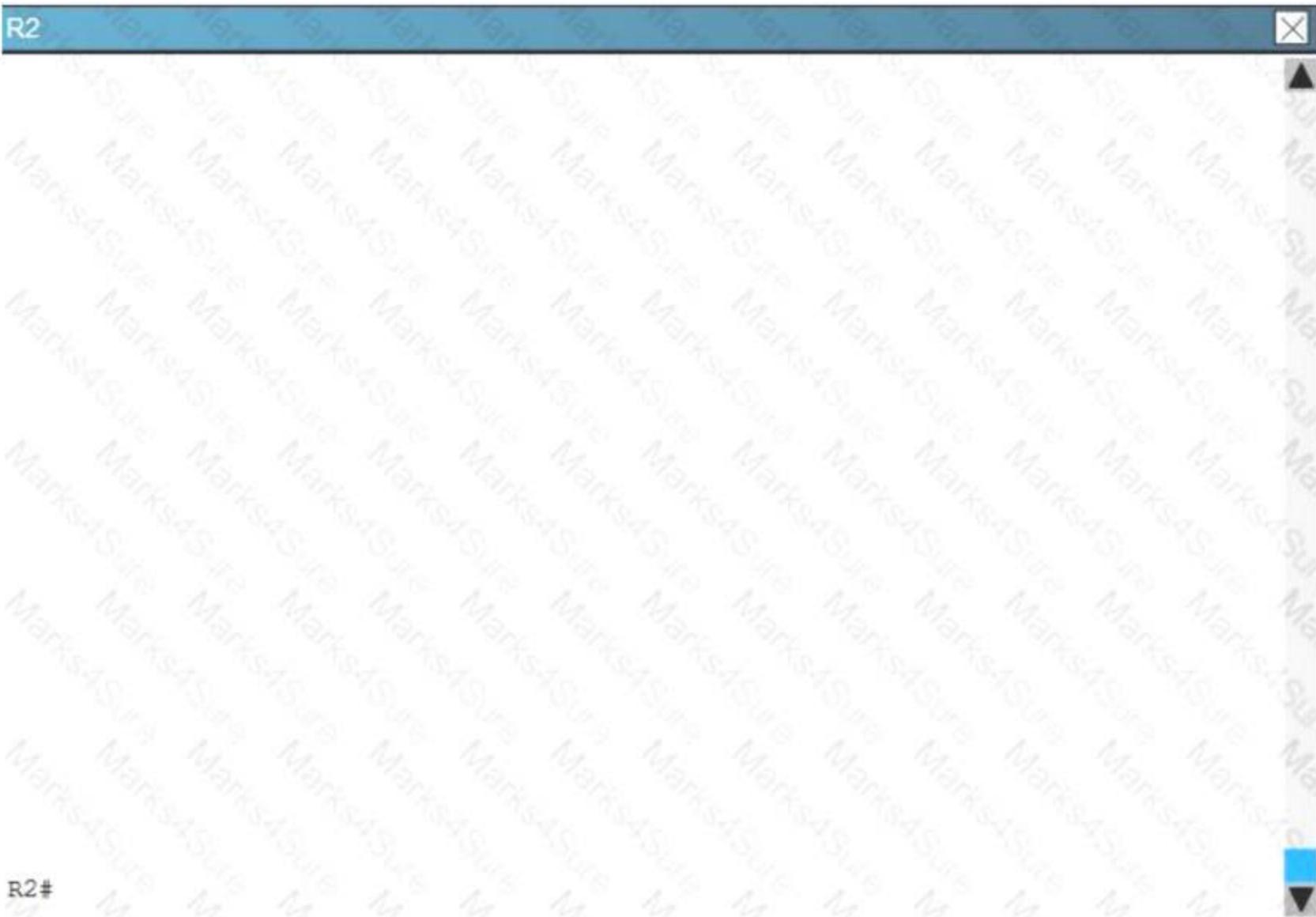
Answer: BE

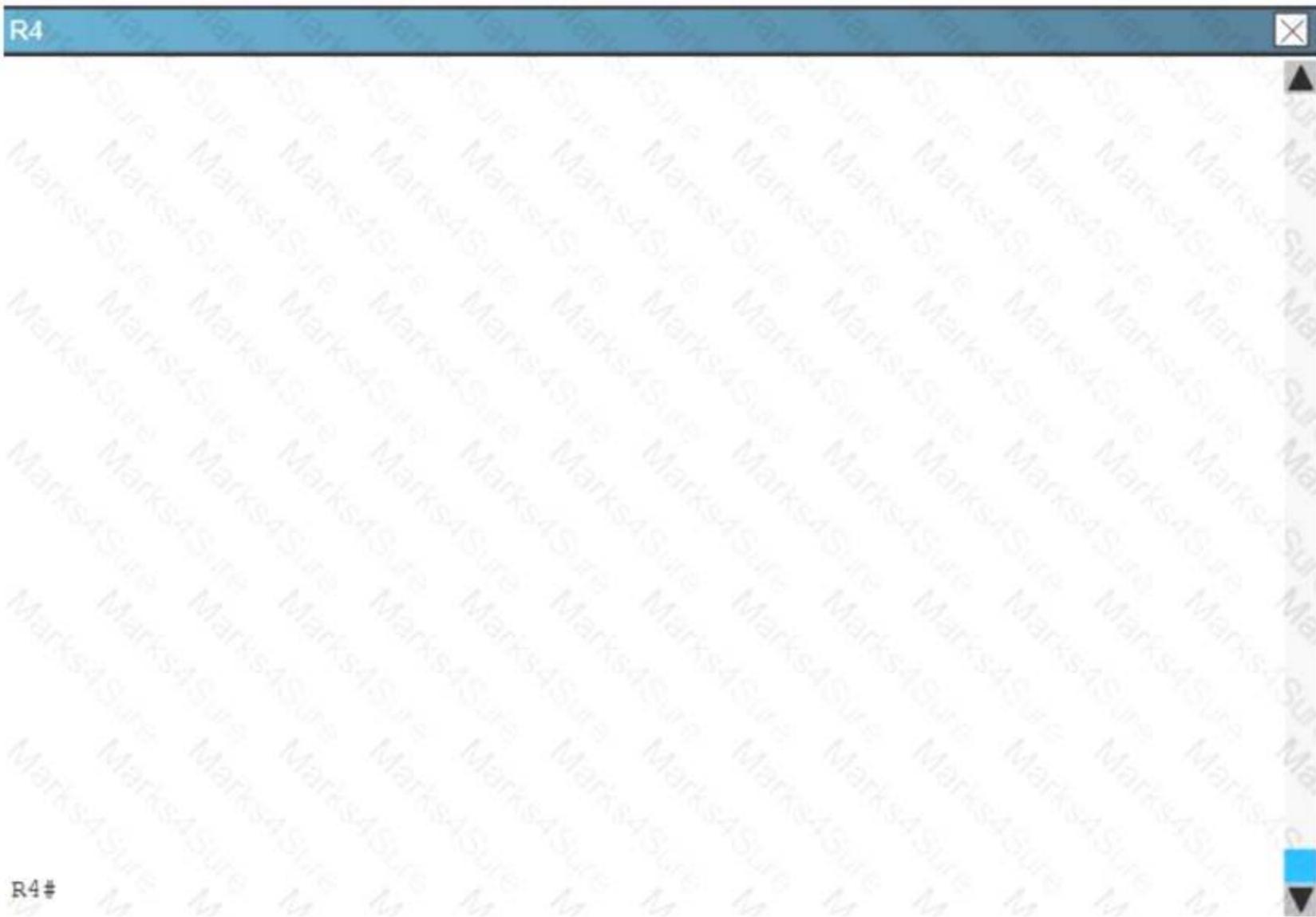
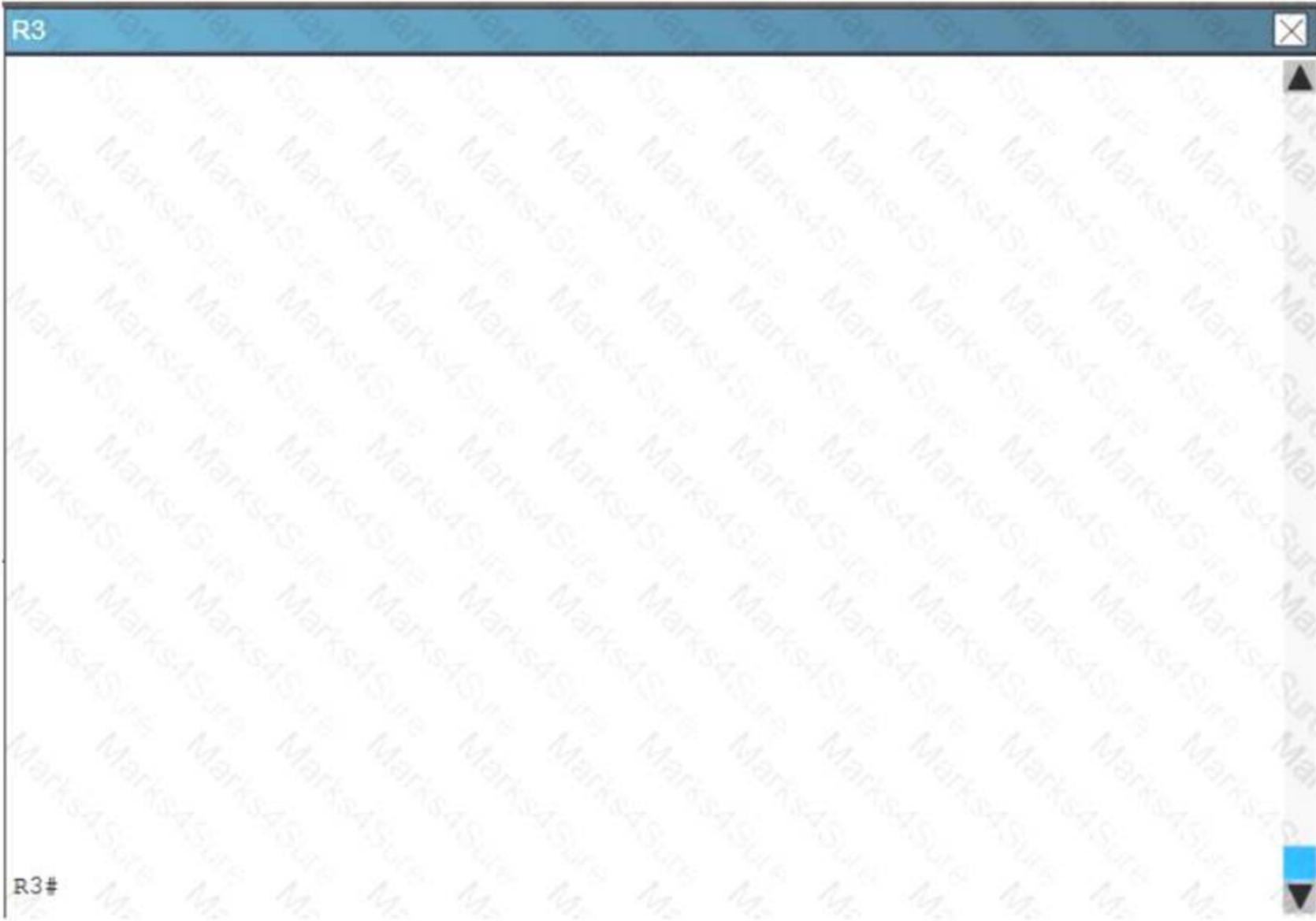
NEW QUESTION 118

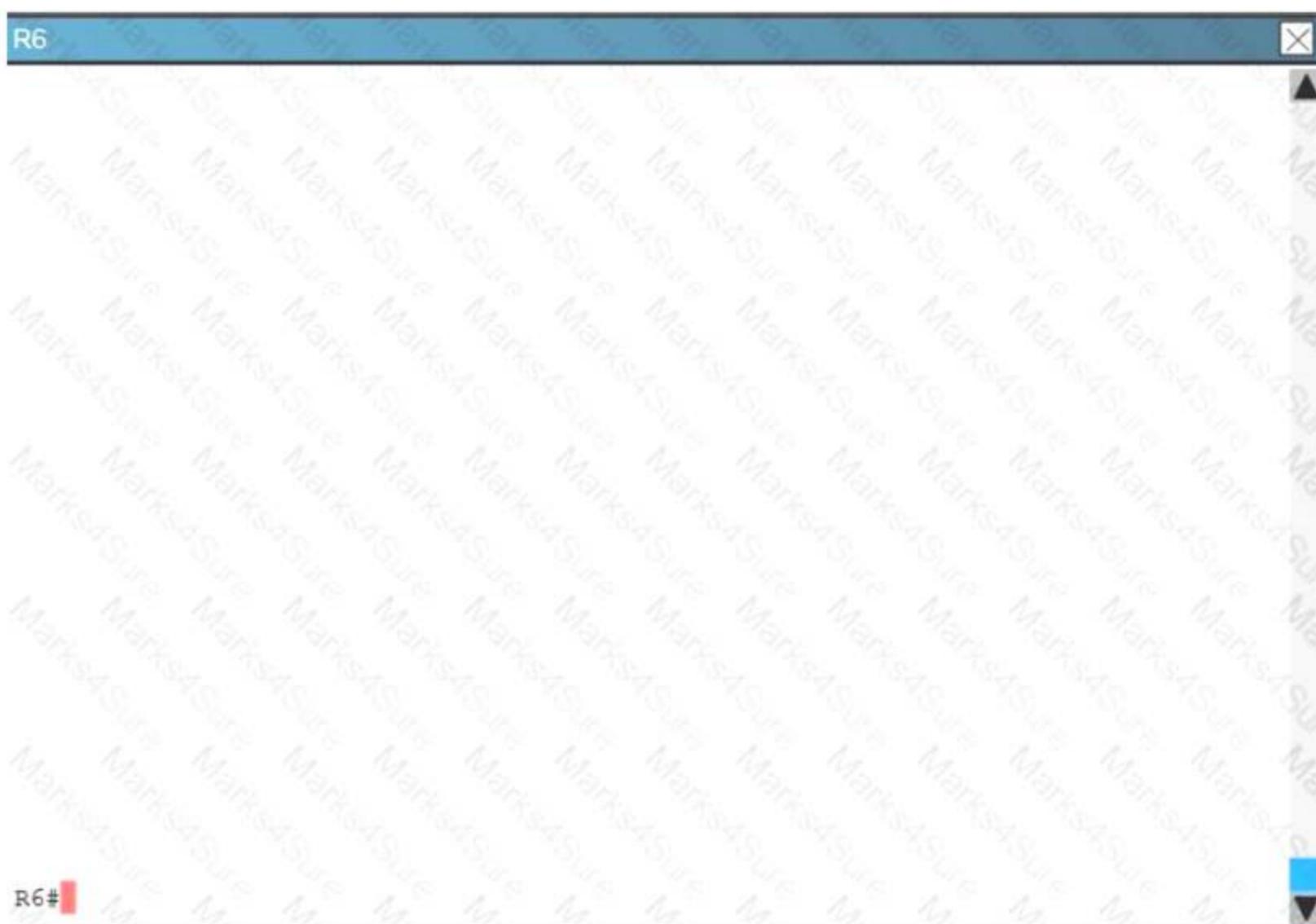
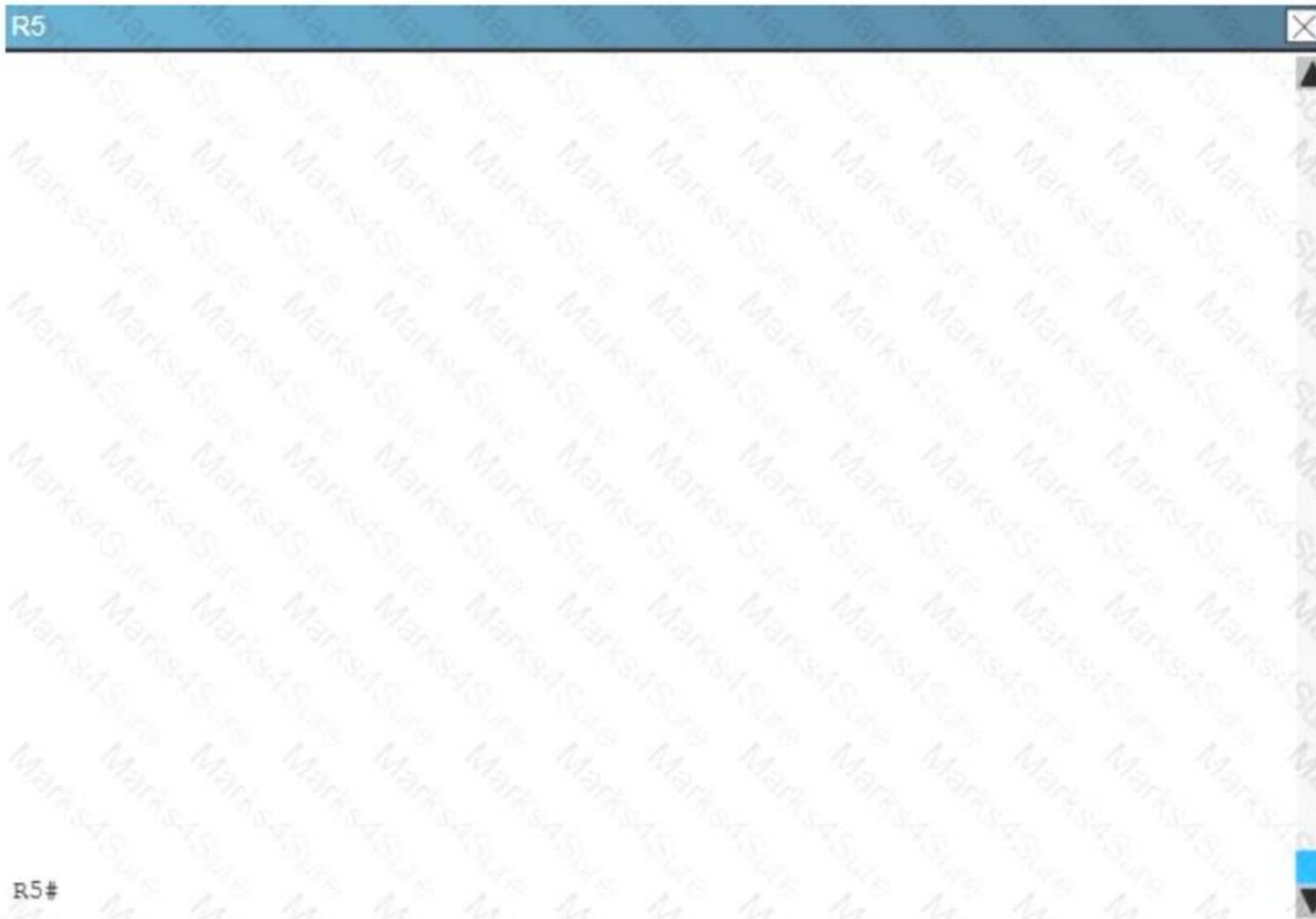
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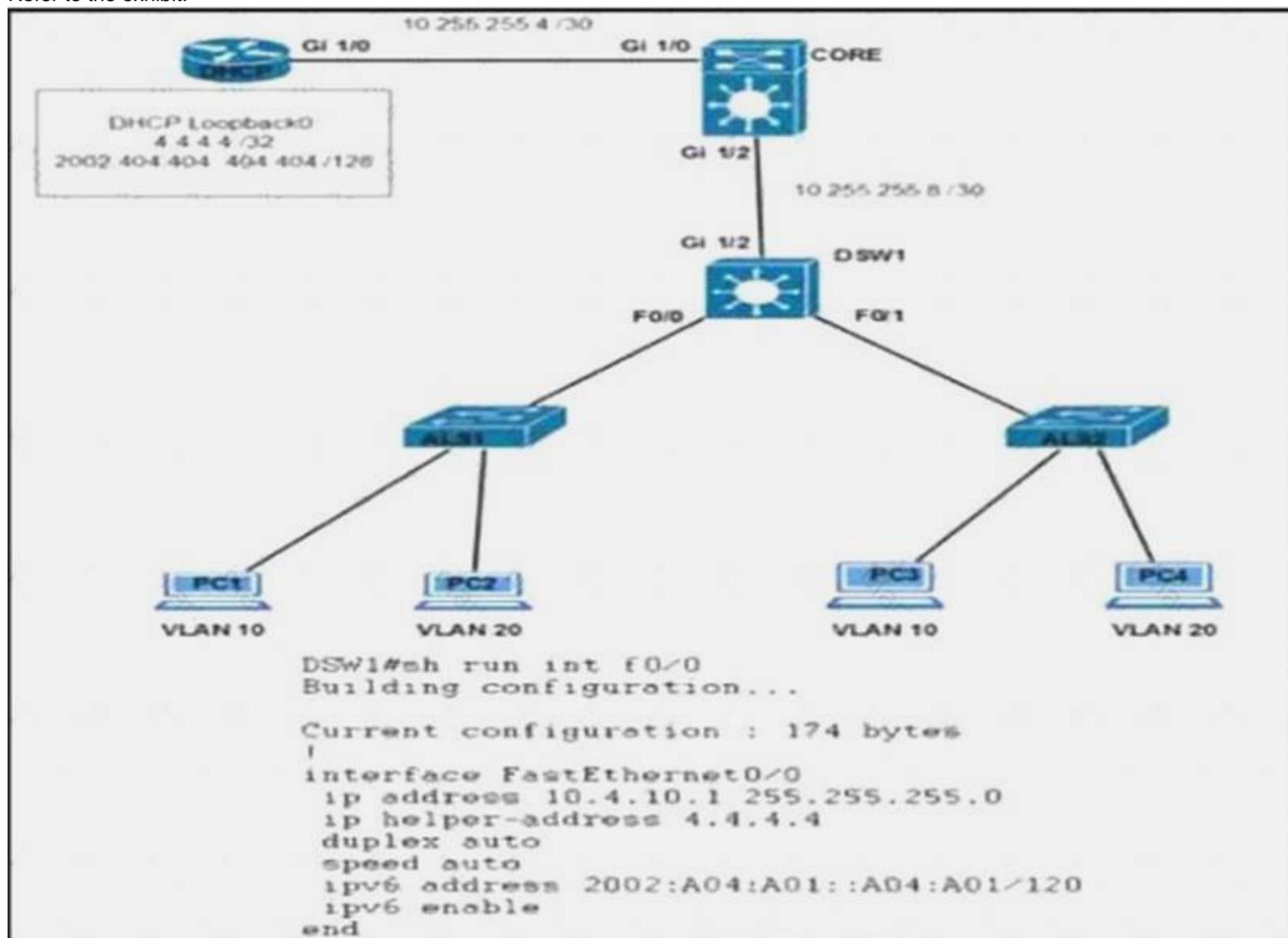
Which of the following statements is true about the serial links that terminate in R3

- A. The R1-R3 link needs the neighbor command for the adjacency to stay up
- B. The R2-R3 link OSPF timer values are 30, 120, 120
- C. The R1-R3 link OSPF timer values should be 10,40,40
- D. R3 is responsible for flooding LSUs to all the routers on the network.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 123

Refer to the exhibit.



Router DHCP is configured to lease IPv4 and IPv6 addresses to clients on ALS1 and ALS2. Clients on ALS2 receive IPv4 and IPv6 addresses Clients on ALS1 receive IPv4 addresses. Which configuration on DSW1 allows clients on ALS1 to receive IPv6 addresses'?

- A. DSW1(config-if)#ipv6 dhcp relay destination 2002:404:404::404:404 GigabitEthernet1/2
- B. DSW1(config)#ipv6 route 2002:404:404: 404:404/128 FastEthernet1/0
- C. DSW1(config)#ipv6 helper address 2002:404:404:404:404
- D. DSW1(config)#ipv6 dhcp relay destination 2002:A04:A01:A04:A01

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 128

Configuration snippet that looks similar to this: ip access-list 1 permit xx xx ip nat inside source list 1 int fa0/0 overload What is this an example of ?

- A. static NAT
- B. NAT64
- C. PAT
- D. dynamic NAT
- E. NPTv6

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 129

In which network environment is AAA with RADIUS most appropriate?

- A. when Apple Talk Remote Access Is in use
- B. when NetBIOS Frame Control Protocol is in use
- C. when users require access to only one device at a time
- D. when you need to separate all AAA services

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 134

Which option prevents routing updates from being sent to the access layer switches?

- A. DWS1(config-router)#passive-interface default DWS2(config-router)#passive-interface default
- B. ALS1(config-router)#passive-interface gi0/1 ALS1(config-router)#passive-interface gi0/2 ALS2(config-router)#passive-interface gi0/1 ALS2(config-router)#passive-interface gi0/2
- C. ALS1 (config-router)#passive-interface defaultALS2 (config-router)#passive-interface default
- D. DWS1(config-router)#passive-interface gi1/1 DWS1(config-router)#passive-interface gi1/2DWS2(config-router)#passive-interface gi1/1DWS2(config-router)#passive-interface gi1/2

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 139

A Network engineer recently deployed easy virtual networking in the enterprise network. Which feature improves shared services support?

- A. router replication
- B. tunnel feedback
- C. routers distinguishers
- D. edge interfacing

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 140

Refer to the exhibit. Which effect of this configuration is true?

```
interface gigabitethernet 2/0/0
 vnet trunk
 ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
 vnet name cisco
```

nneettvvrrookkinnngg

- A. It designates the interface as a GRE tunnel endpoint
- B. it configures 802.1q trunking on the interface
- C. It designates the interface as an EVN trunk
- D. It removes VTP from the interface

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 144

During which DMVPN phase is spoke to-spoke communication enabled?

- A. Phase 4
- B. Phase 1
- C. Phase 2
- D. Phase 5

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 148

You get a call from a network administrator who tells you that he typed the following into his router: Router(config)#router ospf 1

Router(config-router)#network 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 area 0

He tells you he still can't see any routes in the routing table. What configuration error did the administrator make?

- A. The wildcard mask is incorrect
- B. The OSPF area is wrong
- C. The OSPF process ID is incorrect
- D. The AS configuration is wrong

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 149

Refer to the exhibit.

```
interface gigabitethernet 2/0/0 vnet trunk
```

```
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
```

```
vnet name cisco
```

Which effect of this configuration is true?

- A. It designates the interface as a GRE tunnel endpoint
- B. It configures 802.1q trunking on the interface
- C. It designates the interface as an EVN trunk
- D. It removes VTP from the interface

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 153

Question on PPPoE ? (Choose Two)

- A. A PADI (PPPoE Active Discovery Initiation) broadcast signal is sent by the host to the remote devices
- B. A PADR (PPPoE Active Discovery Request) unicast signal is sent to confirm the remote device
- C. (Confirmation done on PADS)
- D. A PADR (PPPoE Active Discovery Request) broadcast signal is sent by the host to the remote device.
- E. A PADO (PPPoE Active Discovery Offer) signal is sent by the remote device back to the host.

F. A PADT (PPPoE Active Discovery Terminate) signal

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 154

A network engineer wants to baseline the network to determine suitability for real-time voice applications. Which IP SLA operation is best suited for this task?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 155

Which IOS commands can you use to limit the CPU impact of log generation and transmission on an IOS router?

- A. You can use the ip access-list logging interval command in conjunction with the logging rate-limit command
- B. You can use the ip access-list logging limit command in conjunction with the logging rate-interval command
- C. You can use the ip access-list syslog-logging interval command in conjunction with the loggingrate-limit command
- D. You can use the ip access-list logged interval command in conjunction with the logging rate-limit command

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 157

Which two statements about password-protecting device access are true? (Choose Two)

- A. The more system:running-config command displays encrypted passwords in clear text
- B. The service password-encryption command forces a remote device to encrypt the password
- C. A network administrator can recover an encrypted password
- D. The privilege level command controls the commands a specific user can execute
- E. The password can be encrypted in the running configuration

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 161

Which LAN feature enables a default gateway to inform its end devices when a better path to a destination is available?

- A. HSRP
- B. proxy ARP
- C. ICMP redirects
- D. ICMP unreachable

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 162

Which technology is required on an EVN trunk interface?

- A. NAT
- B. 802.1q
- C. VRF-Lite
- D. IS-IS

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 166

Which statement about split-horizon rule for distance vector routing protocols are true? A router advertises a route to an unreachable network with an infinite metric.

A router does not advertise routes to any neighboring router.

A router advertises routes back out the interface on which it learned them with an infinite metric.

A. A router does not advertise routes back out the interface on which it learned the

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 168

Refer to the exhibit.

```
ip sla 100
icmp-echo 10.0.0.1 source-ip 10.0.0.2
frequency 30
ip sla schedule 100 life forever start-time now
!
track 1 ip sla 100 reachability
!
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 10.0.0.1 track 1
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 192.168.0.1 2
```

Which statement describes the effect of this configuration on a Cisco router'?

- A. The default route through 10 0 0 1 is never used
- B. The default route through 192 168 0 1 is used only when 10 0 0 1 is unreachable
- C. The default route through 192 168 0.1 is never used
- D. The default route through 10 0 0 1 is used only when 192 168 0 1 is unreachable

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 172

Which access list entry check for an ACK within a packet TCP header?

- A. access-list 49 permit tcp any any eq 21 established
- B. access-list 49 permit tcp any any eq 21 tcp-ack
- C. cess-list 149 permit tcp any any eq 21 established
- D. access-list 49 permit ip any any eq 21 tcp-ack

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 175

Refer to the exhibit.



Which LSA type does R3 propagate into Area 1 for the 192.168.10.0/24 network?

- A. type 3 LSA
- B. type 5 LSA
- C. type 7 LSA
- D. type 10

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 180

Drag and drop the IPv6 NAT characteristic from the left onto the correct IPv6 NAT category on the right.

supports IPv6 prefix 64:ff9b::/96	network-specific stateful NAT64 prefix
IPv6 prefix assigned by an organization	NAT64
supports application layer gateway	NPTv6
translates 2001:1::/64 to 2001:2::/64	well-known stateful NAT64 prefix

Answer:

Explanation:

supports IPv6 prefix 64:ff9b::/96	translates 2001:1::/64 to 2001:2::/64
IPv6 prefix assigned by an organization	supports IPv6 prefix 64:ff9b::/96
supports application layer gateway	IPv6 prefix assigned by an organization
translates 2001:1::/64 to 2001:2::/64	supports application layer gateway

NEW QUESTION 181

Which feature can mitigate fragmentation issues within network segments that are between GRE endpoints?

- A. TCP Flow Control
- B. ICMP DF bit
- C. TCP MSS
- D. PMTU

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 184

A router was configured with the EIRGP stub command. The router advertises which types of routes?

- A. static and summary
- B. connected, static, and summary
- C. connected and static
- D. connected and summary

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 185

A Network engineer wants a NTP Client to be able to update the local system without updating or synchronizing with the remote system. Which keyboard for the ntp access-grup command is needed to accomplish this?

- A. server
- B. peer
- C. query-only
- D. server-only

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 188

A network engineer wants to implement an SNMP notification process for host machines using the strongest security available Which command accomplishes this task?

- A. router(config)#snmp-server host 172 16 200 225 traps v2c auth
- B. router(config)#snmp-server host 172 16 200 225 traps v1
- C. router(config)#snmp-server host 172 16 200.225 traps v3
- D. router(config)#snmp-server host 172 16 200 225 traps v2c

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 192

Which two statements about the OSPF down bit are true? (Choose two)

- A. It is set only for LSA types 3,5. and 7
- B. It is set only for LSA types 1, 2 and 4
- C. It is set only when an OSPF virtual link is created
- D. It is set when MP-BGP routes are redistributed into OSPF
- E. It is set when OSPF routes are redistributed into BGP

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 196

Drag and drop the statement from the left onto the correct IPv6 router security features on the right.

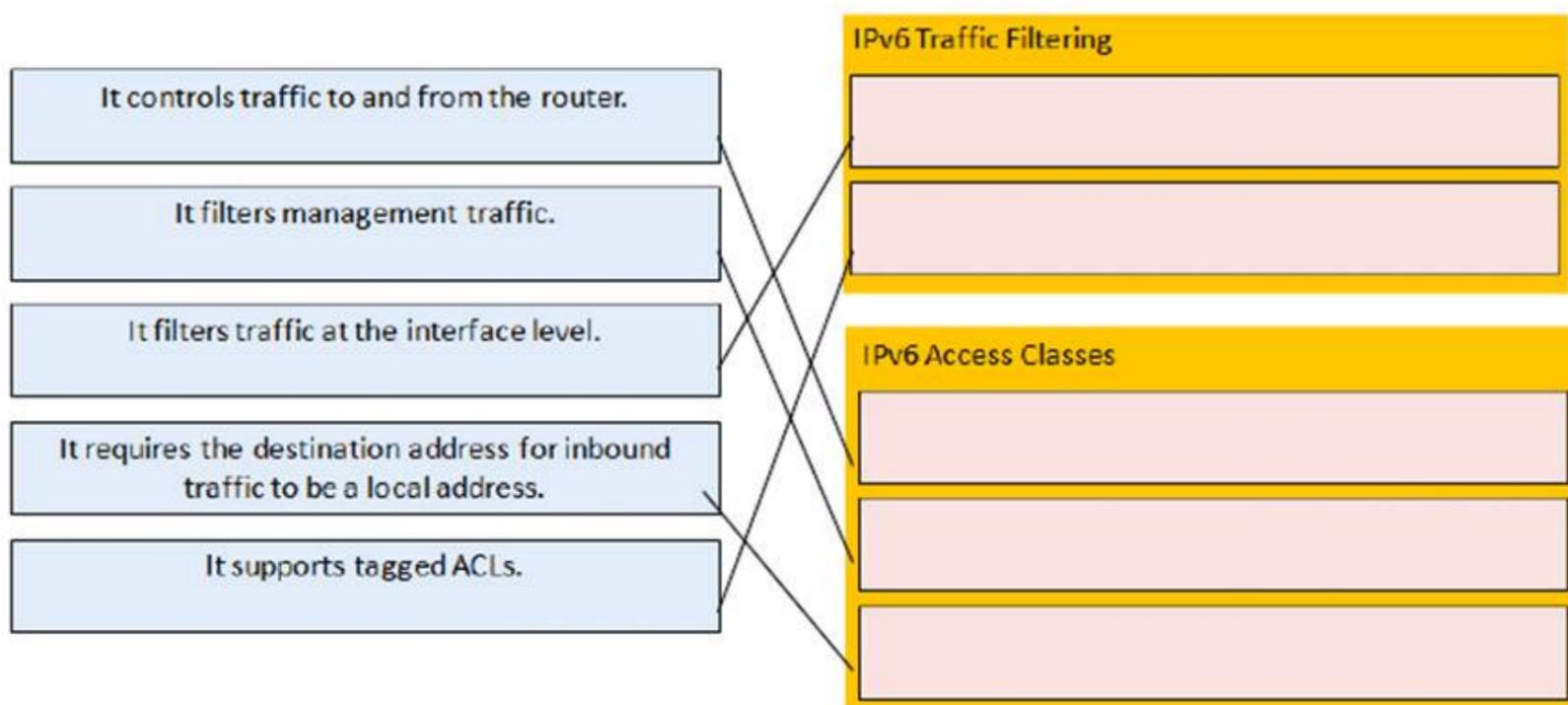
- It controls traffic to and from the router.
- It filters management traffic.
- It filters traffic at the interface level.
- It requires the destination address for inbound traffic to be a local address.
- It supports tagged ACLs.

IPv6 Traffic Filtering

IPv6 Access Classes

Answer:

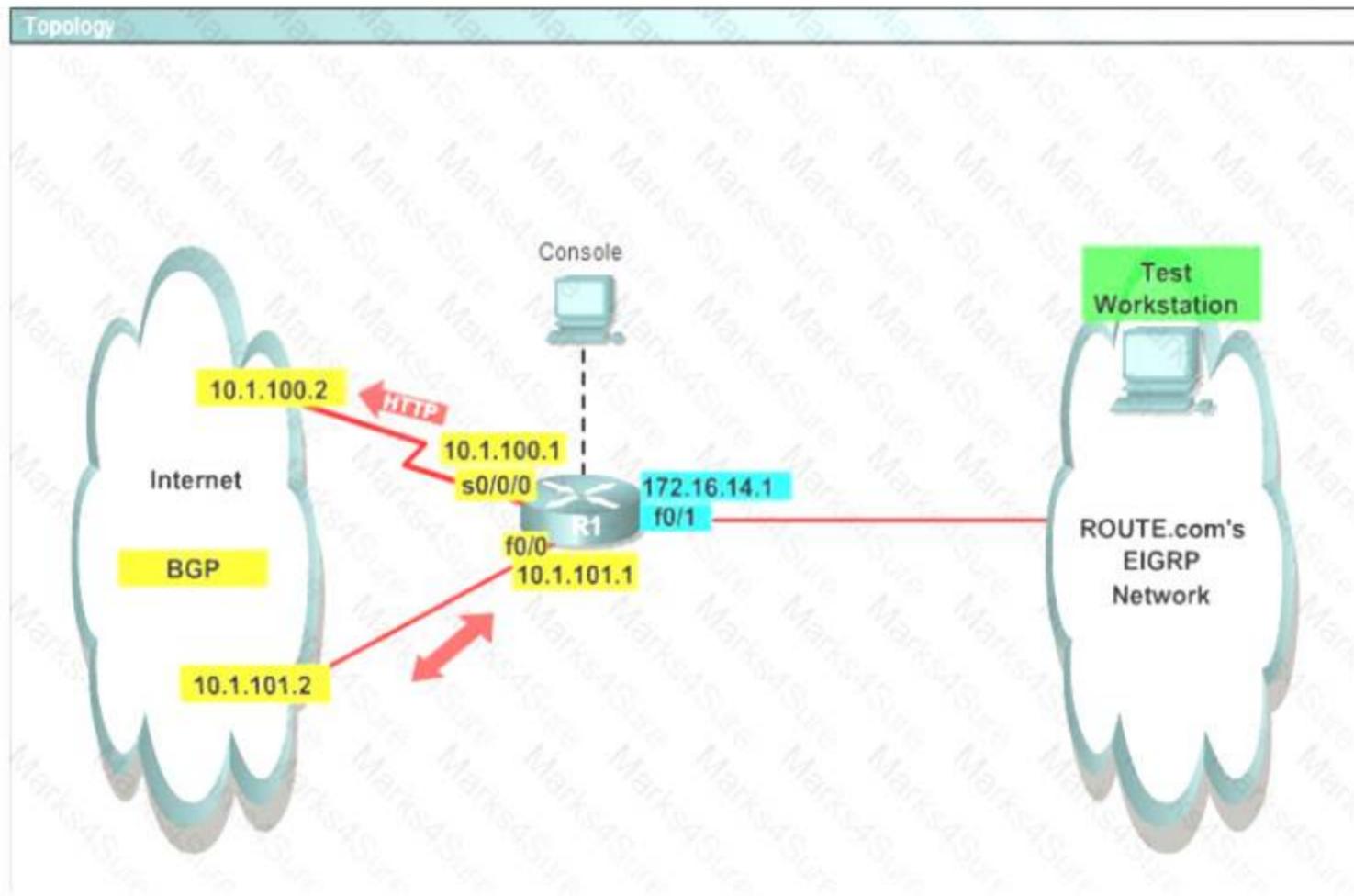
Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 198

You are a network engineer with ROUTE.com, a small IT company. ROUTE.com has two connections to the Internet; one via a frame relay link and one via an EoMPLS link. IT policy requires that all outbound HTTP traffic use the frame relay link when it is available. All other traffic may use either link. No static or default routing is allowed.

Choose and configure the appropriate path selection feature to accomplish this task. You may use the Test Workstation to generate HTTP traffic to validate your solution.



Answer:

Explanation: We need to configure policy based routing to send specific traffic along a path that is different from the best path in the routing table. Here are the step by Step Solution for this:

- 1) First create the access list that catches the HTTP traffic: R1(config)#access-list 101 permit tcp any any eq www
- 2) Configure the route map that sets the next hop address to be ISP1 and permits the rest of the traffic: R1(config)#route-map pbr permit 10
R1(config-route-map)#match ip address 101 R1(config-route-map)#set ip next-hop 10.1.100.2 R1(config-route-map)#exit
R1(config)#route-map pbr permit 20
- 3) Apply the route-map on the interface to the server in the EIGRP Network: R1(config-route-map)#exit
R1(config)#int fa0/1
R1(config-if)#ip policy route-map pbr R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#exit

First you need to configure access list to HTTP traffic and then configure that access list. After that configure the route map and then apply it on the interface to the server in EIGRP network.

NEW QUESTION 199

Refer to the exhibit.

```
access-list 1 permit 172.16.1.0.0.0.255  
ip nat inside source list 1 interface gigabitethernet0/0 overload
```

You have correctly identified the inside and outside interfaces in the NAT configuration of this device. Which effect of the configuration is true?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 203

which the Valid range for BGP private ASNs?

- A. 64512-65535
- B. 62464-65534
- C. 64512-65024
- D. 62464-64511

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 207

Which two features does RADIUS combine?(Choose two)

- A. authorization
- B. authentication
- C. ssh
- D. accounting
- E. Telnet

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 209

Which statement about dynamic NAT is true?

- A. It maps inside addresses to different port numbers.
- B. It creates a one-to-one mapping of inside addresses to a global address.
- C. It uses the overload command to map addresses.
- D. It maps inside addresses to a pool of global addresses.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 211

Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router# show processes cpu sorted  
Router# show processes memory sorted
```

Based on Cisco best practice, which statement about the output is true?

- A. The output should be analyzed by a network engineer before executing any debug commands on an IOS router in production
- B. The output should be analyzed by a network engineer before executing any configuration commands on an IOS router in production
- C. The output should be analyzed by a network engineer before allocating additional memory and CPU usage to processes on an IOS router in production
- D. The output should be analyzed by a network engineer before executing other show commands on an IOS router in production

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 216

Which two commands must you configure in the calling router to support the PPPoE client? (Choose two.)

- A. pppoe enable group
- B. mtu
- C. peer default ip address pool
- D. pppoe-client dial-pool-numb
- E. bba-group pppoe

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 217

Considering the IPv6 address independence requirement, which process do you avoid when you use NPT6 for translation?

- A. IPsec AH header modification
- B. checksum verification
- C. IPv6 duplication and conservation
- D. Rewriting of higher layer information

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 222

Refer in the exhibit. A packet capture indicates that the router is not forwarding the DHCP packets that it receives on interface FastEthernet0/0. Which command needs to be entered in global configuration mode to resolve this issue?

- A. ip dhcp relay
- B. ip helper
- C. ip forward-protocol
- D. service dhcp

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 226

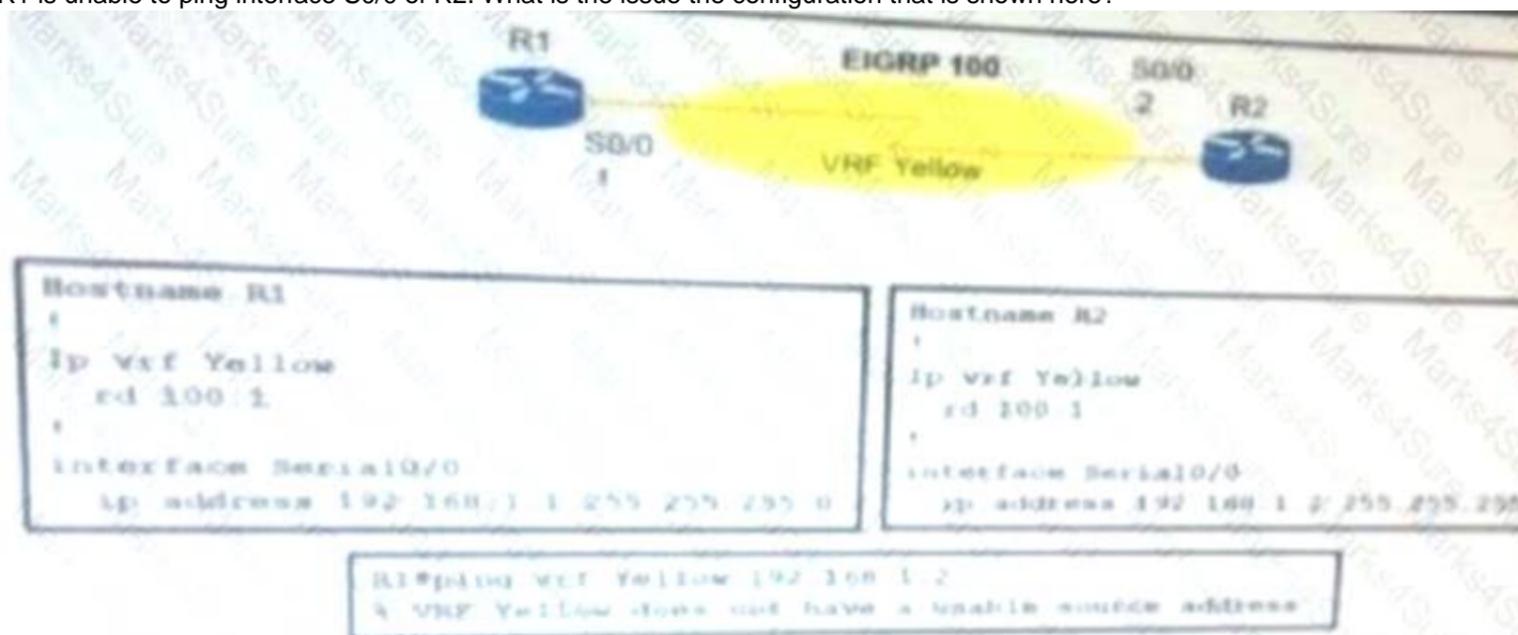
Which statement about IP SLA feature is true?

- A. It ensures that there are appropriate levels of service for network applications
- B. It classifies various traffic types by examining information within Layers 3 through 7
- C. It measures how the network treats traffic for specific applications by generating traffic that bears similar characteristics to application traffic.
- D. It keeps track of the number of packets and bytes that are observed in each flow by storing information in a cache flow

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 227

R1 is unable to ping interface S0/0 of R2. What is the issue the configuration that is shown here?



- A. The route-target configuration command is missing.
- B. The interface IP addresses are not in the same subnet.
- C. The syntax of the ping command is wrong.
- D. The default route configuration is missing.
- E. The serial interfaces belong to the global table instead of vrf Yellow.

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 228

Which task must you perform to enable point-to-point frame relay connection?

- A. Disable inverse ARP
- B. Configure the encapsulation type
- C. Enable inverse ARP
- D. Configure static address mapping

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 230

Which option is one way to mitigate symmetric routing on an active/active firewall setup for TCP based connections?

- A. performing packet captures

- B. disabling asr-group commands on interfaces that are likely to receive asymetnc traffic
- C. replacing them with redundant routers and allowing load balancing
- D. disabling stateful TCP checks

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 233

Which command creates a manual summary on an interface when using EIGRP?

- A. ip summary-address 100 172.32.0.0 255.255 254.0
- B. ip summary-address eigrp 100 172.32.0.0 255.255.254.0
- C. summary-address eigrp 100 172.32.0.0 255.255.254.0
- D. area 100 range 172.32.0.0 255.255.254.0

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 234

Under which circumstance can TCP starvation occur?

- A. when DNS and TFTP traffic are transmitted on the same link
- B. when TCP traffic is blocked by an ACL
- C. when UDP traffic is processed in a policy-map before TCP traffic
- D. when Http and Https traffic are transmitted on the same link
- E. when TCP and UDP traffic are mixed in the same class of service

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 237

how route tags can be set (choose two)

- A. only with route-maps
- B. only with taglists
- C. can be set with route-maps
- D. can be set with taglist.
- E. only used on link state RPs.

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 240

OSPF chooses routes in which order, regardless of route's administrative distance and metric?

- A. Intra-Area (O) - Inter-Area (O IA) - External Type 1 (E1) - External Type 2 (E2) - NSSA Type 1 (N1) - NSSA Type 2 (N2)
- B. Intra-Area (O) - Inter-Area (O IA) - NSSA Type 1 (N1) - NSSA Type 2 (N2) - External Type 1 (E1) - External Type 2 (E2)
- C. Intra-Area (O) - Inter-Area (O IA) - NSSA Type 1 (N1) - External Type 1 (E1) - NSSA Type 2 (N2) - External Type 2 (E2)
- D. Intra-Area (O) - NSSA Type 1 (N1) - External Type 1 (E1) - Inter-Area (O IA) - NSSA Type 2 (N2) - External Type 2 (E2)
- E. Intra-Area (O) - Inter-Area (O IA) - NSSA Type 1 (N1) - External Type 1 (E1) - NSSA Type 2 (N2) - External Type 2 (E2)
- F. NSSA Type 1 (N1) - NSSA Type 2 (N2) - Intra-Area (O) - Inter-Area (O IA) - External Type 1 (E1) - External Type 2 (E2)

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 243

Which statement about conditional debugging is true?

- A. It can support only one condition at a time
- B. You can limit the output to a specific interface
- C. It generates debug messages only for packets entering the router
- D. It is limited to Ethernet, serial, and multilink interfaces

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 244

Which command can be entered on router R5 to configure 80 percent of the bandwidth of a link for EIGRP Autonomous System 55?

- A. R5(config-if)#ip bandwidth percent eigrp bandwidth 55 80
- B. R5(config-pmap-c)#priority percent 80 C R5(config-if)#ip
- C. R5(config-if)#ip bandwidth percent eigrp 80 55
- D. R5(config-if)#ipv6 bandwidth-percent eigrp 80 55
- E. R5(config-if)#ipv6 bandwidth-percent eigrp 55 80

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 247

Which address is an IPv6 multicast address?

- A. 2002 0 :0: 0 :0 :0 :0: 2

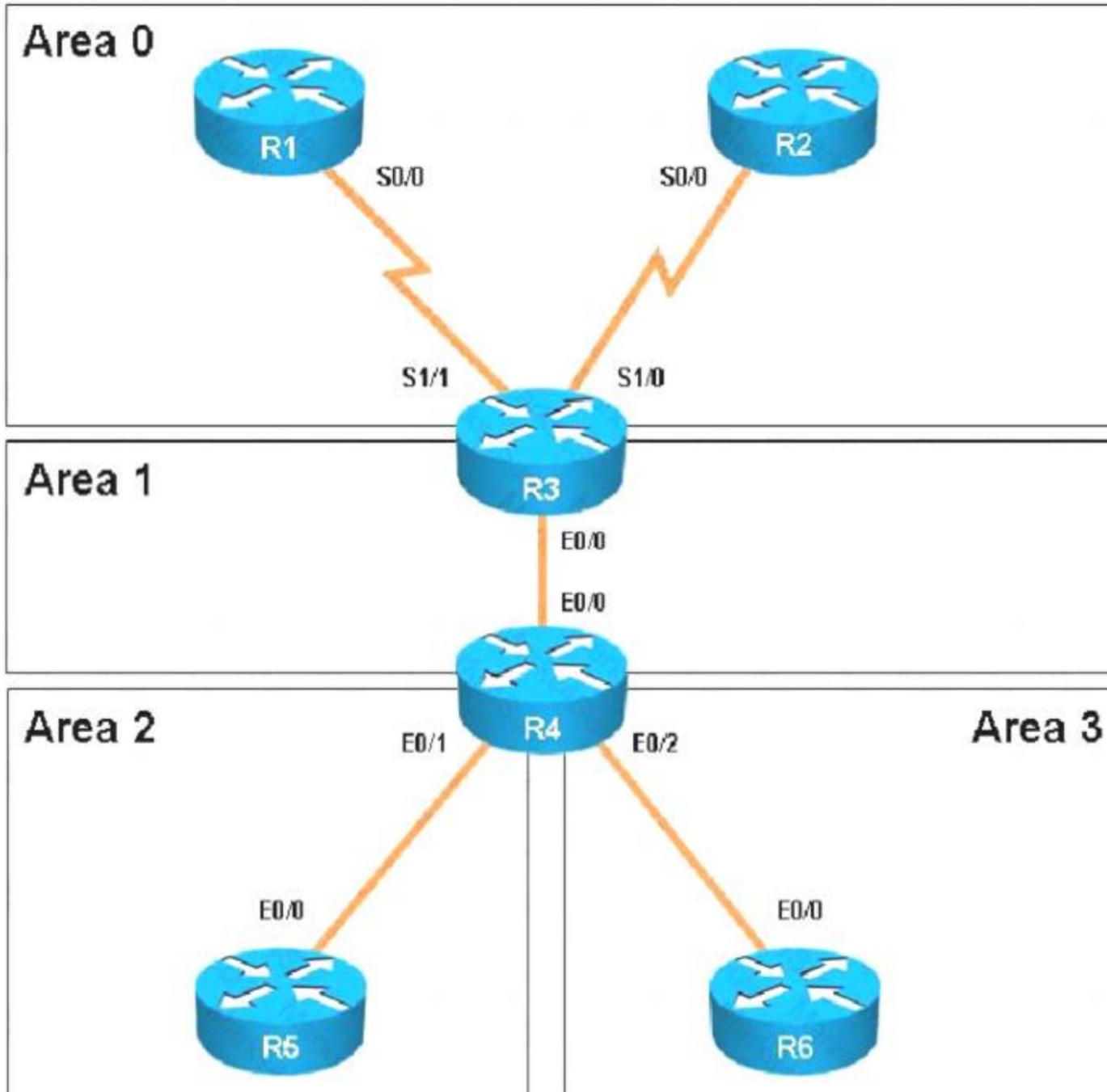
- B. 00020 0 :0:0: 0:0:2
- C. FF02.0.:0 :0 :0:0 :0 :2
- D. FE02 0:0 :0 :0 :0:0:2

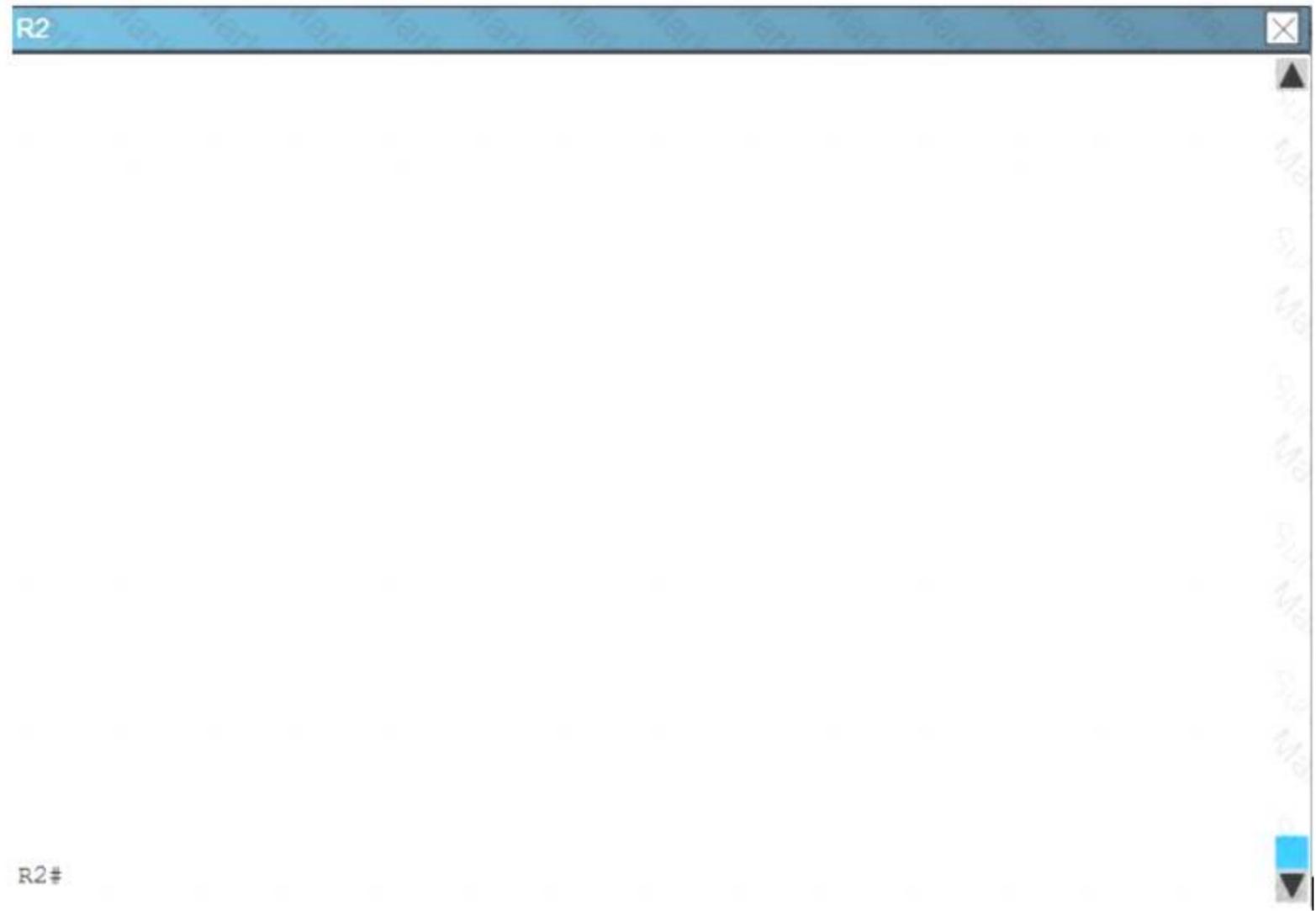
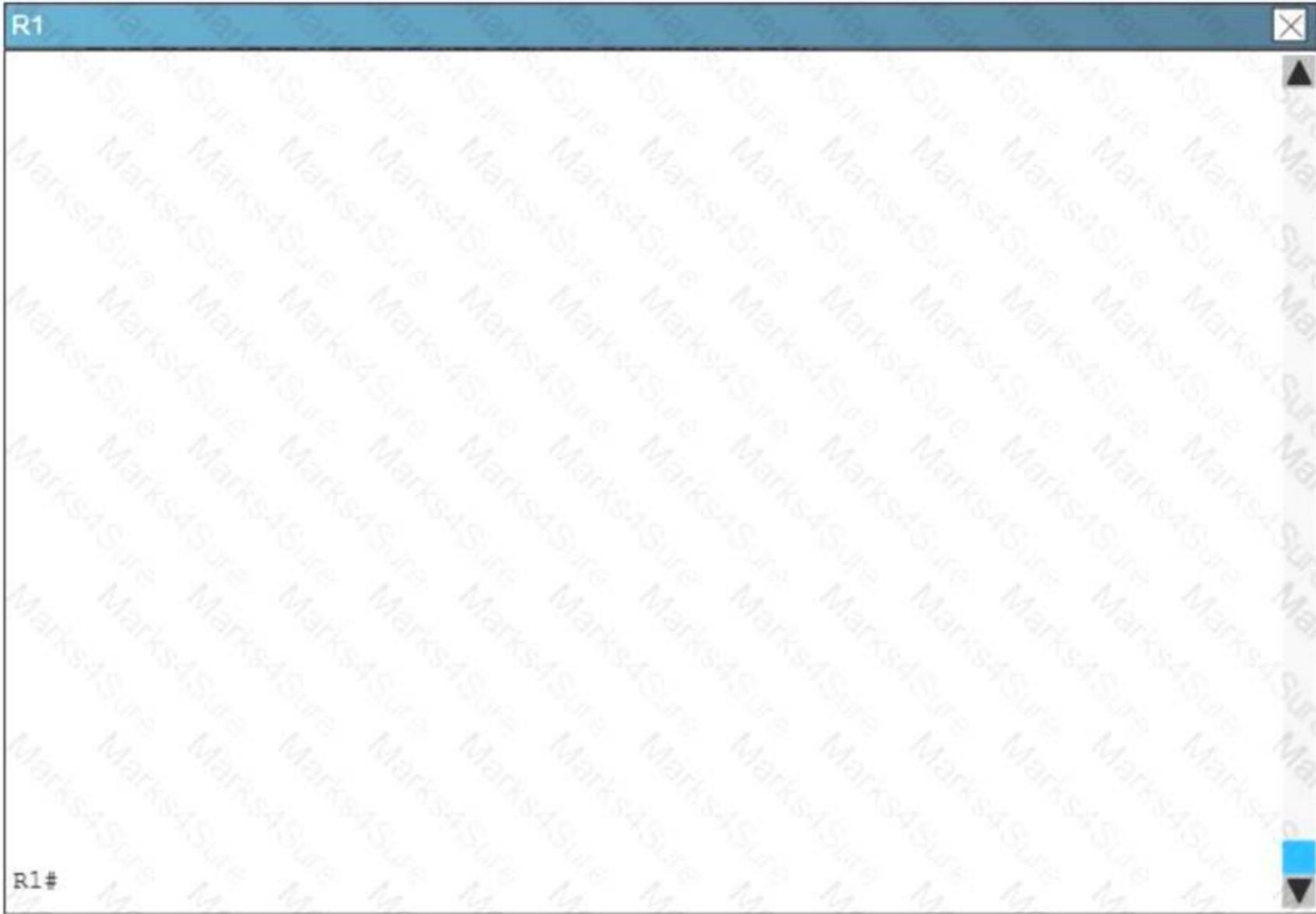
Answer: C

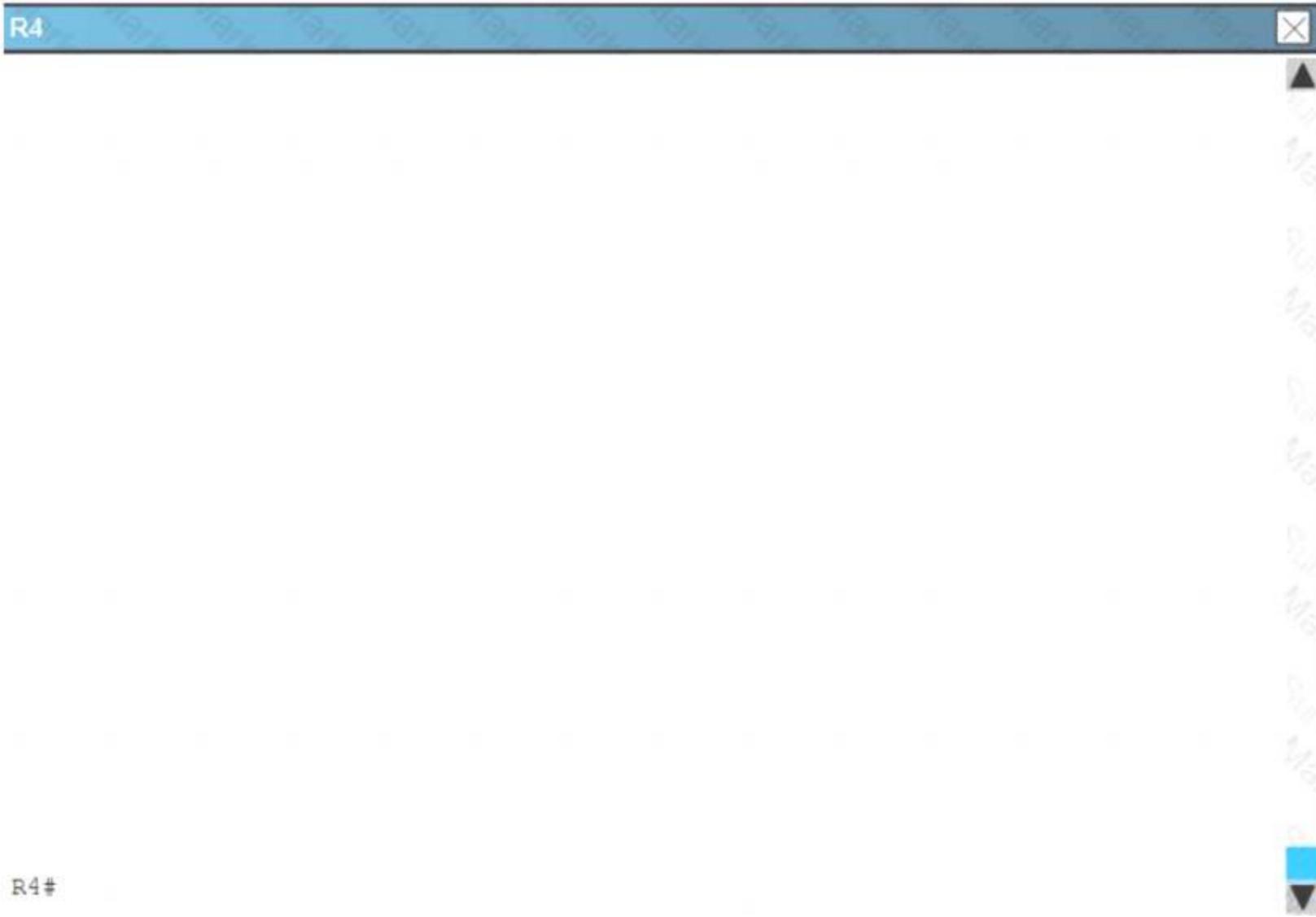
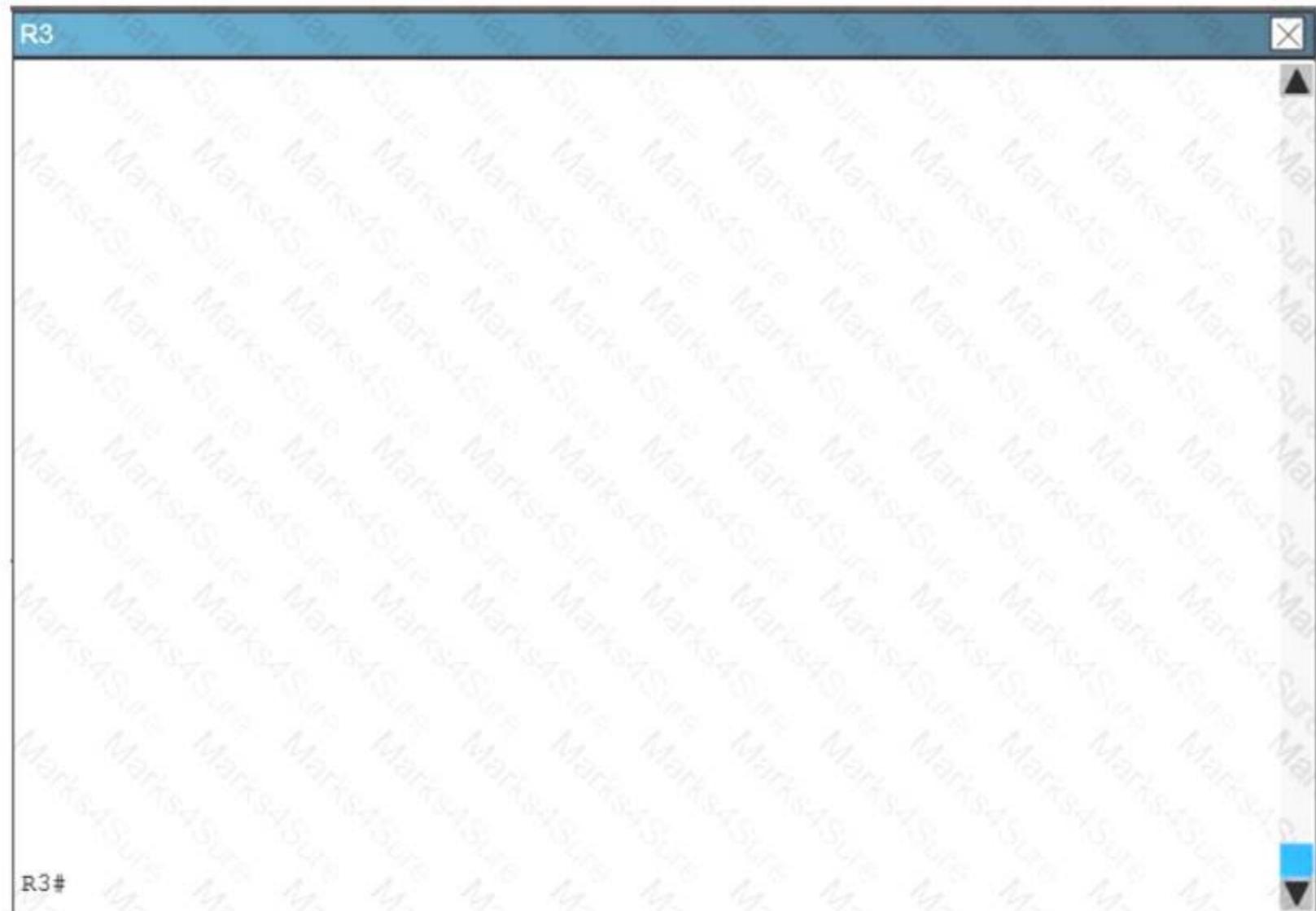
NEW QUESTION 251

Scenario:

You have been asked to evaluate an OSPF network setup in a test lab and to answer questions a customer has about its operation. The customer has disabled your access to the show running-config command.







R5

R5#

R6

R6#

How many times was SPF algorithm executed on R4 for Area 1?

- A. 1
- B. 5
- C. 9
- D. 20
- E. 54
- F. 224

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 256

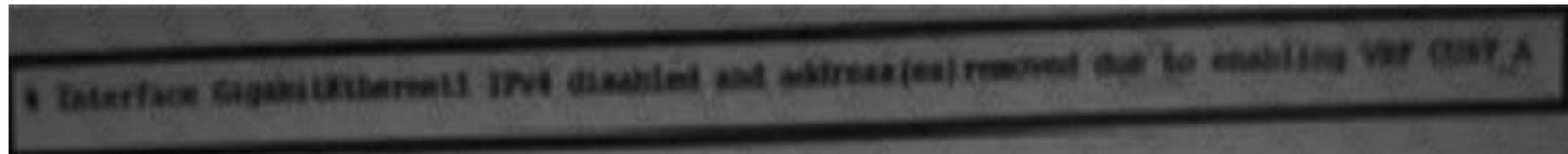
Which condition must be met before you can configure SSH on a device running Cisco IOS?

- A. The device must have an auxiliary port.
- B. The device must have a modem connection.
- C. The loS must be a crypto in
- D. Telnet must be disabled on the device

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 259

Refer to the exhibit.



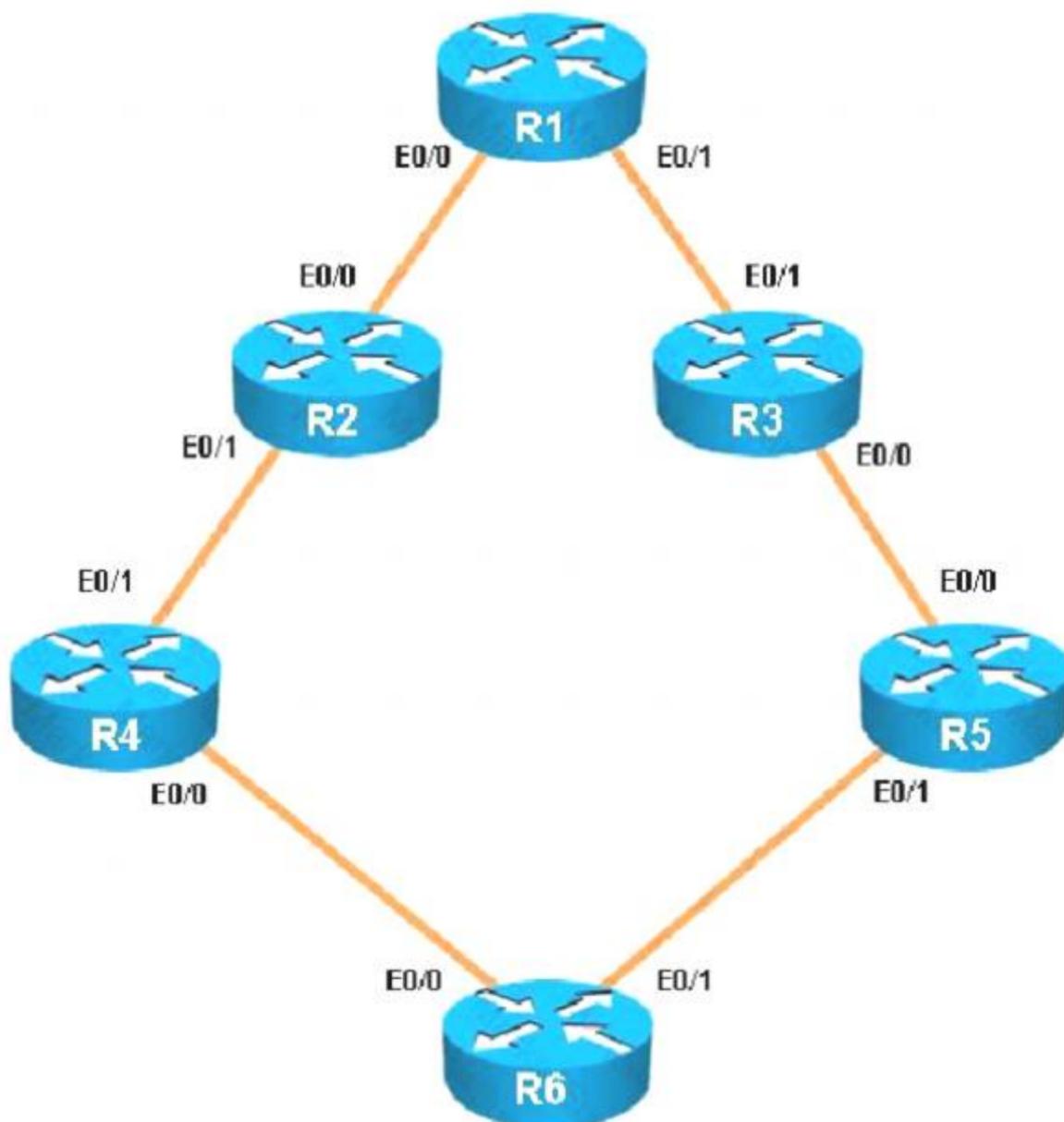
% Interface GigabitEthernet1 IPv4 disabled and address(es) removed due to enabling VRF CUST_A
an engineer is enabling VPN services for a customer and noticed the output when placing the customer facing interfaces into a VRF which action connects the issue?

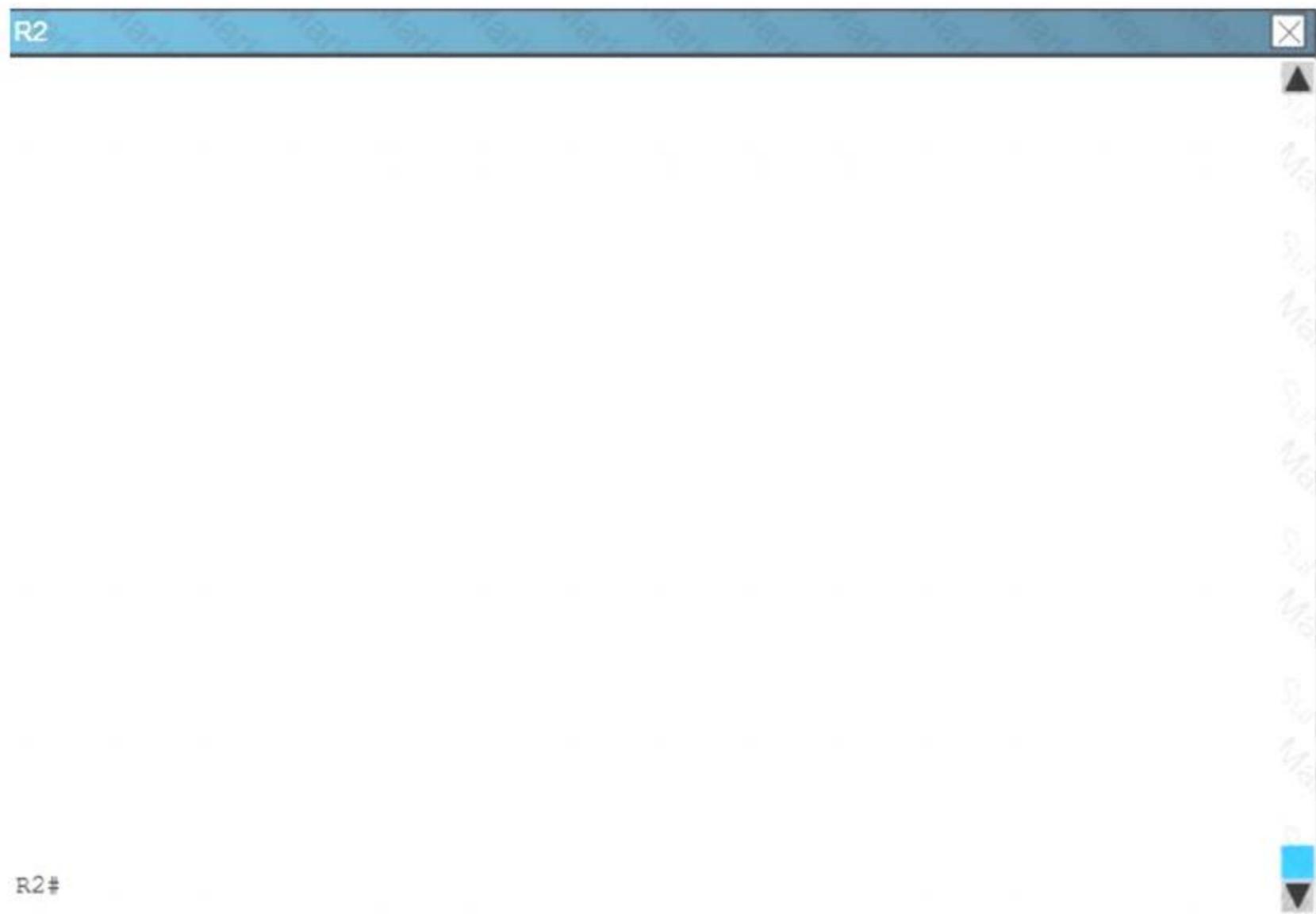
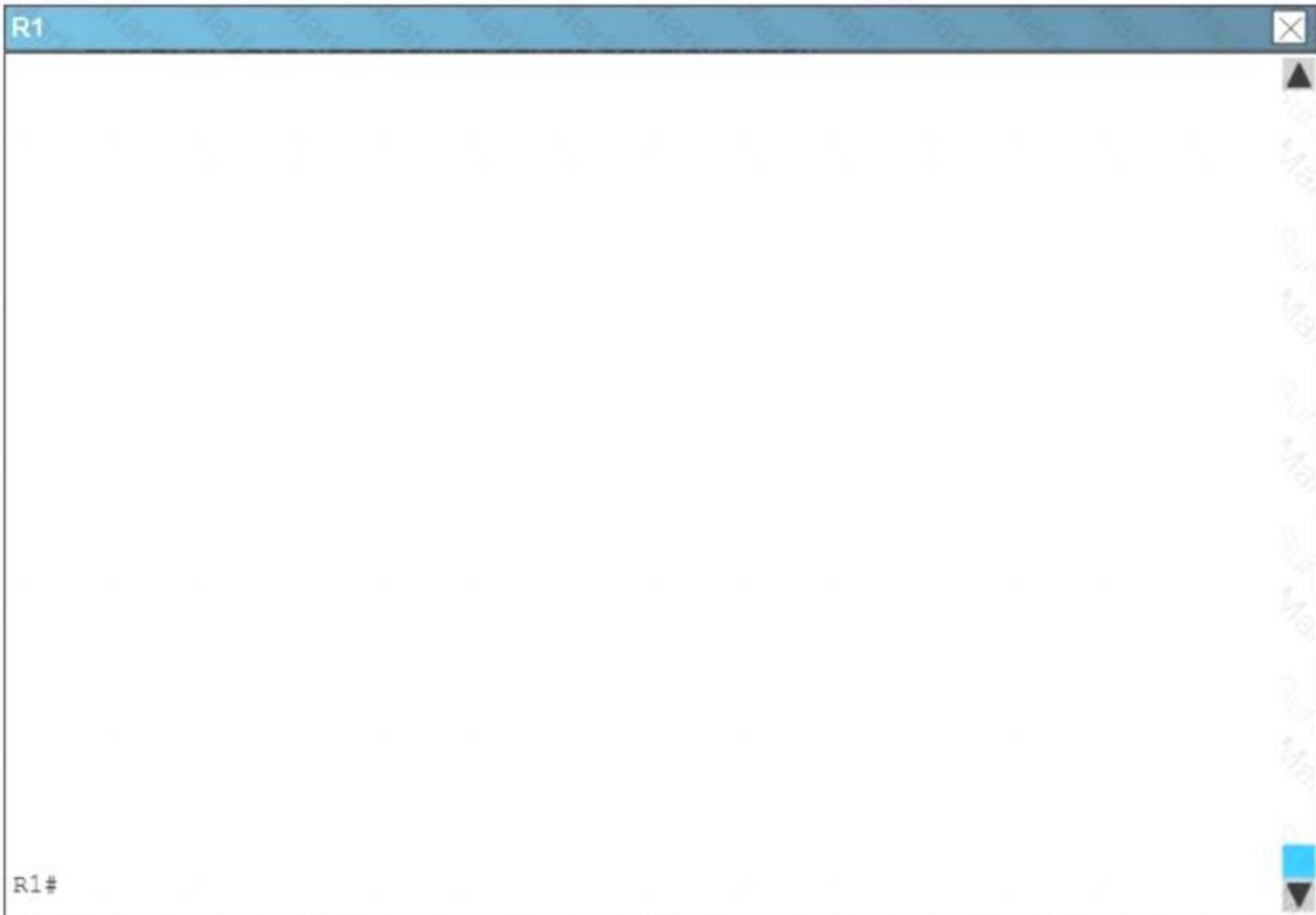
- A. Reset interface Gigabit Ethernet 1.
- B. Disable the VRF CUST_A
- C. REconfigure the IP address on Gigabit Ethernet 1.
- D. Enabling IPv6 on the interface

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 264

You have been asked to evaluate how EIGRP is functioning in a customer network.





R3

R3#

R4

R4#

R5



Sun, Mar 11, 2018

R5#



R6



Sun, Mar 11, 2018

R6#



What is the advertised distance for the 192.168.46.0 network on R1?

- A. 333056
- B. 1938688
- C. 1810944
- D. 307456

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 266

Which of the following situations results in a routing loop

- A. when you implement noncontiguous IP routing blocks
- B. when you have a single point of redistribution
- C. when you have multiple points of redistribution
- D. when you use NAT translation on the edge of your network
- E. when you implement contiguous IP routing blocks

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 269

Which two statements are examples of the difference between IPV4 and IPV6 EIGRP? (Choose two)

- A. Network command is not used in IPv6
- B. DUAL is used for route calculations
- C. IPv6 keyword is used in many EIGRP commands
- D. DUAL is not used for route calculations
- E. Network command is used in IPv6

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 272

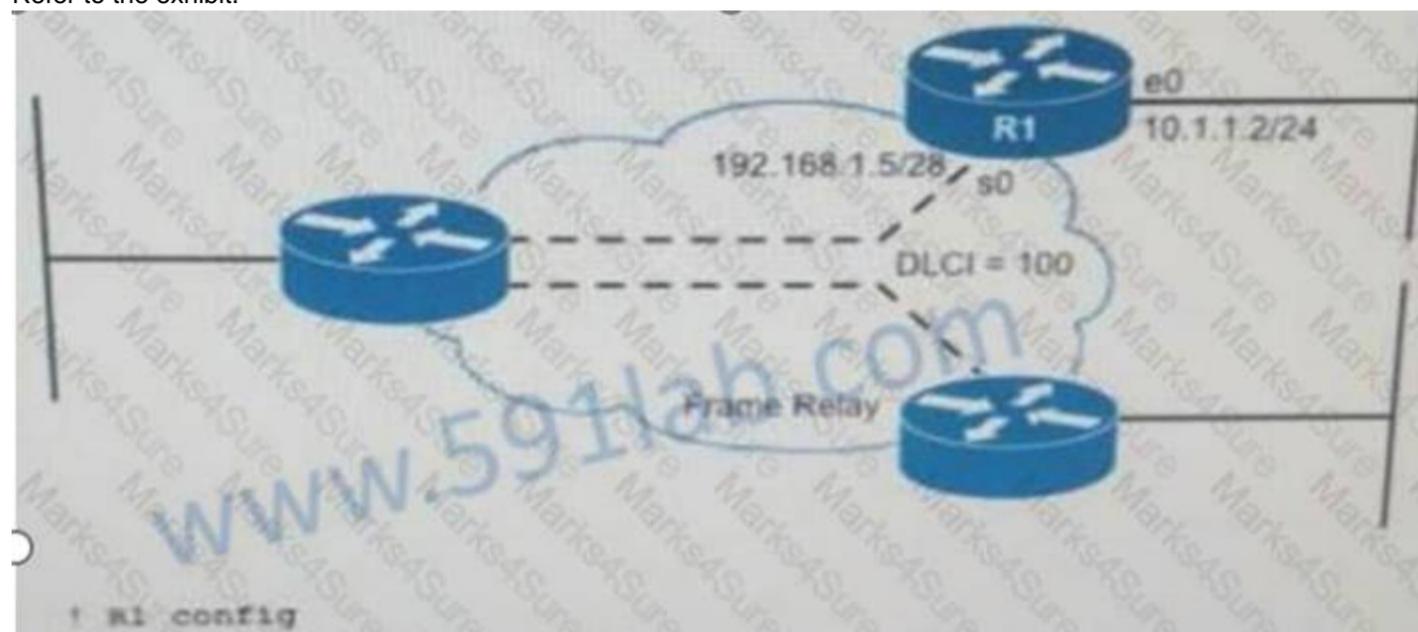
What is the administrative distance of an EIGRP summary route?

- A. 90
- B. 5
- C. 1
- D. 170

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 275

Refer to the exhibit.



```

R1 config
interface Ethernet0
 ip address 10.1.1.2 255.255.255.0
! Serial interface config
A
 no ip address
B
 frame-relay lmi-type ansi
! subinterface config
C
 ip address 192.168.1.5 255.255.255.240
D
  
```

You are configuring the R1 Serial0 interface for a multipoint connection. Drag and drop the required configuration statements from the left onto the .corresponding locations from the diagram on the right.

- encapsulation frame-relay
- encapsulation ppp
- frame-relay map ip 192.168.1.1 100 broadcast
- frame-relay interface-dlci 100
- interface Serial0
- interface Serial0 1 multipoint

- A
- B
- C
- D

Answer:

Explanation:

- encapsulation frame-relay
- encapsulation ppp
- frame-relay map ip 192.168.1.1 100 broadcast
- frame-relay interface-dlci 100
- interface Serial0
- interface Serial0 1 multipoint

- interface Serial0
- encapsulation frame-relay
- interface Serial0 1 multipoint
- frame-relay map ip 192.168.1.1 100 broadcast

NEW QUESTION 279

What show command is used here?

```
TCB Local Address Foreign Address (state)
6523A4FC 10.1.25.3.11000 10.1.25.3.23 ESTAB
65239A84 10.1.25.3.23 10.1.25.3.11000 ESTAB
653FCBBC *.1723 *.* LISTEN
```

- A. show tcp brief
- B. show tcp brief all
- C. show tcp brief numeric
- D. show tcp brief ip

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 282

Which criterion does the BGP maximum paths feature use for load balancing?

- A. MED
- B. local preference
- C. weight
- D. router ID

Answer: C

Explanation: Also MED and local preference should be considered.

https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/iproute_bgp/configuration/xr-16/irgxe-16-book/ibgp-multipa <https://learningnetwork.cisco.com/docs/DOC-11233>
C:\Users\wk\Desktop\mudassar\Untitled.jpg

As you may know, BGP selects only one best path for each prefix it receives then installs in the IP routing table. So whenever we need load-balancing across different paths, we have to enable BGP multipath, by the "maximum-paths" command.

We can select iBGP and eBGP paths altogether as the best, that is called eiBGP multipath. It means, for example, CE1 is multihomed to PE1 and PE2 via BGP. PE1 has a best path to CE1, PE1 can still use PE2 to CE1 as a parallel path to reach CE1, so one path is eBGP (to CE1) and another path is iBGP (to PE1 to CE1) this is called eiBGP multipath.

There's a criteria and several conditions that BGP checks before selecting additional paths in parallel with the best one. The following attributes of parallel paths have to match with the best path:

- Weight
- Local Pref
- Origin
- AS-Path Length
- MED
- Neighbor AS or Sub-AS match for (eBGP multipath)
- AS-PATH match (for eiBGP multipath)
- IGP metric to BGP next hop

C:\Users\wk\Desktop\mudassar\Untitled.jpg

For multiple paths to the same destination to be considered as multipaths, the following criteria must be met:

- All attributes must be the same. The attributes include weight, local preference, autonomous system path (entire attribute and not just length), origin code, Multi Exit Discriminator (MED), and Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) distance.
- The next hop router for each multipath must be different.

Even if the criteria are met and multiple paths are considered multipaths, the BGP speaking router will still designate one of the multipaths as the best path and advertise this best path to its neighbors.

NEW QUESTION 286

A network engineer executes the show IP Cache flow command, Which two types of information are displayed in the report that is generated? (Choose two.)

- A. flow export statistics
- B. SMLS flow traffic
- C. flow samples for specific protocols
- D. top talkers
- E. IP packet distribution

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 289

What to configure on routes if TACACS+ authentication fails? (Choose two)

- A. Configure local username and password
- B. Include 'local' keyword in AAA config

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 290

Which two statements about PPPOE packet types are true? (Choose two)

- A. PADI is an initialization packet sent as a broadcast message
- B. PADO is a unicast reply packet sent to the client.
- C. PADR is a broadcast packet sent from the client to request a new server.
- D. PADR is a broadcast reply packet sent to the client.
- E. PADR is a unicast confirmation packet sent to the client.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 295

What is the maximum number of hops on a router that RIPng advertises as reachable?

- A. 15
- B. 30
- C. 99
- D. 255

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 300

Which two statements about OSPFv3 are true?(choose two)

- A. The router ID is configured as an IPv6 address.
- B. It uses loopback IPv6 addresses to form neighbor relationships.
- C. The router ID is configured as an IPv4 address.
- D. It uses LSA type 6 for intra-area prefixes.
- E. It is backwards-compatible with OSPFv2 through the use of sham link.
- F. It uses link-local addresses to form neighbor relationships.

Answer: CF

NEW QUESTION 302

Which two packet type can an EIGRP router send when a route goes into the Active state?(choose two)

- A. reply
- B. request
- C. hello
- D. update
- E. query

Answer: AE

Explanation: <https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/enhanced-interior-gateway-routing-protocol/eigrp/13669-1.html#p>
C:\Users\wk\Desktop\mudassar\Untitled.jpg

this case, it is unicast back to the successor that originated the query. Replies are always sent in response to queries to indicate to the originator that it does not need to go into Active state because it has feasible successors. Replies are unicast to the originator of the query. Both queries and replies are transmitted reliably.

- The subnet or network of the source IP address is on the same subnet or network of the next-hop IP address of the routed packet.
- The datagram is not source-routed.
- The kernel is configured to send redirects. (By default, Cisco routers send ICMP redirects. The interface subcommand `no ip redirects` can be used to disable ICMP redirects.)

NEW QUESTION 307

Regarding a diagram with 3 routers (H1(with IPv6 IP and Loopback 1.1.1.1) +R1 (with IP IPv6 and Loopback 2.2.2.2) +R2 (with IP IPv6 and Loopback 3.3.3.3) running with EIGRP 100 on both routers and what command you will implement so that you will see the loopback IP of R2 to be advertised at H1

- A. H1(config t)#router eigrp 100 H1(config t)#no stub only
- B. R2(config t)#router eigrp 100 R2(config t)#no stub receive only
- C. H1(config t)#ipv6 router eigrp 100 H1(config t)#no stub only
- D. R2(config t)#ipv6 router eigrp 100 R2(config t)#no stub only

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 311

Which three restrictions apply to OSPF stub areas? (Choose three.)

- A. No virtual links are allowed.
- B. The area cannot be a backbone area.

- C. Redistribution is not allowed unless the packet is changed to a type 7 packet
- D. The area has no more than 10 routers.
- E. No autonomous system border routers are allowed.
- F. Interarea routes are suppressed.

Answer: ABE

NEW QUESTION 314

What does the following access list, which is applied on the external interface FastEthernet 1/0 of the perimeter router, accomplish?

```
router (config)#access-list 101 deny ip 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 any log
router (config)#access-list 101 deny ip 192.168.0.0 0.0.255.255 any log
router (config)#access-list 101 deny ip 172.16.0.0 0.15.255.255 any log
router (config)#access-list 101 permit ip any any
router (config)#interface fastEthernet 1/0
router (config-if)#ip access-group 101 in
```

- A. It prevents private internal addresses to be accessed directly from outside
- B. It filters incoming traffic from private address ranges 10.0.0.0-10.0.0.255, 172.16.0.0-172.31.255.255, 192.168.0.0-192.168.255.255 and logs any intrusion attempts
- C. It prevents the internal network from being used in spoofed denial of service attacks and logs any exit to the Internet
- D. It filters incoming traffic from private addresses in order to prevent spoofing and logs any intrusion attempts

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 315

Which adverse event can occur as a consequence of asymmetric routing on the network?

- A. vulnerability to a man-in-the-middle attack
- B. inadvertent HSRP active router preemption
- C. errdisabled port
- D. unicast flooding

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 318

Engineer has to enable RIP on a link. Where he will issue the command?

- A. Ipv6
- B. Global
- C. Router sub command
- D. Interface sub command

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 320

Which two LSA types were introduced to support OSPF for IPV6?

- A. type 9
- B. type 7
- C. type 8
- D. type 10
- E. type 5

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 321

Which two statements about the OSPF down bit are true? (Choose two)

- A. It is set when OSPF routers are redistributed into BGP
- B. It is set only for LSA types 1,2 and 4.
- C. It set when an OSPF virtual link is created.
- D. It is set only for LSA types 3, 5, and 7
- E. It is set when MP-BGP routers are redistributed into OSPF

Answer: CD

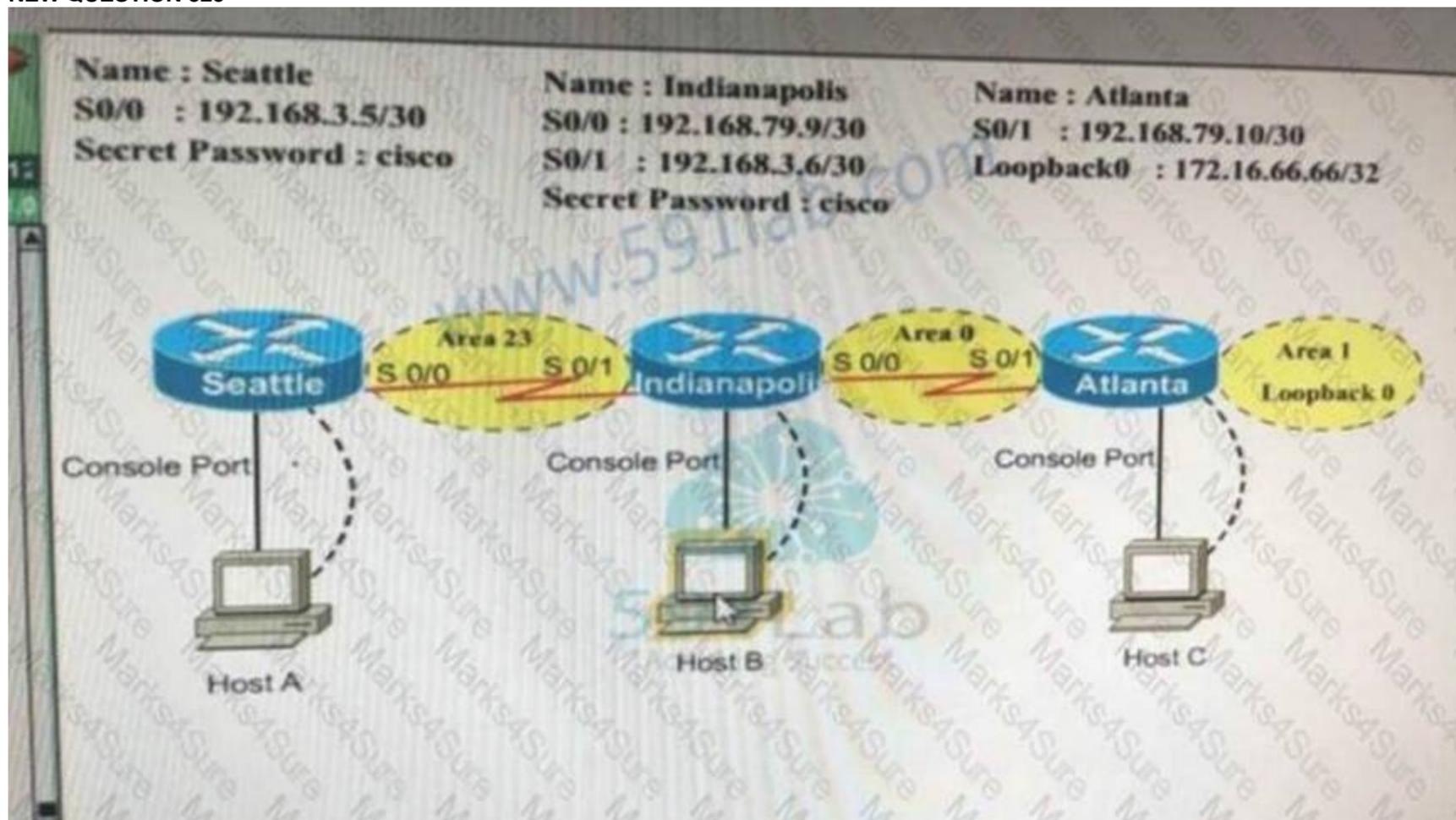
NEW QUESTION 322

Which password takes precedence if you configure multiple passwords for Telnet connections to a Cisco IOS device?

- A. console line password
- B. enable secret password
- C. enable password
- D. aux line
- E. password

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 325



ROUTE.com's corporate implementation guidelines require:

- The OSPF process ID for all routers must be 37.
- The routing protocol for each interface must be enabled under the routing process.
- The routing protocol must be enabled for each interface using the most specific wildcard mask possible.
- The serial link between Seattle and Indianapolis must be in OSPF area 23.
- OSPF area 23 must not receive any inter-area or external routes.

Network Information
Seattle

that you want to use and configure it. Certain hosts have dotted lines that represent the serial "console" cables.

- The help command does not display all commands of the help system. The help supports the first level of help system and selected lower layers.

Name : Seattle
S0/0 : 192.168.3.5/30
Secret Password : cisco

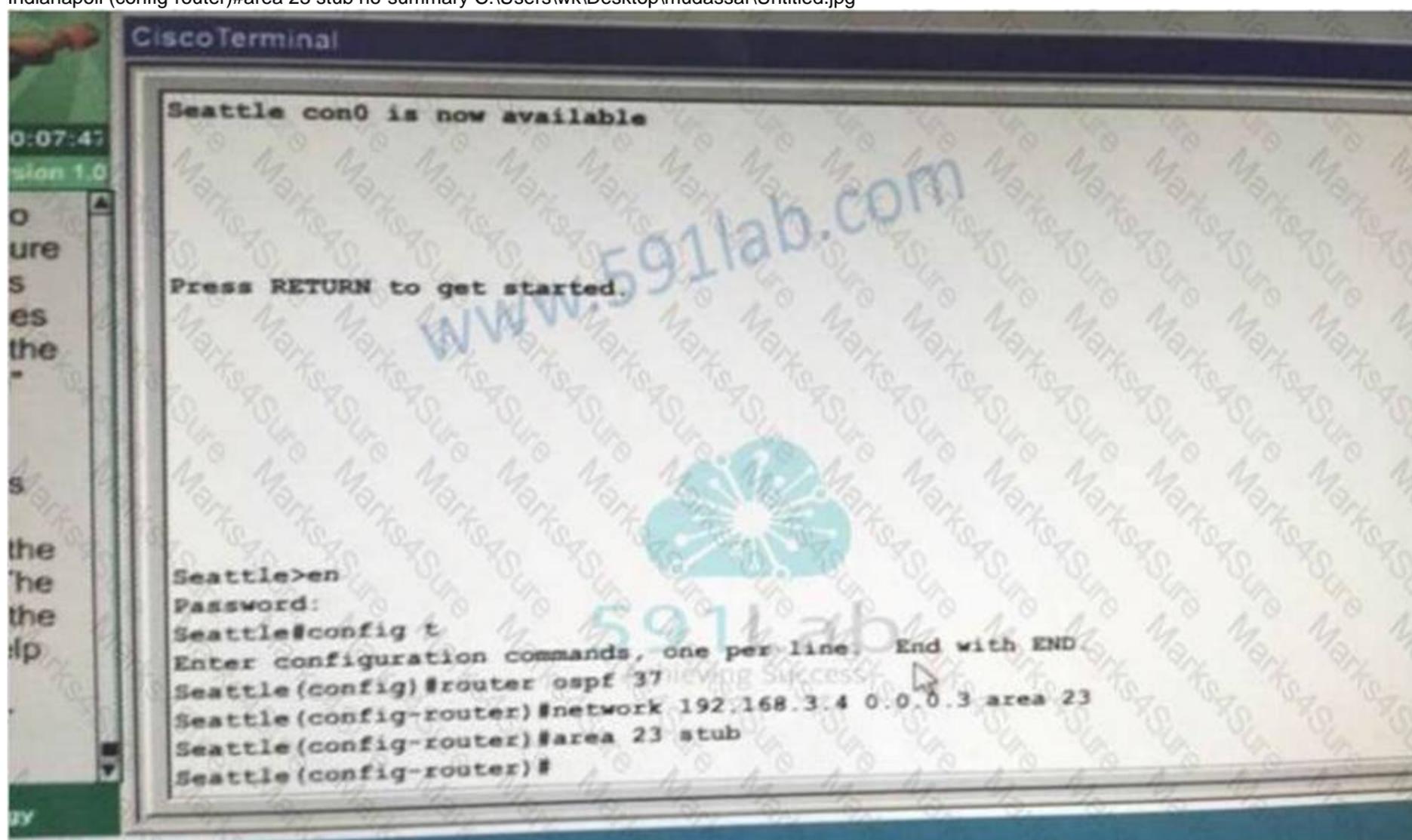
Name : Indianapolis
S0/0 : 192.168.79.9/30
S0/1 : 192.168.3.6/30
Secret Password : cisco

Name : Atlanta
S0/1 : 192.168.79.10/30
Loopback0 : 172.16.66.66/32

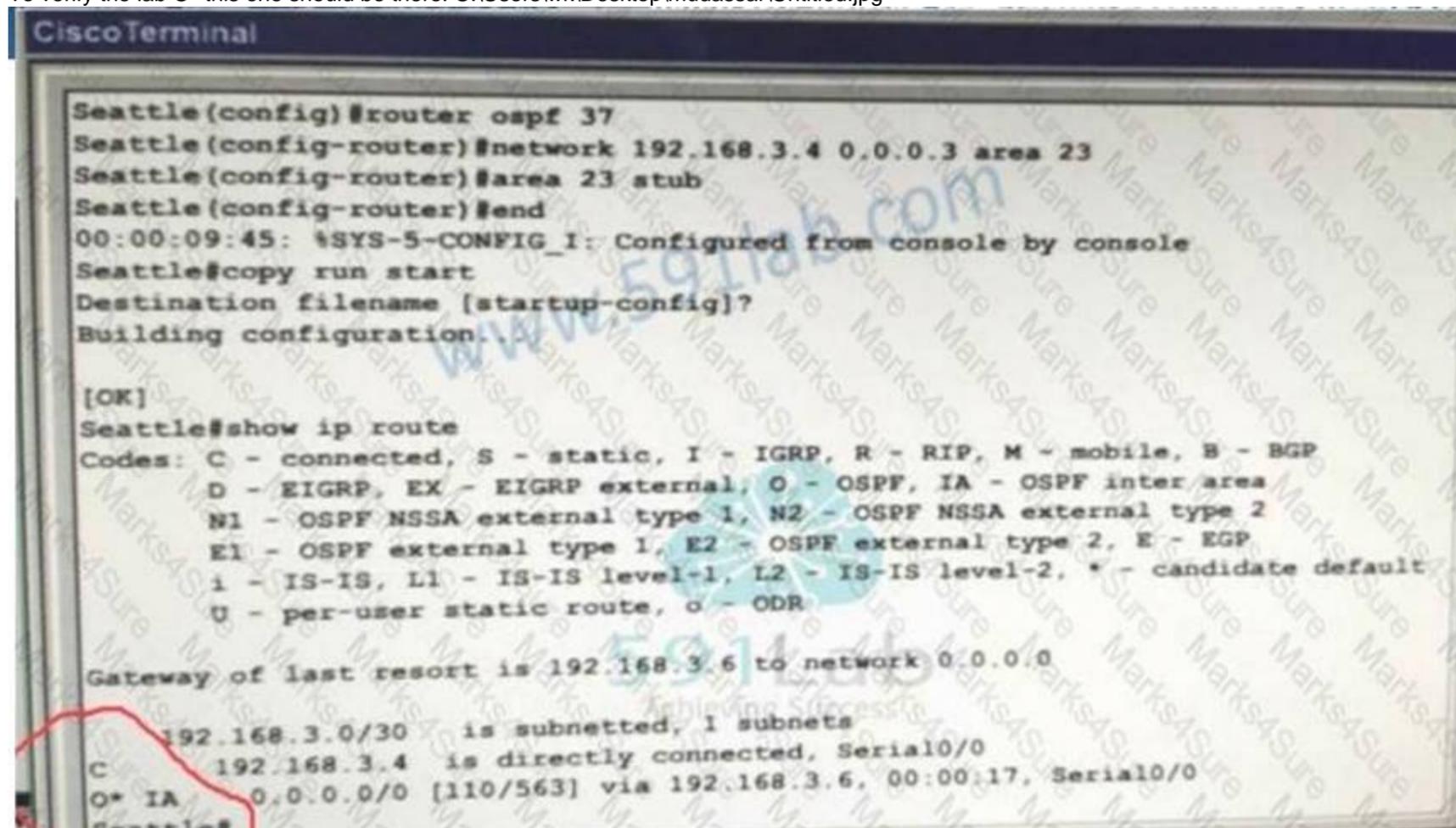
Answer:

Explanation: Always remember the Process id and area , in this question process id is 37 and OSPF area is 23 Process id 37 area 23 Indianapolis
at first go to HOST A and write this configuration Seattle(config)#router ospf 37
Seattle (config-router)#network 192.168.3.4 0.0.0.3 area 23 Seattle (config-router)#area 23 stub
For Host B
Indianapolis #configure terminal Indianapolis (config)#router ospf 37

Indianapoll (config-router)#network 192.168.3.4 0.0.0.3 area 23
Indianapoll (config-router)#area 23 stub no-summary C:\Users\wk\Desktop\mudassar\Untitled.jpg



Show ip route in host A
To verify the lab O* this one should be there. C:\Users\wk\Desktop\mudassar\Untitled.jpg



NEW QUESTION 328
Refer to the exhibit.

```
snmp-server community ciscotest
snmp-server host 192.168.1.128 ciscotest
snmp-server enable traps bgp
```

nneettwwoorrkkiinngg

Which effect of this configuration is true?

- A. The device sends SNMP traps related to BGP operations to host 192.168.1.128
- B. It configures an ACL to protect SNMP managers from receiving BGP traps.
- C. it configures the device to use string ciscotest for read and write access to any SNMP manager on the network.
- D. it configures the device to communicate with other devices in the ciscotest community using SNMPv3

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 332

Which two protocols are required for DMVPN? (Choose two)

- A. mGRE
- B. IPsec
- C. OpenVPN
- D. PPTP
- E. INHRP

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 334

A customer requests policy-based routing Packets arriving from source 209.165.200.225 should be sent to the next hop at 209.165.200.227 with the precedence bit set to priority. Packets arriving from source 209.165.200.226 should be sent to the next hop at 209.165.200.228 with the precedence bit set to critical Which configuration completes these requirements'?

A customer requests policy-based routing Packets arriving from source 209.165.200.225 should be sent to the next hop at 209.165.200.227 with the precedence bit set to priority Packets arriving from source 209.165.200.226 should be sent to the next hop at 209.165.200.228 with the precedence bit set to critical. Which configuration completes these requirements?

A)

```
access-list 1 permit 209.165.200.225
access-list 2 permit 209.165.200.226
!
route-map Texas permit 10
match ip address 1
set ip precedence critical
set ip next-hop 209.165.200.227
!
route-map Texas permit 20
match ip address 2
set ip precedence priority
set ip next-hop 209.165.200.228
!
interface ethernet 1
ip policy route-map Texas
```

B)

```
access-list 1 permit 209.165.200.227
access-list 2 permit 209.165.200.228
!
route-map Texas permit 10
match ip address 1
set ip precedence priority
set ip next-hop 209.165.200.225
!
route-map Texas permit 20
match ip address 2
set ip precedence critical
set ip next-hop 209.165.200.226
!
interface ethernet 1
ip policy route-map Texas
```

C)

```
access-list 1 permit 209.165.200.225
access-list 2 permit 209.165.200.226
!
route-map Texas permit 10
match ip address 1
set ip precedence priority
set ip next-hop 209.165.200.227
!
route-map Texas permit 20
match ip address 2
set ip precedence critical
set ip next-hop 209.165.200.228
!
interface ethernet 1
ip policy route-map Texas
```

D)

```
access-list 1 permit 209.165.200.228
access-list 2 permit 209.165.200.227
!
route-map Texas permit 10
match ip address 1
set ip precedence priority
set ip next-hop 209.165.200.226
!
route-map Texas permit 20
match ip address 2
set ip precedence critical
set ip next-hop 209.165.200.225
!
interface ethernet 1
ip policy route-map Texas
```

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 339

A network engineer is configuring two dedicated internet connection within the internet nodule.

One connection is primary connection to all wired business communication. While the other is the primary connection for all customer wireless traffic. If one of the links goes down, the affected traffic needs to be redirected to the redundant link. Which current technology should be deployed to monitor the scenario?

- A. PBR
- B. IP QoS
- C. MMC
- D. IP SLAs
- E. IP SAA

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 340

Refer to the exhibit.

```
router ospf 10
router-id 192.168.1.1
log-adjacency-changes
redistribute bgp 1 subnets route-map BGP-TO-OSPF
!
route-map BGP-TO-OSPF deny 10
match ip address 50
route-map BGP-TO-OSPF permit 20
!
access-list 50 permit 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.255
```

Which statement about redistribution from BGP into OSPF process 10 is true?

- A. Network 172.16.1.0/24 is not redistributed into OSPF.
- B. Network 10.10.10.0/24 is not redistributed into OSPF
- C. Network 172.16.1.0/24 is redistributed with administrative distance of 1.
- D. Network 10.10.10.0/24 is redistributed with administrative distance of 20.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 341

Which two statements about GRE tunnel keys are true? (Choose two.)

- A. The key ID must be the same on each device.
- B. They prevent the injection of unwanted frames.
- C. They prevent the injection of unwanted packets.
- D. They must be stored to a keychain.
- E. They provide the highest level of security that is available.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 345

What other action does an IPv6 filter do when it drops a packet?

- A. generates an ICMP unreachable message
- B. Other option

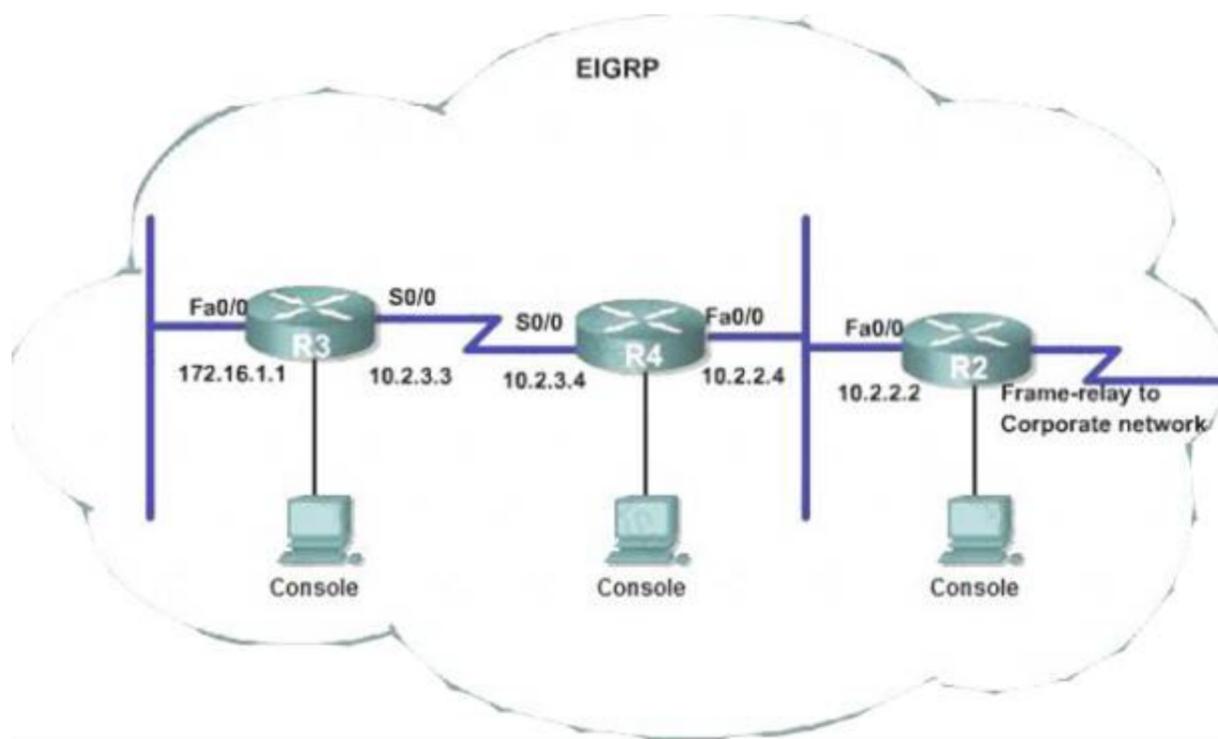
Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 346

JS Industries has expanded their business with the addition of their first remote office. The remote office router (R3) was previously configured and all Corporate subnets were reachable from R3. JS Industries is interested in using route summarization along with the EIGRP Stub Routing feature to increase network stability while reducing the memory usage and bandwidth utilization to R3. Another network professional was tasked with implementing this solution. However, in the process of configuring EIGRP stub routing connectivity with the remote network devices off of R3 has been lost.

Currently EIGRP is configured on all routers R2, R3, and R4 in the network. Your task is to identify and resolve the cause of connectivity failure with the remote office router R3. Once the issue has been resolved you should complete the task by configuring route summarization only to the remote office router R3.

You have corrected the fault when pings from R2 to the R3 LAN interface are successful, and the R3 IP routing table only contains 2 10.0.0.0 subnets.



```
R3
% Some configuration options may have changed
%LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
%LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Serial0/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0, changed state to up
Press RETURN to get started!
R3>
```

```

R4
% Some configuration options may have changed
%LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
%LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Serial0/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0, changed state to up
Press RETURN to get started!
R4>

```

```

R2
% Some configuration options may have changed
%LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet0/1, changed state to administratively down
%LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Serial0/0, changed state to up
%LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Serial0/0.1, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial0/0.1, changed state to up
%LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
Press RETURN to get started!
R2>

```

Answer:

Explanation: First we have to figure out why R3 and R4 can not communicate with each other. Use the show running-config command on router R3.

```
R3#show run
<output omitted>
!
!
router eigrp 123
network 10.0.0.0
network 172.16.0.0
no auto-summary
eigrp stub receive-only
!
!
<output omitted>
```

Notice that R3 is configured as a stub receive-only router. The receive-only keyword will restrict the router from sharing any of its routes with any other router in that EIGRP autonomous system. This keyword will also prevent any type of route from being sent. Therefore we will remove this command and replace it with the eigrp stub command:

```
R3# configure terminal R3(config)# router eigrp 123 R3(config-router)# no eigrp stub receive-only R3(config-router)# eigrp stub
R3(config-router)# end
```

Now R3 will send updates containing its connected and summary routes to other routers. Notice that the eigrp stub command equals to the eigrp stub connected summary because the connected and summary options are enabled by default.

Next we will configure router R3 so that it has only 2 subnets of 10.0.0.0 network. Use the show ip route command on R3 to view its routing table:

[ee1%255B5%255D.jpg]

```
R3#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
* - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 9 subnets, 2 masks
D 10.2.2.0/24 [90/30720] via 10.2.3.4, 00:00:06, Serial0/0
C 10.2.3.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/1
D 10.2.4.0/24 [90/161280] via 10.2.3.4, 00:00:03, Serial0/0
D 10.2.5.0/24 [90/161280] via 10.2.3.4, 00:00:03, Serial0/0
D 10.2.6.0/24 [90/161280] via 10.2.3.4, 00:00:03, Serial0/0
D 10.2.7.0/24 [90/161280] via 10.2.3.4, 00:00:03, Serial0/0
D 10.2.8.0/24 [90/161280] via 10.2.3.4, 00:00:03, Serial0/0
D 10.2.9.0/24 [90/161280] via 10.2.3.4, 00:00:03, Serial0/0
172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
D 172.16.0.0/16 is a summary, 02:04:06, Null0
C 172.16.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
```

Because we want the routing table of R3 only have 2 subnets so we have to summary sub-networks at the interface which is connected with R3, the s0/0 interface of R4.

There is one interesting thing about the output of the show ip route shown above: the 10.2.3.0/24, which is a directly connected network of R3. We can't get rid of it in the routing table no matter what technique we use to summary the networks. Therefore, to make the routing table of R3 has only 2 subnets we have to summary other subnets into one subnet.

In the output if we don't see the summary line (like 10.0.0.0/8 is a summary...) then we should use the command ip summary-address eigrp 123 10.2.0.0 255.255.0.0 so that all the ping can work well.

In conclusion, we will use the ip summary-address eigrp 123 10.2.0.0 255.255.0.0 at the interface s0/0 of R4 to summary.

```
R4> enable R4# conf t
```

```
R4(config)# interface s0/0 R4(config-if)# ip summary-address eigrp 123 10.2.0.0 255.255.0.0
```

Now we jump back to R3 and use the show ip route command to verify the effect, the output is shown below: [ee2%255B5%255D.jpg]

```
R3#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
       i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
       * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
       P - periodic downloaded static route
```

Gateway of last resort is not set

```

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 3 masks
D    10.0.0.0/8 is a summary, 00:18:43, Null0
D    10.2.0.0/16 [90/161280] via 10.2.3.4, 00:00:11, Serial0/0
C    10.2.3.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/1
    172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
D    172.16.0.0/16 is a summary, 02:04:06, Null0
C    172.16.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
```

Note: Please notice that the IP addresses and the subnet masks in your real exam might be different so you might use different ones to solve this question. Just for your information, notice that if you use another network than 10.0.0.0/8 to summary, for example, if you use the command ip summary-address eigrp 123 10.2.0.0 255.255.0.0 you will leave a /16 network in the output of the show ip route command.

[ee3%255B5%255D.jpg]

```
R3#show ip route
Codes: C - connected, S - static, I - IGRP, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
       i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
       * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
       P - periodic downloaded static route
```

Gateway of last resort is not set

```

10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 3 subnets, 3 masks
D    10.0.0.0/8 is a summary, 00:18:43, Null0
D    10.2.0.0/16 [90/161280] via 10.2.3.4, 00:00:11, Serial0/0
C    10.2.3.0/24 is directly connected, Serial0/1
    172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
D    172.16.0.0/16 is a summary, 02:04:06, Null0
C    172.16.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
```

But in your real exam, if you don't see the line "10.0.0.0/8 is a summary, Null0" then you can summarize using the network 10.2.0.0/16. This summarization is better because all the pings can work well.

Finally don't forget to use the copy run start command on routers R3 and R4 to save the configurations. R3(config-if)# end

R3# copy run start R4(config-if)# end R4# copy run start

If the "copy run start" command doesn't work then use "write memory".

NEW QUESTION 349

In SNMP v3, which security level provides encryption of the data?

- A. authNoPriv
- B. authMember
- C. authPriv
- D. noAuthNoPriv

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 350

Which LSA types can exist only in an OSPF NSSA area?

- A. type 1 LSA
- B. type 3 LSA
- C. type 5 LSA
- D. type 7 LSA

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 351

Drag and drop the statements about device security from the left onto the correct description on the right. Select and Place:

- It designates the permitted management interfaces on the device.
- It is enabled only when an interface is configured.
- It protects the device against DoS attacks.
- It requires only a single command to configure.
- It supports packet forwarding by reducing the load on the device.
- It uses QoS to limit the load on the device.

COPP

- It protects the device against DoS attacks.
- It supports packet forwarding by reducing the load on the device.
- It uses QoS to limit the load on the device.

MPP

- It designates the permitted management interfaces on the device.
- It is enabled only when an interface is configured.
- It requires only a single command to configure.

Answer:

Explanation:

- It designates the permitted management interfaces on the device.
- It is enabled only when an interface is configured.
- It protects the device against DoS attacks.
- It requires only a single command to configure.
- It supports packet forwarding by reducing the load on the device.
- It uses QoS to limit the load on the device.

COPP

- It protects the device against DoS attacks.
- It supports packet forwarding by reducing the load on the device.
- It uses QoS to limit the load on the device.

MPP

- It designates the permitted management interfaces on the device.
- It is enabled only when an interface is configured.
- It requires only a single command to configure.

NEW QUESTION 352

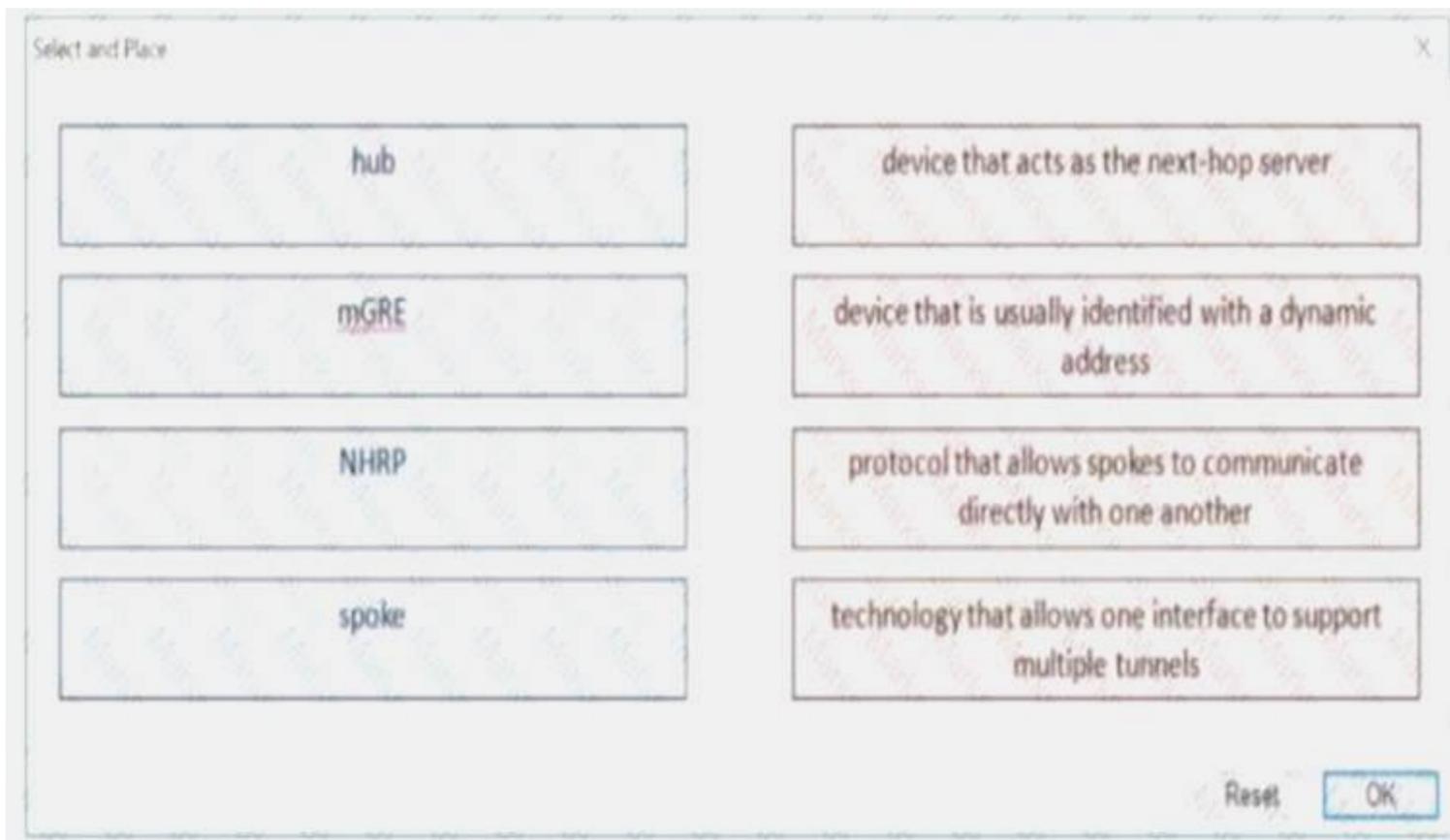
Which LSA type in OSPFv3 is used for link-local updates?

- A. Type 5
- B. Type 8
- C. Type 4
- D. Type 9

Answer: B

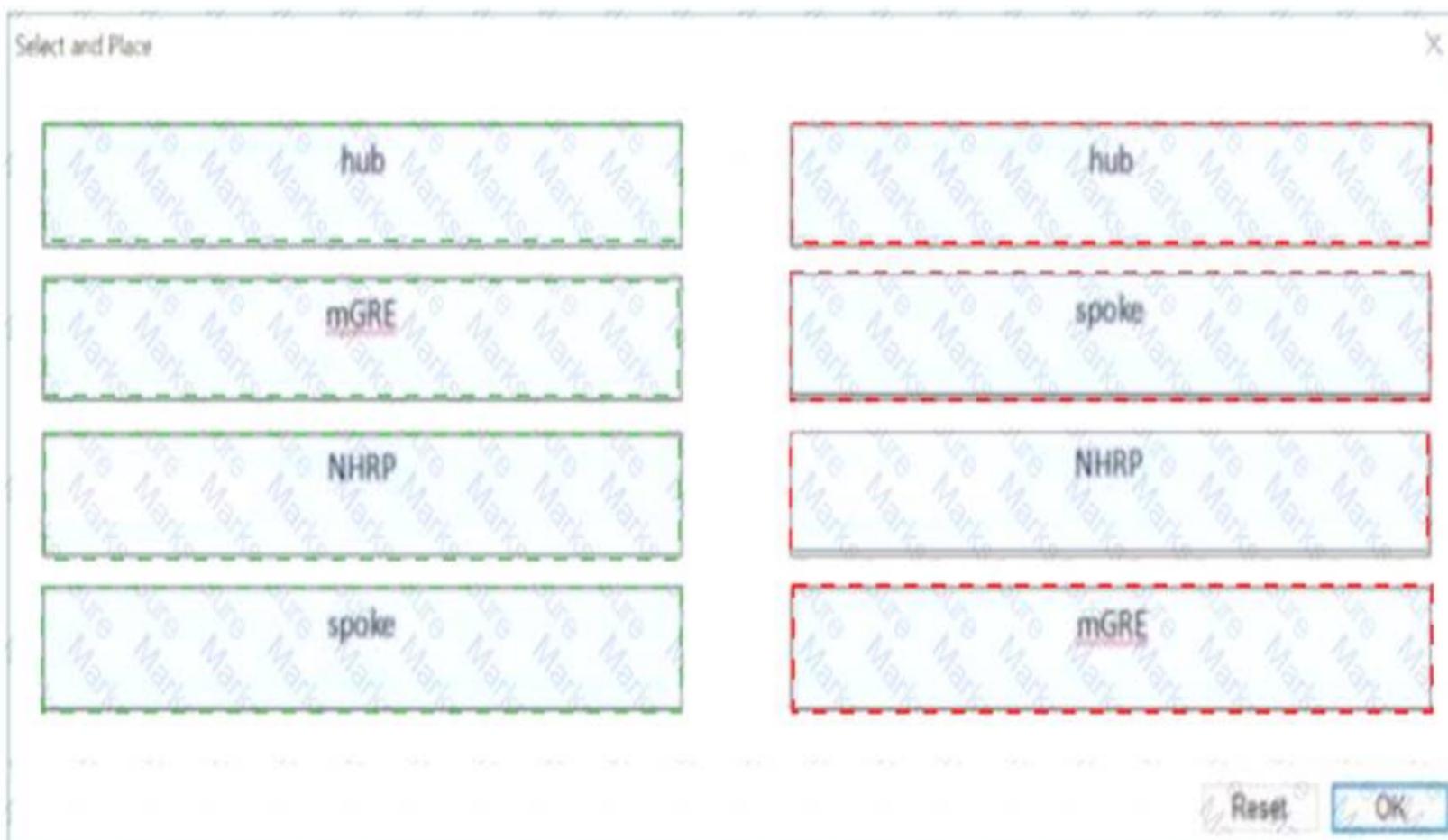
NEW QUESTION 354

Drag and drop the DMVPN components from the left onto the correct descriptions on the right
Select and Place:



Answer:

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 358

Which feature filters information at the interface level?

- A. prefix-list
- B. syslog
- C. conditional debugging
- D. local logging

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 363

Which action is the most efficient way to handle route feedback when connecting a RIPv2 network to OSPF?

- A. Implement distribute lists
- B. Implement route tags
- C. Implement route maps with access lists
- D. Implement IP prefix lists.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 367

After reviewing to EVN configuration, a network administrator notices that a predefined BVN, which is known as "vnet global" was configured. What is the purpose of this EVM?

- A. It defines the routing scope for each particular EVN edge interface.
- B. It aggregates and carries all dot1q tagged traffic.
- C. It refers to the global routing context and corresponds to the default RIB.
- D. It safeguards the virtual network that is preconfigured to avoid mismatched routing instances.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 369

A router receives a routing advertisement for 10.1.1.0/24 from an EIGRP peer and from an OSPF peer, Which route does the router install in the routing table, and for which reason?

- A. the OSPF route, because the administrative distance is lower
- B. the EIGRP route, because the metric is lower
- C. the OSPF route, because the metric is lower
- D. the EIGRP route, because the administrative distance is lower

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 373

A network engineer executes the command `show ip eigrp vrf purple topology` Which type of information is displayed as a result?

- A. route successors for a specific routing table
- B. active neighbors for a global routing table
- C. routes for a global routing table
- D. updates that were sent for a specific routing table

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 378

Which two commands must be used to troubleshoot high memory usage for a process?

- A. `router#show memory allocating-process table`
- B. `router#show memory processor statistics`
- C. `router#show memory events`
- D. `router#show memory summary`
- E. `router#show memory dead`

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 382

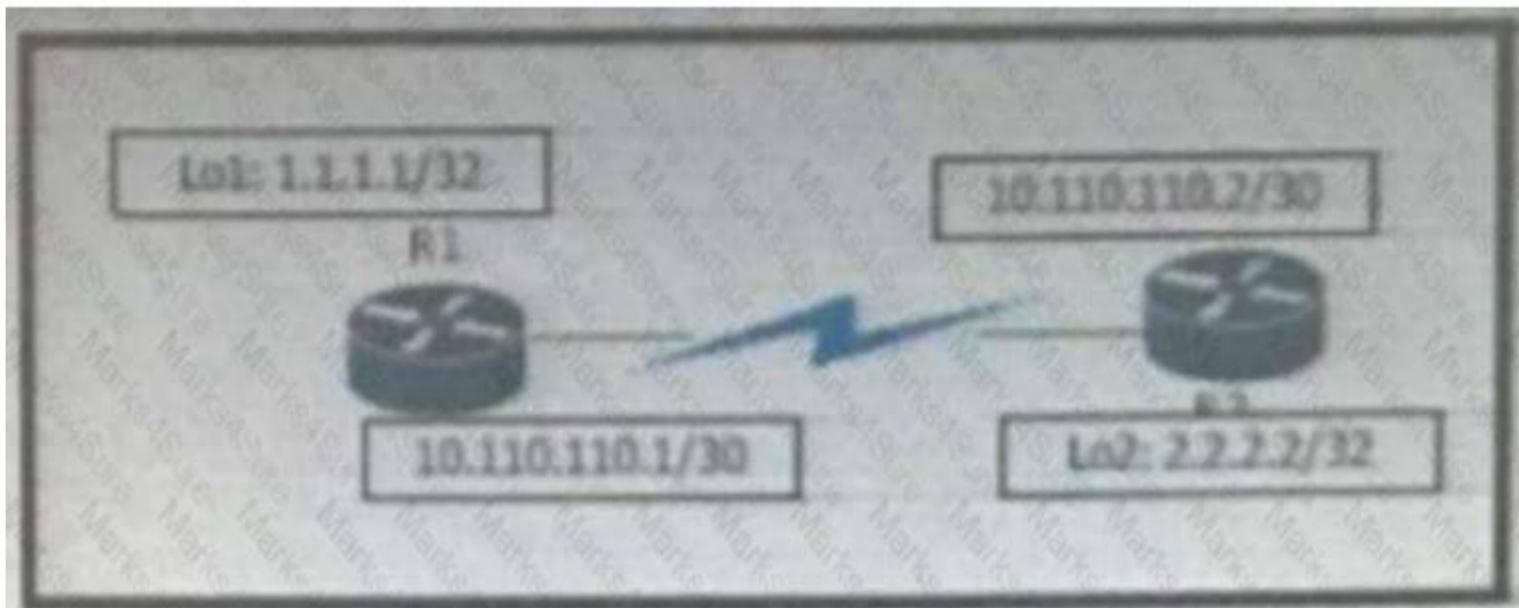
Which two statements about redistributing EIGRP into OSPF are true? (Choose two)

- A. The redistributed EIGRP routes appear as type 3 LSAs in the OSPF database
- B. The redistributed EIGRP routes appear as type 5 LSAs in the OSPF database
- C. The administrative distance of the redistributed routes is 170
- D. The redistributed EIGRP routes appear as OSPF external type 1
- E. The redistributed EIGRP routes are placed into an OSPF area whose area ID matches the EIGRP autonomous system number
- F. The redistributed EIGRP routes appear as OSPF external type 2 routes in the routing table

Answer: BF

NEW QUESTION 384

Refer to the exhibit.



Router 1 cannot ping router 2 via the Frame Relay between them. Which two statements describe the problems? (Chooses two.)

- A. encapsulation is mismatched.
- B. Frame Relay map is configured.
- C. DLCI is active.
- D. DLCI is inactive or deleted.
- E. An access list is needed to allow ping.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 385

If routers in a single area are configured with the same priority value, what value does a router use for the OSPF Router ID in the absence of a loopback interface?

- A. The lowest IP address of any physical interface
- B. The highest IP address of any physical interface
- C. The lowest IP address of any logical interface
- D. The highest IP address of any logical interface

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 386

A customer asks its service provider for VPN support for IPv4 and IPv6 address families Which command enables a VRF that supports these requirements?

- A. Router(config-vrf) #route-target 004:006
- B. Router(config-vrf)#rd 004: 006
- C. Router(config)#ipvrf CUSTOMER
- D. Router(config-vrf)#vrf definition CUSTOMER

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 389

You are configuring a Microsoft client to call a PPP server using CHAP. Only the client will be authenticated. But the clients password has expired and must be changed. Which ppp server configuration allows the call be completed?

- A. ppp authentication ma-chap-v2
- B. ppp authentication ms-cahp-v2 callin
- C. ppp authentication chap
- D. ppp authentication callin
- E. ppp authentication ms-chap callin

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 391

Refer to exhibit.

OI 2001:DB8:0:7::/64 [110/20]
via FE80::A8BB:CCFF:FE00:6F00, Ethernet0/0 OI 2001:DB8:0:8::/64 [110/100]
via FE80::A8BB:CCFF:FE00:6F00, Ethernet0/0 OI 2001:DB8:0:9::/64 [110/20]
When summarizing these routes, which route is the summarized route? via FE80::A8BB:CCFF:FE00:6F00, Ethernet0/0

- A. OI 2001:DB8::/48 [110/100] via FE80::A8BB:CCFF:FE00:6F00, Ethernet0/0
- B. OI 2001:DB8::/24 [110/100] via FE80::A8BB:CCFF:FE00:6F00, Ethernet0/0
- C. OI 2001:DB8::/32 [110/100] via FE80::A8BB:CCFF:FE00:6F00, Ethernet0/0
- D. OI 2001:DB8::/64 [110/100] via FE80::A8BB:CCFF:FE00:6F00, Ethernet0/0

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 394

Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1
interface Loopback0
  ip address 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.255
interface FastEthernet0/0
  ip address 192.168.10.33 255.255.255.224
router eigrp 100
  eigrp router-id 172.16.1.1
  no auto-summary
  network 192.168.10.0
  network 172.16.0.0

R2
interface Loopback0
  ip address 172.16.2.2 255.255.255.255
interface FastEthernet0/0
  ip address 192.168.10.17 255.255.255.240
router eigrp 100
  eigrp router-id 172.16.2.2
  network 192.168.10.0
  network 172.16.0.0
```

R1 and R2 are unable to establish an EIGRP adjacency. Which action corrects the problem?

- A. Change the EIGRP router-id value on one of the routers so that the values on the two routers are different.
- B. Add the no auto-summary command to the R2 configuration so that it matches the R1 configuration.
- C. Change the autonomous system number on one of the routers so that each router has different values.
- D. Change the IP address and subnet mask on R2 so that it is on the same subnet as R1.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 397

Which two statements about NetFlow templates are true? (Choose two)

- A. Only NetFlow version 5 is template-based.
- B. Templates can increase bandwidth usage
- C. NetFlow version 5 and version 9 are template-based
- D. Only NetFlow version 9 is template-based
- E. They can increase overall performance
- F. They can reduce bandwidth usage

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 402

Which command is implemented to display log messages with a timestamp that includes the length of time since the device was last rebooted?

- A. service timestamps log datetime msec
- B. logging facility 20
- C. service timestamps debugging localtim
- D. logging monitor 7
- E. service timestamps log uptime

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 403

A user is attempting to authentication on the device connected to a TACACS+ server but the server require more information from the user to complete authentication. Which response does the TACACS+ daemon return?

- A. ACCEPT
- B. ERROR
- C. REJECT
- D. CONTINUE

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 404

Where must a network engineer configure the ip helper-address command on a router?

- A. On the interface that will receive the broadcast
- B. On the interface that is closest to the destination DHCP server
- C. On the global configuration mode
- D. On the DHCP configuration

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 408

What attribute is used to influence traffic from AS200 and AS300 so that it uses link1 to reach AS100.

- A. MED
- B. AS_path
- C. weight
- D. local preference

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 412

Which DHCP option provides a TFTP server that cisco phones can use to download a configuration?

- A. DHCP Option 82
- B. DHCP Option 68
- C. DHCP Option 66
- D. DHCP Option 57

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 414

Which access list entry checks for an ACK within a packet TCP header?

- A. access-list 49 permit ip any any eq 21 tcp-ack
- B. access-list 149 permit tcp any any eq 21 established
- C. access-list 49 permit tcp anyany eq 21 tcp-ack
- D. access-list 49 permit tcp any any eq 21 established

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 416

Which command must you configure globally to supportRIPng?

- A. ip routing
- B. ip cef
- C. ipv6 enable
- D. ipv6 unicast-routing

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 420

Company is deploying a multicast application that must be accessible between sites, but must not be accessible outside of the organization Based on

- A. FF00:/16
- B. FFOE:/16
- C. FF02:/16
- D. FF08:/16

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 422

Which option is a prerequisite for stateful NAT64?

- A. application layer gateway
- B. ICMP64
- C. DNS64
- D. IPsec for IPv6

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 427

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