Cisco

Exam Questions 300-410

Implementing Cisco Enterprise Advanced Routing and Services (ENARSI)

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

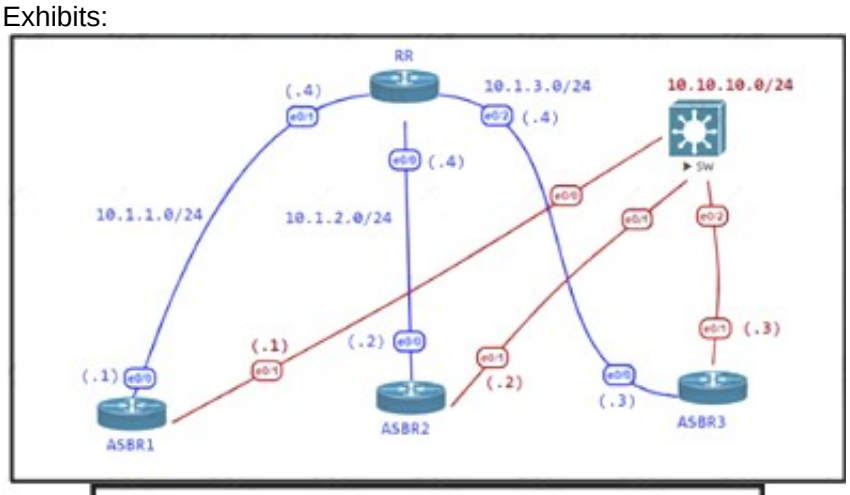
```
R1#show ip interface GigabitEthernet0/0 | include drops
  0 verification drops
  0 suppressedverification drops
R1#show ip interface GigabitEthernet0/1 | include drops
  5 verification drops
  0 suppressedverification drops
```

R1 is configured with uRPF, and ping to R1 is failing from a source present in the R1 routing table via the GigatxtEthernet 0/0 interface. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Remove the access list from the interface GigabrtEthernet 0/0
B. Modify the uRPF mode from strict to loose
C. Enable Cisco Express Forwarding to ensure that uRPF is functioning correctly
D. Add a floating static route to the source on R1 to the GigabitEthernet 0/1 interface

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 2
- (Exam Topic 3)
Exhibits:



RR

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

ASBR2

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

ASBR2

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

ASBR3

```
router bgp 100
 neighbor 10.1.2.4 remote-as 100
```

ASBR4

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 3
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

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

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

B)

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

C)

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

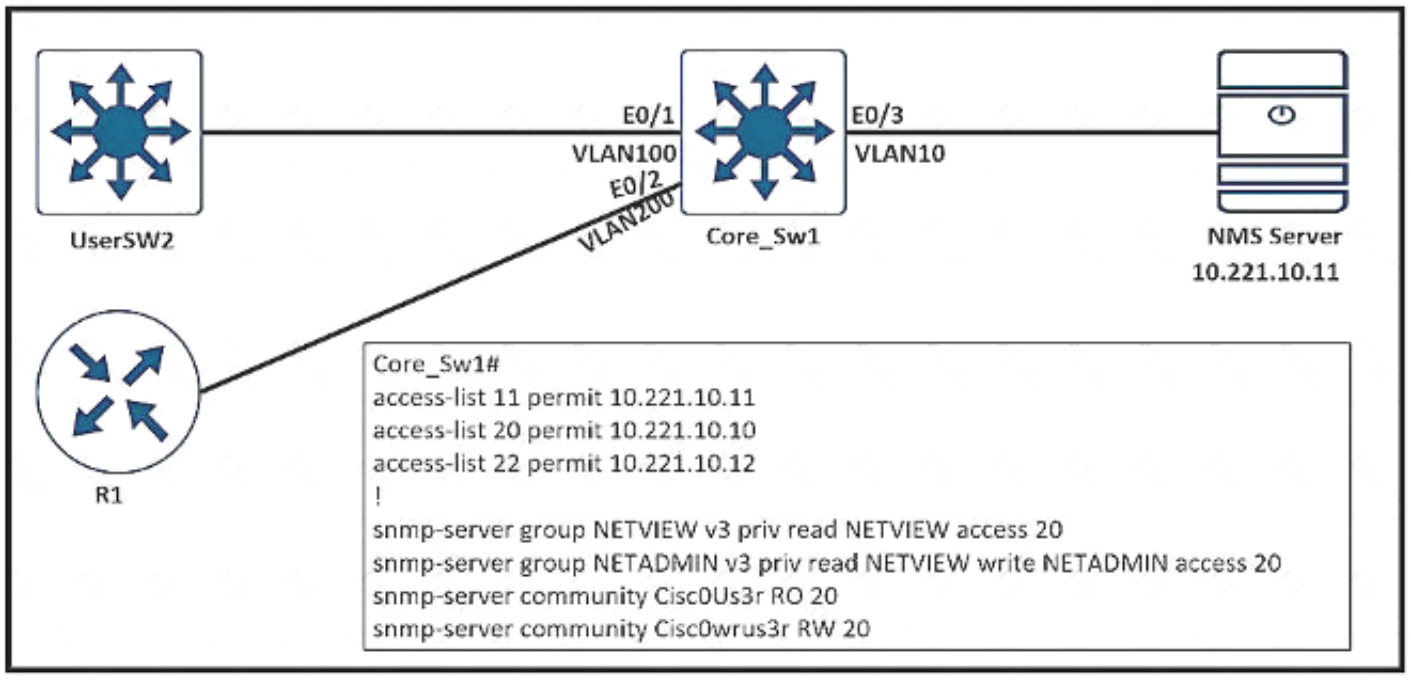
D)

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 4
- (Exam Topic 3)



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

Answer: D

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 6
- (Exam Topic 3)

```
    100.0.0.0/32 is subnetted, 3 subnets
C       100.1.1.1 is directly connected, Loopback0
D       100.2.2.2 [90/156160] via 10.1.1.2, 00:00:46, FastEthernet0/0
D       100.3.3.3 [90/158720] via 10.1.1.14, 00:00:44, FastEthernet1/0
                  [90/158720] via 10.1.1.2, 00:00:44, FastEthernet0/0
    10.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 13 subnets, 4 masks
D       10.1.1.8/30 [90/30720] via 10.1.1.14, 00:00:44, FastEthernet1/0
C       10.1.1.12/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet1/0
C       10.1.1.0/30 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
D       10.1.1.4/30 [90/30720] via 10.1.1.2, 00:00:45, FastEthernet0/0
C       10.100.1.40/32 is directly connected, Loopback40
D EX    10.1.1.80/29 [170/33280] via 10.1.1.14, 00:00:45, FastEthernet1/0
                  [170/33280] via 10.1.1.2, 00:00:45, FastEthernet0/0
C       10.100.1.50/32 is directly connected, Loopback50
C       10.100.1.10/32 is directly connected, Loopback10
S       10.100.1.0/24 is a summary, 00:00:48, Null0
C       10.100.1.30/32 is directly connected, Loopback30
C       10.100.1.20/32 is directly connected, Loopback20
C       10.200.1.0/24 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/1
D EX    10.247.10.0/30 [170/2174976] via 10.1.1.14, 00:00:46, FastEthernet1/0
                  [170/2174976] via 10.1.1.2, 00:00:46, FastEthernet0/0
```

Refer to the exhibit. R1 must advertise all loopback interfaces IP addresses to neighbors, but EIGRP neighbors receive a summary route. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Redistribute connected routes into EIGRP Enable
B. EIGRP on loopback Interfaces.
C. Disable auto summarization on R1.
D. Remove the 10.100.1.0/24 static route.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 7
- (Exam Topic 3)

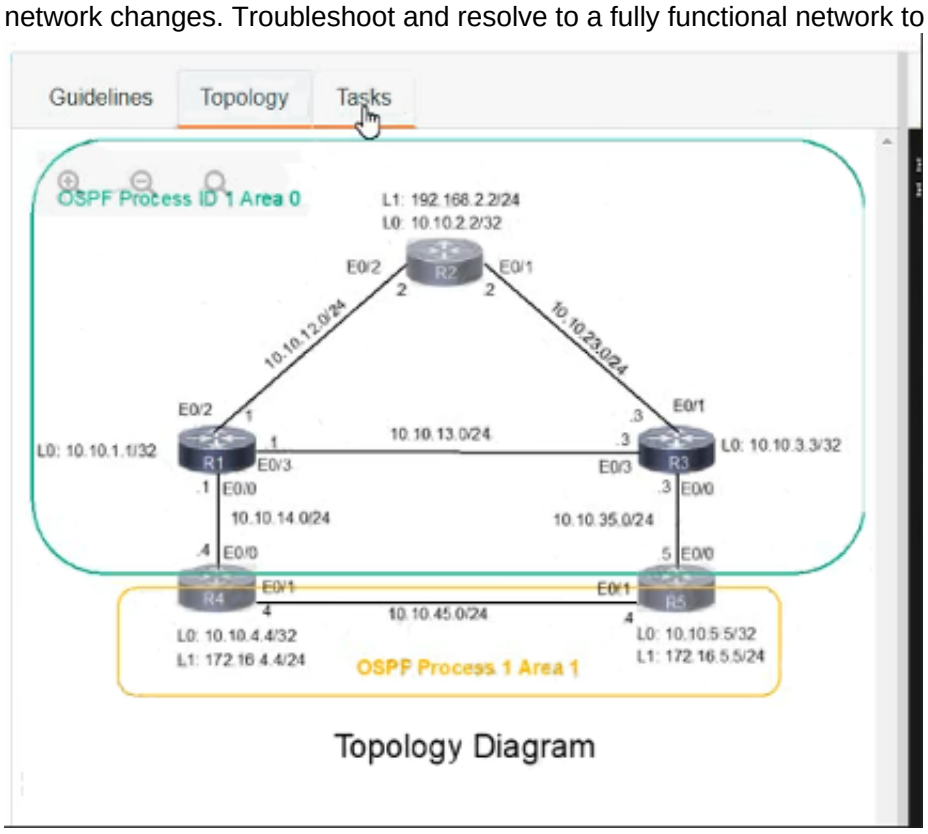
```
R1#show bgp ipv6 unicast 2001:db8::1/128
BGP routing table entry for 2001:db8::1/128, version 3
Paths: (1 available, best #1, table Global-IPv6-Table)
  Not advertised to any peer
  Local
    2001:db8:33:33::33 (metric 128) from 2001:db8:11:11::11 (1.1.1.1)
      Origin IGP, metric 0, localpref 100, valid, internal, best
      Originator: 3.3.3.3, Cluster list: 1.1.1.1
```

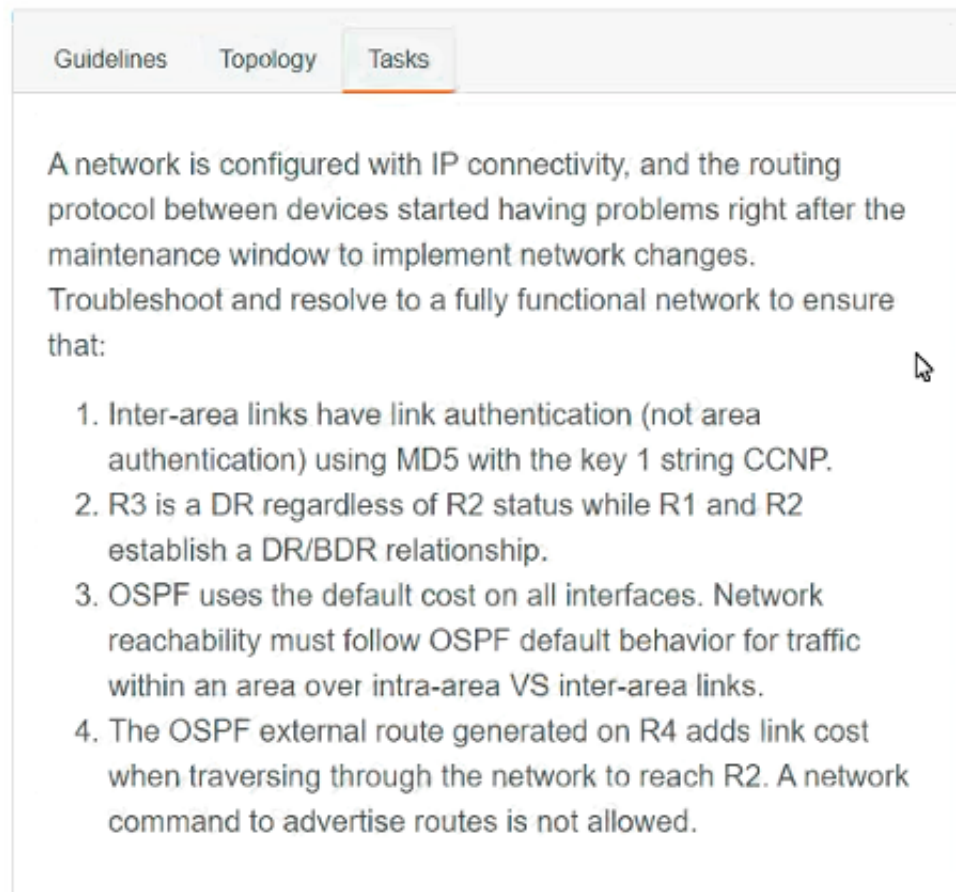
Refer to the exhibit. An engineer examines the BGP update for the IPv6 prefix 2001:db8::1/128. which should have been summarized into a /64 prefix. Which sequence of actions achieves the summarization?

A. R1 is a route reflector client of a RR with a router ID of 1.1.1.1. and the originator of the prefix has a router ID of 3.3.3.3. Both routers belong to different AS
B. The prefix is not advertised to any peer and must be advertised using the network statement on R3.
C. R1 is a route reflector with a router ID of 3.3.3.3. and the originator of the prefix is a route reflector client, which has a router ID of 3.3.3.3. Both routers belong to the same AS Configure an aggregate address on the router with ID 1.1.1.1 for the prefix
D. R1 is a route reflector with a router ID of 1.111. and the originator of the prefix is a route reflector client, which has a router ID of 3.3.3.3. Both routers belong to the same AS Configure an aggregate address on the router with ID 1.1.1.1 for the prefix
E. R1 is a route reflector client of a RR with a router ID of 1.1.1.1. and the originator of the prefix has a router ID of 3.3.3.3. Both routers belong to the same A
F. Configure an aggregate address on the router with ID 3 3.3.3 for the prefix.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 8
- (Exam Topic 3)
A network is configured with IP connectivity, and the routing protocol between devices started having problems right after the maintenance window to implement network changes. Troubleshoot and resolve to a fully functional network to ensure that:





R2 R4 R5

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

Current configuration : 1279 bytes
!
version 15.8
service timestamps debug datetime msec
service timestamps log datetime msec
no service password-encryption
!
hostname R2
!
boot-start-marker
boot-end-marker
!
!
!
no aaa new-model
!
!
!
clock timezone PST -8 0
mmi polling-interval 60
no mmi auto-configure
```

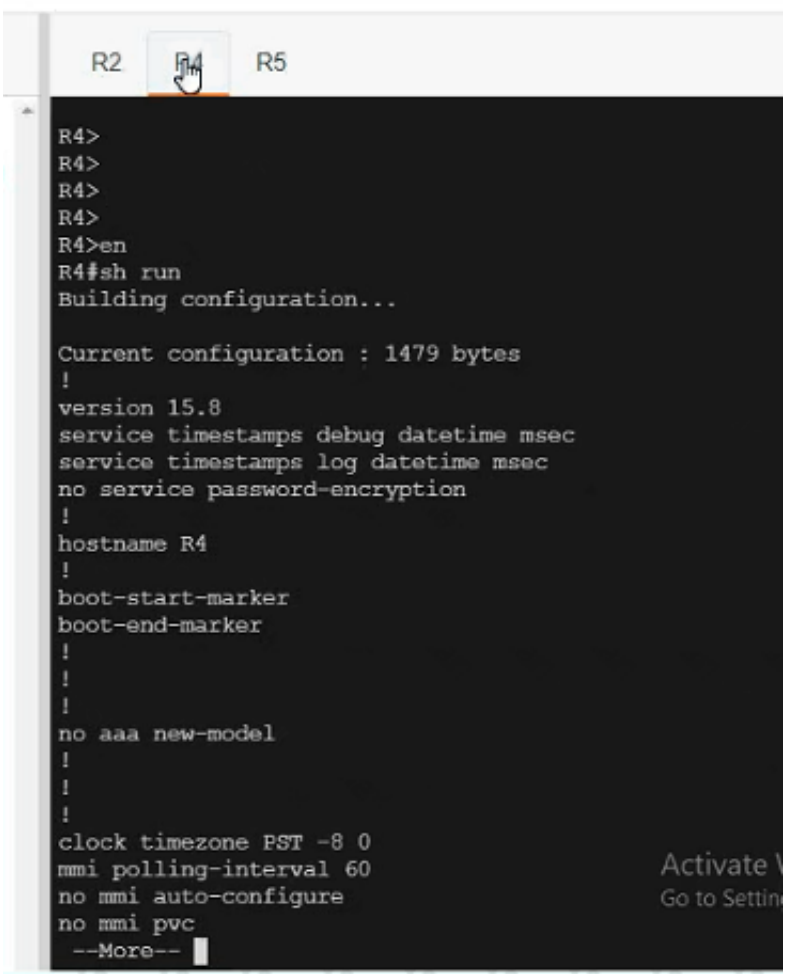

R2 R4 R5

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


R2 R4 R5

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

R4


R2
R4
R5
R4>
R4>
R4>
R4>
R4>en
R4#sh run
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 1479 bytes
!
version 15.8
service timestamps debug datetime msec
service timestamps log datetime msec
no service password-encryption
!
hostname R4
!
boot-start-marker
boot-end-marker
!
!
!
no aaa new-model
!
!
!
clock timezone PST -8 0
mmi polling-interval 60
no mmi auto-configure
no mmi pvc
--More--


R2
R4
R5
key chain CCNP
key 1
key-string ccnp
cryptographic-algorithm md5
!
!
!
!
!
!
ip address 172.16.4.4 255.255.255.0
!
interface Ethernet0/0
ip address 10.10.14.4 255.255.255.0
ip ospf authentication key-chain CCNP
ip ospf 1 area 0
duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/1
ip address 172.16.45.4 255.255.255.0
ip ospf 1 area 1
duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/2
no ip address
shutdown
duplex auto
!
interface Ethernet0/3
no ip address
shutdown
duplex auto

R2 R4 R5

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

R5

R2 R4 R5

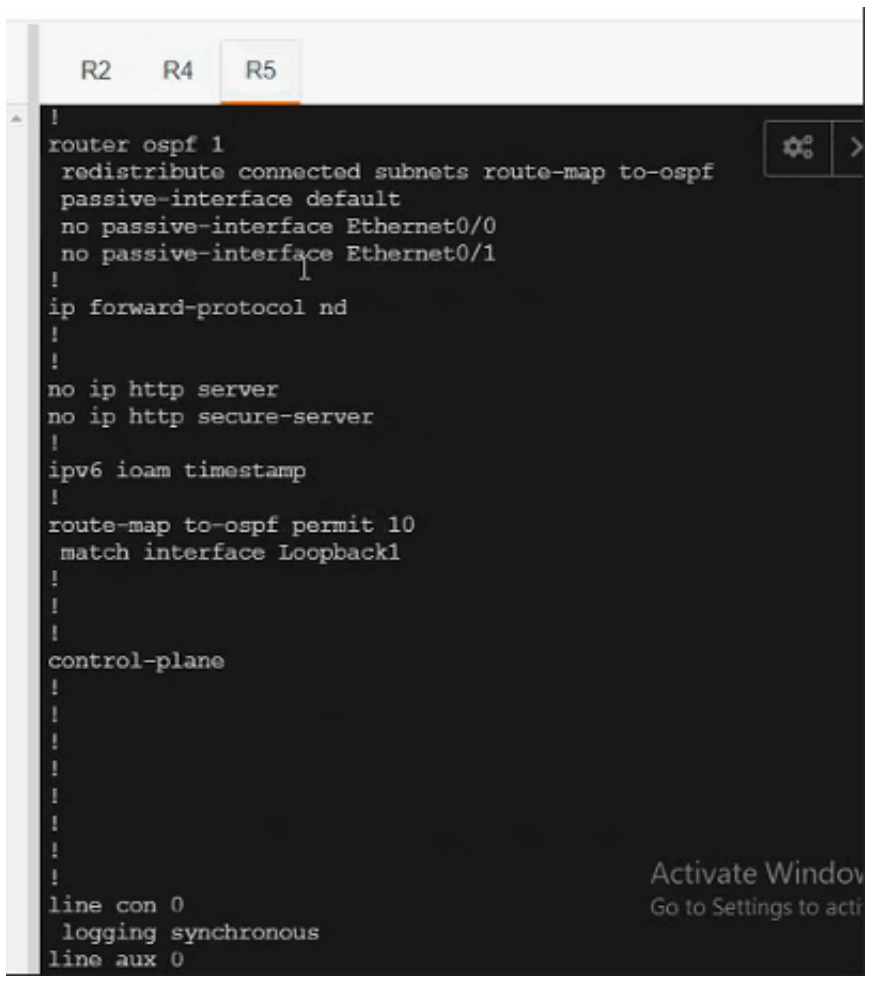
```
R5>
R5>
R5>en
R5#
R5#
R5#sh run
Building configuration...

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

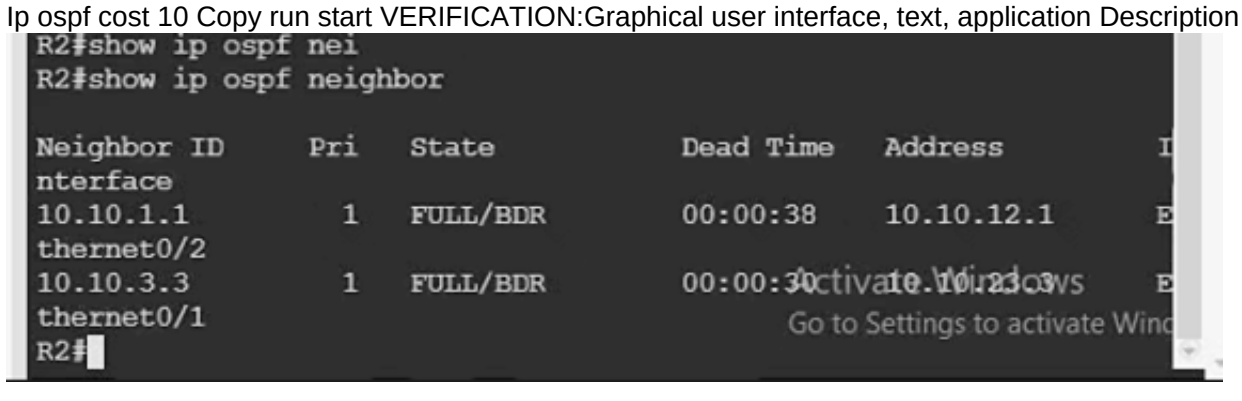
R2 R4 R5

```
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!
!


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



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



Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

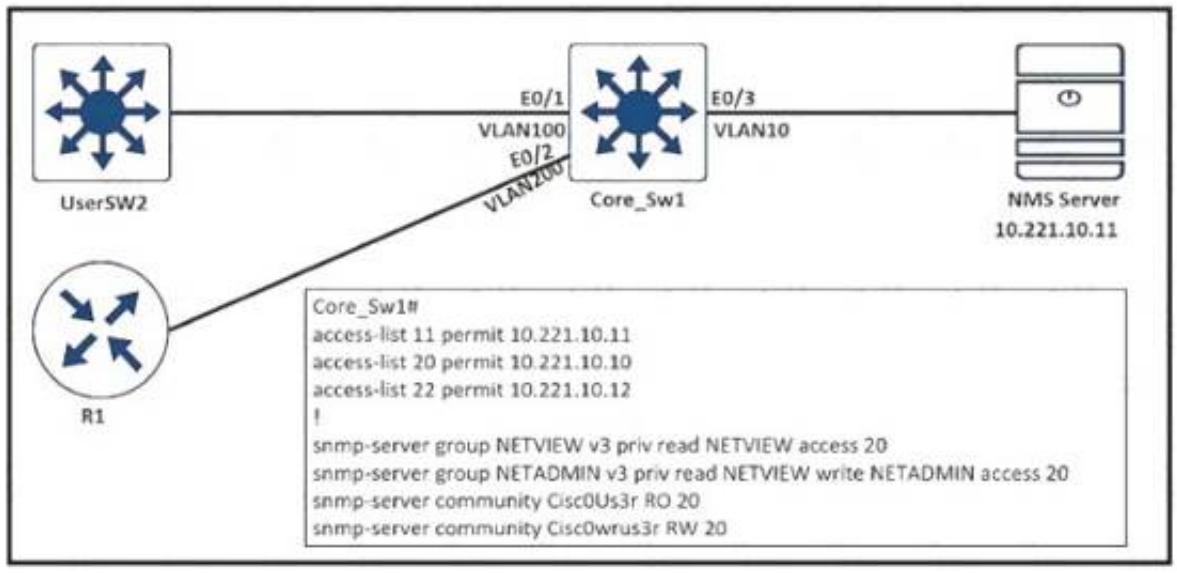
Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 9
- (Exam Topic 3)
What are two characteristics of a VRF instance? (Choose two)

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

Answer: BD

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



An engineer configured SNMP communities on the Core_SW1, but the SNMP server cannot obtain information from Core_SW1. Which configuration resolves this issue?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 11
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 12
- (Exam Topic 3)
An engineer configured routing between multiple OSPF domains and introduced a routing loop that caused network instability. Which action resolves the problem?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 13
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 14
- (Exam Topic 3)

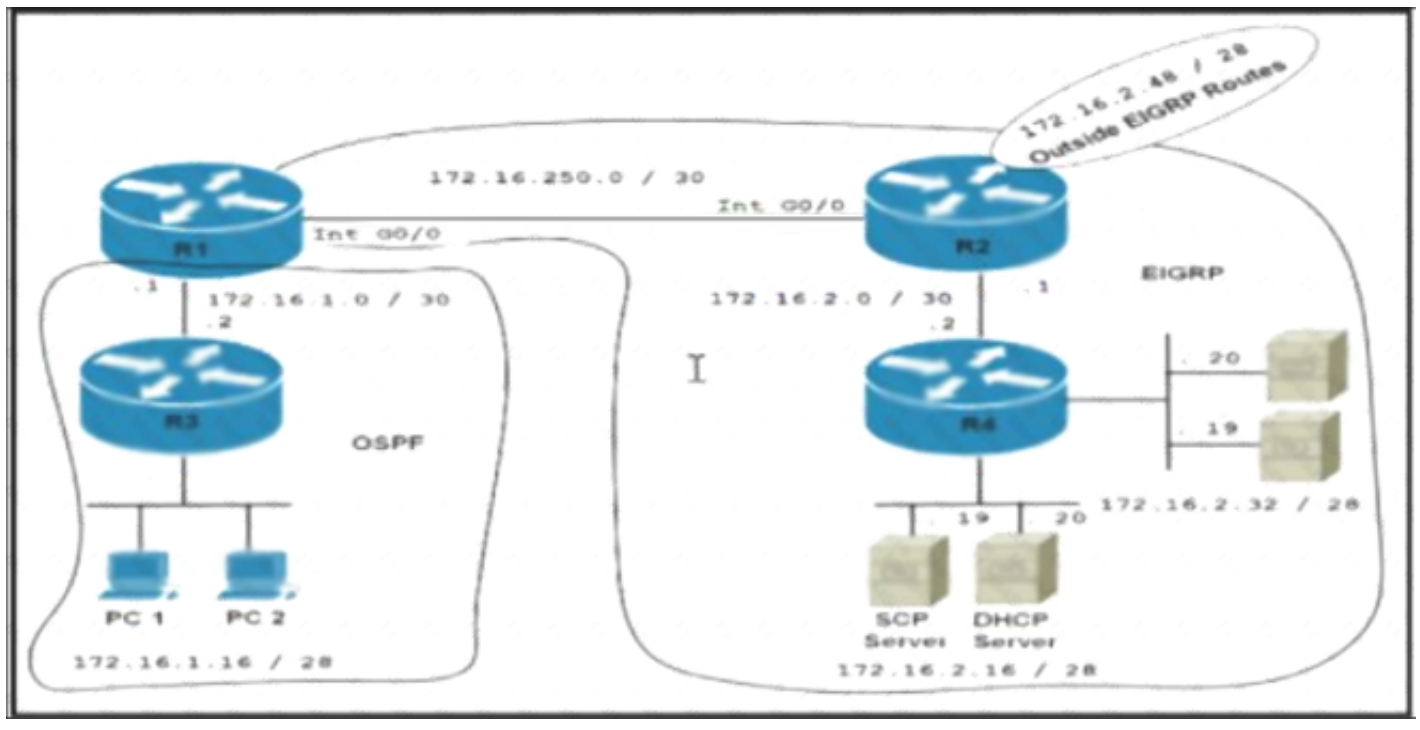
```
R1#show running-config | begin router eigrp
router eigrp 100
 network 172.16.250.0 0.0.0.3
 redistribute ospf 10 metric 1 1 1 1 1
!
router ospf 10
 redistribute eigrp 100 metric 100 subnets route-map CCNP
 network 172.16.1.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
!
no ip http server
no ip http secure-server
!
!
route-map CCNP deny 10
 match route-type local
!
!
access-list 10 permit 172.16.2.32
!
```

```
R4#show running-config | begin router eigrp
router eigrp 100
 network 172.16.2.0 0.0.0.3
 network 172.16.2.16 0.0.0.15
 network 172.16.2.32 0.0.0.15
 redistribute static metric 100 1 1 1 1 route-map CCNP
!
ip forward-protocol nd
!
!
no ip http server
no ip http secure-server
ip route 172.16.2.48 255.255.255.240 172.16.2.1
!
!
route-map CCNP permit 10
 match ip address 10
 set tag 200
!
!
access-list 10 permit 172.16.2.48 0.0.0.15
!
```

```
R3#sh ip route

Gateway of last resort is not set

      172.16.0.0/16 is variably subnetted, 7 subnets, 3 masks
C        172.16.1.0/30 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
L        172.16.1.2/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
C        172.16.1.16/28 is directly connected, Loopback1
L        172.16.1.17/32 is directly connected, Loopback1
C        172.16.1.32/28 is directly connected, Loopback2
L        172.16.1.33/32 is directly connected, Loopback2
S        172.16.1.48/28 [1/0] via 172.16.1.18
R3#
```



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

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

B)

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

C)

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

D)

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 15
- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

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

R2

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

R3

```
interface FastEthernet0/0.10
 encapsulation dot1Q
 ip address 10.10.10.3 255.255.255.0
```

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 16
- (Exam Topic 3)
Which router translates the customer routing information into VPNv4 routes to exchange VPNv4 routes with other devices through MP-BGP?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 17
- (Exam Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.

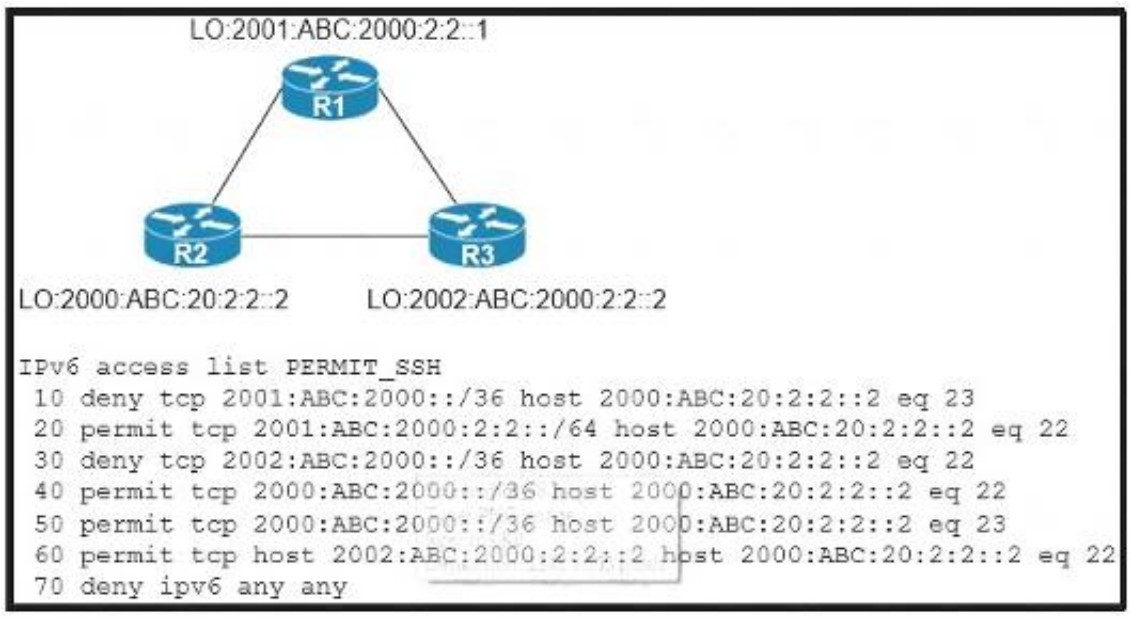
Debug output:
```
username: USER55
password:
Aug 26 12:39:23.813: TPLUS: Queuing AAA Authentication request 4950 for processing
Aug 26 12:39:23.813: TPLUS(00001356) login timer started 1020 sec timeout
Aug 26 12:39:23.813: TPLUS: processing authentication continue request id 4950
Aug 26 12:39:23.813: TPLUS: Authentication continue packet generated for 4950
Aug 26 12:39:23.813: TPLUS(00001356)/0/WRITE/3A72C8D0: Started 5 sec timeout
!
!----- output omitted -----!
!
Aug 26 12:40:01.241: TAC+: using previously set server 192.168.1.3 from group tacacs+
Aug 26 12:40:01.241: TAC+: Opening TCP/IP to 192.168.1.3/49 timeout=5
Aug 26 12:40:01.249: TAC+: Opened TCP/IP handle 0x3BE31D1C to 192.168.1.3/49
Aug 26 12:40:01.249: TAC+: Opened 192.168.1.3 index=1
Aug 26 12:40:01.250: TAC+: 192.168.1.3 (3653537180) AUTHOR/START queued
Aug 26 12:40:01.449: TAC+: (3653537180) AUTHOR/START processed
Aug 26 12:40:01.449: TAC+: (-641430116): received author response status = FAIL
Aug 26 12:40:01.450: TAC+: Closing TCP/IP 0x3BE31D1C connection to 192.168.1.3/49
```

A network administrator logs into the router using TACACS+ username and password credentials, but the administrator cannot run any privileged commands
Which action resolves the issue?

A. Configure TACACS+ synchronization with the Active Directory admin group
B. Configure the username from a local database
C. Configure full access for the username from TACACS+ server
D. Configure an authorized IP address for this user to access this router

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 18
- (Exam Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.

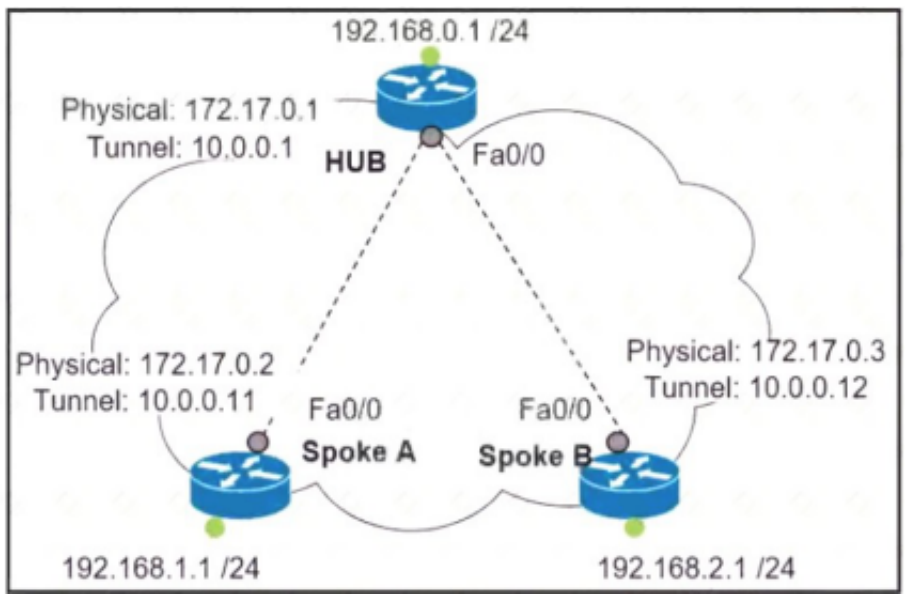


An IPv6 network was newly deployed in the environment and the help desk reports that R3 cannot SSH to the R2s Loopback interface. Which action resolves the issue?

A. Modify line 10 of the access list to permit instead of deny.
B. Remove line 60 from the access list.
C. Modify line 30 of the access list to permit instead of deny.
D. Remove line 70 from the access list.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 19
- (Exam Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.



Which interface configuration must be configured on the HUB router to enable MVPN with mGRE mode?

```
interface Tunnel0
description mGRE - DMVPN Tunnel
ip address 10.1.0.1 255.255.255.0
ip nhrp map multicast dynamic
ip nhrp network-id 1
tunnel source 172.17.0.1
ip nhrp map 10.0.0.11 172.17.0.2
ip nhrp map 10.0.0.12 172.17.0.3
tunnel mode gre

interface Tunnel0
description mGRE - DMVPN Tunnel
ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
ip nhrp map multicast dynamic
ip nhrp network-id 1
tunnel source 10.0.0.1
tunnel mode gre multipoint

interface Tunnel0
description mGRE - DMVPN Tunnel
ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
ip nhrp network-id 1
tunnel source 172.17.0.1
tunnel mode gre multipoint

interface Tunnel0
description mGRE - DMVPN Tunnel
ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
ip nhrp map multicast dynamic
ip nhrp network-id 1
tunnel source 10.0.0.1
tunnel destination 172.17.0.2
tunnel mode gre multipoint
```

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/ios-xml/ios/sec_conn_dmvpn/configuration/15-mt/sec-conn-dmvpn-15-m

NEW QUESTION 20
- (Exam Topic 2)
Refer to Exhibit.

```
ip dhcp excluded-address 172.16.16.1 172.16.16.2
!
ip dhcp pool 0
 network 172.16.16.0 255.255.255.0
 domain-name cisco.com
 dns-server 172.16.16.2
 lease 30


interface Ethernet0/0
 ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.252
 ip access-group 100 in


access-list 100 deny   udp any any
access-list 100 permit ip any any
```

Which two configurations allow clients to get dynamic ip addresses assigned?

A. Configure access-list 100 permit udp any any eq 61 as the first line
B. Configure access-list 100 permit udp any any eq 86 as the first line
C. Configure access-list 100 permit udp any any eq 68 as the first line
D. Configure access-list 100 permit udp any any eq 69 as the first line
E. Configure access-list 100 permit udp any any eq 67 as the first line

Answer: CE

Explanation:
A DHCP server that receives a DHCPDISCOVER message may respond with a DHCPOFFER message on UDP port 68 (BootP client).
…
In the event that the DHCP server is not on the local subnet, the DHCP server will send the DHCPOFFER, as a unicast packet, on UDP port 67, back to the DHCP/BootPRelay Agent from which the DHCPDISCOVER came.
Reference:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/ip/dynamic-address-allocation-resolution/27470-100.html

NEW QUESTION 21
- (Exam Topic 2)
How are MPLS Layer 3 VPN services deployed?

A. The RD and RT values must match under the VRR
B. The RD and RT values under a VRF must match on the remote PE router
C. The import and export RT values under a VRF must always be the same.
D. The label switch path must be available between the local and remote PE routers.

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/iosxr/ncs5500/vpn/65x/b-l3vpn-cg-ncs5500-65x/b-l3vpn-cg-ncs5500-65 The ingress PE router must be able to reach the egress PE router for a packet to be relayed to its destination.

NEW QUESTION 22
- (Exam Topic 2)
Exhibit:

```
11:27:07.532: AAA/BIND (00000055): Bind i/
11:27:07.532: AAA/AUTHEN/LOGIN (00000055): Pick method list 'default'
11:27:07.532: TPLUS: Queuing AAA Authentication request 85 for processing
11:27:07.532: TPLUS (00000055) login timer started 1020 sec timeout
11:27:07.532: TPLUS: processing authentication start request id 85
11:27:07.532: TPLUS: Authentication start packet created for 85()
11:27:07:532: TPLUS: Using server 10.106.60.182
11:27:07.532: TPLUS (00000055)/0/NB_WAIT/225FE2DC: Started 5 sec timeout
11:27:07.532: TPLUS (00000055)/0/NB_WAIT: socket event 2
11:27:07.532: TPLUS (00000055)/0/NB_WAIT: wrote entire 38 bytes request
11:27:07.532: TPLUS (00000055)/0/READ: socket event 1
11:27:07.532: TPLUS (00000055)/0/READ: Would block while reading
11:27:07.532: TPLUS (00000055)/0/READ: socket event 1
11:27:07.532: TPLUS (00000055)/0/READ: react entire 12 header bytes (expect 6 bytes data)
13:27:07.532: TPLUS (00000055)/0/READ: socket event 1
11:27:07.532: TPLUS (00000055)/0/READ: read entire 18 bytes response
11:27:07.532: TPLUS (00000055)/0/225FE2DC: Processing the reply packet
11:27:07.532: TPLUS: received bad AUTHEN packet: length = 6, expected 43974
11:27:07.532: TPLUS: Invalid AUTHEN packet (check keys).
```

Which action resolves the authentication problem?

A. Configure the user name on the TACACS+ server
B. Configure the UDP port 1812 to be allowed on the TACACS+ server
C. Configure the TCP port 49 to be reachable by the router
D. Configure the same password between the TACACS+ server and router.

Answer: D

Explanation:

From the last line of the output, we notice that the result was “Invalid AUTHEN packet”. Therefore something went wrong with the username or password.
Reference:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/security-vpn/terminal-access-controller-access-control-system-taca

NEW QUESTION 23
- (Exam Topic 2)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1#show policy-map control-plane
 Control Plane

      Service-policy output:  CoPP

       Class-map: SNMP-Out (match-all)
        124 packets, 3693 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)
        10 packets, 1003 bytes
        5 minute offered rate 0000 bps, drop rate 0000 bps
        Match: any
R1#show ip access-list SNMP
Extended IP access list SNMP
        10 permit udp any eq snmp any
```

R1 is being monitored using SNMP and monitoring devices are getting only partial information. What action should be taken to resolve this issue?

A. Modify the CoPP policy to increase the configured exceeded limit for SNMP.
B. Modify the access list to include snmptrap.
C. Modify the CoPP policy to increase the configured CIR limit for SNMP.
D. Modify the access list to add a second line to allow udp any any eq snmp

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 24
- (Exam Topic 1)
Refer to 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 25
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which statement about route distinguishers in an MPLS network is true?

A. Route distinguishers allow multiple instances of a routing table to coexist within the edge router.
B. Route distinguishers are used for label bindings.
C. Route distinguishers make a unique VPNv4 address across the MPLS network.
D. Route distinguishers define which prefixes are imported and exported on the edge router.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 26
- (Exam Topic 1)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
* Jun 28 14:41:57: %BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.168.2.2 Down User reset
* Jun 28 14:41:57: %BGP_SESSION-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.168.2.2 IPv4 Unicast
topology base removed from session  User reset
* Jun 28 14:41:57: %BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.168.2.2 Up
R1#show clock
*15:42:00.506 CET Fri Jun 28 2019
```

An engineer is troubleshooting BGP on a device but discovers that the clock on the device does not correspond to the time stamp of the log entries. Which action ensures consistency between the two times?

A. Configure the service timestamps log uptime command in global configuration mode.
B. Configure the logging clock synchronize command in global configuration mode.
C. Configure the service timestamps log datetime localtime command in global configuration mode.
D. Make sure that the clock on the device is synchronized with an NTP server.

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/routers/xr12000/software/xr12k_r3-9/system_management/command/ref By default, syslog and debug messages are stamped by UTC, regardless of the time zone that device configured. You should append localtime key word to "service timestamp {log | debug} datetime msec" global command to change that behavior.
https://community.cisco.com/t5/networking-documents/router-log-timestamp-entries-are-different-from-the-syst https://www.cisco.com/E-Learning/bulk/public/tac/cim/cib/using_cisco_ios_software/cmdrefs/service_timestam

NEW QUESTION 27
- (Exam Topic 1)
Which transport layer protocol is used to form LDP sessions?

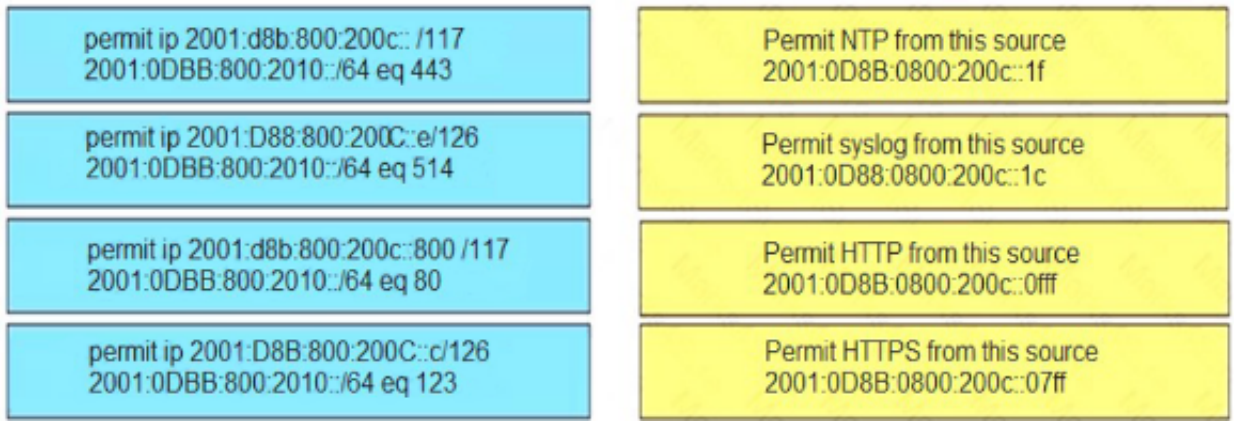
A. UDP
B. SCTP
C. TCP
D. RDP

Answer: C

Explanation:
LDP multicasts hello messages to a well-known UDP port (646) in order to discover neighbors. Once the discovery is accomplished, a TCP connection (port 646) is established and the LDP session begins. LDP keepalives ensure the health of the session. Thanks to the LDP session, LDP messages create the label mappings required for a FEC. Withdraw messages are used when FECs need to be torn down.

NEW QUESTION 28
- (Exam Topic 1)

Drag and drop the addresses from the left onto the correct IPv6 filter purposes on the right.



Solution:
HTTP and HTTPs run on TCP port 80 and 443, respectively and we have to remember them.
Syslog runs on UDP port 514 while NTP runs on UDP port 123 so if we remember them we can find out the matching answers easily. But maybe there is some typos in this question as 2001:d88:800:200c::c/126 only ranges from 2001:d88:800:200c:0:0:0:c to 2001:d88:800:200c:0:0:0:f (4 hosts in total). It does not cover host 2001:0D88:0800:200c::1f. Same for 2001:D88:800:200c::e/126, which also ranges from 2001:d88:800:200c:0:0:0:c to 2001:d88:800:200c:0:0:0:f and does not cover host 2001:0D88:0800:200c::1c.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 29
- (Exam Topic 1)
Refer to the exhibit.

```
BRANCH-RTR#

router eigrp 100
 network 10.4.31.0 0.0.0.7
 network 10.100.100.1 0.0.0.0
 distribute-list route-map FILTER-IN in FastEthernet0/0
 eigrp router-id 10.100.100.1
!
ip prefix-list 102 seq 10 permit 10.1.1.100/32
!
route-map FILTER-IN deny 10
 match ip address prefix-list 102
!
```

A junior engineer updated a branch router configuration. Immediately after the change, the engineer receives calls from the help desk that branch personnel cannot reach any network destinations. Which configuration restores service and continues to block 10.1.1.100/32?

A. route-map FILTER-IN deny 5
B. ip prefix-list 102 seq 15 permit 0.0.0.0/32 le 32
C. ip prefix-list 102 seq 5 permit 0.0.0.0/32 le 32
D. route-map FILTER-IN permit 20

Answer: D

Explanation:
By using “deny” keyword in a route-map, we can filter out the prefix specified in the prefix-list. But there is an implicit “deny all” statement in the prefix-list so we must permit other prefixes with “permit” keyword in the route-map.

NEW QUESTION 30
- (Exam Topic 1)
What is a function of IPv6 ND inspection?

A. It learns and secures bindings for stateless autoconfiguration addresses in Layer 3 neighbor tables
B. It learns and secures bindings for stateless autoconfiguration addresses in Layer 2 neighbor tables
C. It learns and secures bindings for stateful autoconfiguration addresses in Layer 2 neighbor tables.
D. It learns and secures bindings for stateful autoconfiguration addresses in Layer 3 neighbor tables.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 31
.....

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